A NEW

GAZETTEER,

OR

GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY,

OF

NORTH AMERICA AND THE WEST INDIES,

CONTAINING

I.—A GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF NORTH AMERICA. II.—A GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE UNITED STATES; THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE AND CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES. III.—A DESCRIPTION OF ALL THE STATES, COUNTIES, CITIES, TOWNS, VILLAGES, FORTS, SEAS, HARBORS, CAPES, RIVERS, LAKES, CANALS, RAIL-ROADS, MOUNTAINS, &c.

CONNECTED WITH NORTH AMERICA;

WITH THE EXTENT, BOUNDARIES AND NATURAL PRODUCTIONS OF EACH STATE; THE BEARING AND DISTANCE OF REMARKABLE PLACES FROM EACH OTHER AND OF EACH FROM THE CITY OF WASHINGTON, WITH THE POPULATION ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1830.

CONTAINING

LIKEWISE MANY TABLES RELATING TO THE COMMERCE, POPULATION, REVENUE, DEBT, AND VARIOUS INSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.

COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AND AUTHENTIC SOURCES.

BY BISHOP DAVENPORT.

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STEREOTYPED BY J. HOWE.

PREFACE.

THAT a good Gazetteer of North America is much needed at the present time, will, it is presumed, not be denied. But whether this volume answers to that description, must remain for an enlightened public to decide. The compiler has aimed to collect such a mass of geographical and other information, in regard to North America, as will not only render the book useful in families and to individuals as one of reference, but such as may likewise be of utility to the higher classes in schools. The work, it is presumed, will be found to be much more full in regard to the United States, than any gazetteer extant. Particular care has been taken to give a full account of the literary resources of the United States; and the accounts of the various colleges and seminaries of learning will be found to be much more full than those in gazetteers in general.

In the compilation of this volume, the following works have been largely consulted, and numerous extracts, with slight alterations, taken: viz. Malte Brun's Geography, Morse's and Worcester's geograpical works, Darby's Universal Gazetteer, Flint's Geography, National Calendar for 1831 and 1832, American Almanac for 1831 and 1832, Niles's Weekly Register, American Constitutions, American Encyclopedia, and the various state registers. In addition to the above, the compiler has obtained information from a great variety of sources, too numerous to be specified. Particular care has been taken to have the information made use of in this work, the most recent and authentic that could be obtained. The names of the different persons from whose works extracts have been made, are not annexed to those extracts, because in some instances the phraseology has been altered; and in that case it might be considered an act of injustice, as it would ascribe to the individual named that which is not his own, and for which he should not be answerable.

With this brief notice the work is submitted to the inspection of an intelligent public.

BISHOP DAVENPORT.

Wilmington, Del. September 1st, 1832.

ABBREVIATIONS MADE USE OF IN THIS WORK.

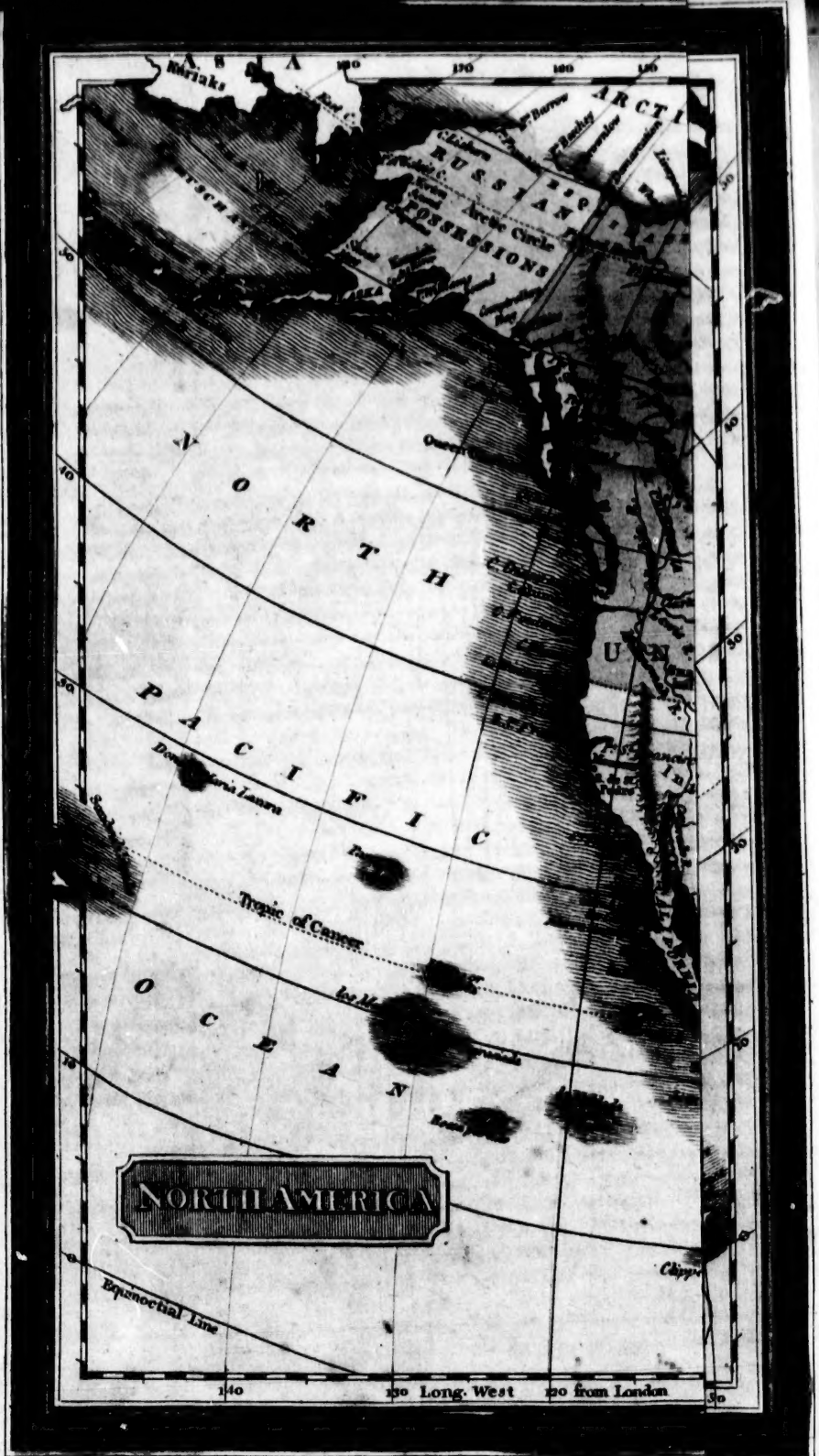
bor.	Borough.	m.	Miles.	Pa.	Pennsylvania.
cap.	Capital.	Mass.	Massachusetts.	Pop.	Population.
C. H.	Court House.	Me.	Maine.	r.	River.
co.	County.	Mich.	Michigan.	R. I.	Rhode Island.
Ct. or Con.	Connecticut.	Mis.	Mississippi.	S. C.	South Carolina.
Del.	Delaware.	Miso.	Missouri.	s-p.	Seaport town.
D. C.	District of Columbia.	mt.	Mountain.	sq. ms.	Square miles.
isl.	Island.	Md.	Maryland.	Ten.	Tennessee.
Il.	Illinois.	N. H.	New Hampshire.	t.	Town or Township.
In.	Indiana.	N. C.	North Carolina.	Va.	Virginia.
Ken.	Kentucky.	N. J.	New Jersey.	U. S.	United States.
La.	Louisiana.	N. Y.	New York.	v.	Village.
L. C.	Lower Canada.	No.	Number.	Vt.	Vermont.

EXPLANATORY NOTE.

When the population is expressed without a date, it is for 1830.

In the six New England states, and also in the state of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, the counties are subdivided into *townships*, and in Delaware, into *hundreds*; but in the rest of the states no such subdivision as that of township is known.

In the New England states these townships are commonly styled *towns*. They differ considerably in size; generally varying from about 5 to 6 miles square. In South Carolina the state is divided into *districts* instead of counties, and in Louisiana these divisions are termed *parishes*. In New England the principal village almost always takes the name of the township in which it is situated. In the states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, the towns or villages commonly take different names from the townships in which they are situated. In the states south of Pennsylvania, and the Ohio river, the word *town* is used for a compact collection of houses.


ASIA
Miriaki
ARCTI
RUSSIAN
POSSESSIONS
Arctic Circle
NORTH
PACIFIC
OCEAN
Tropic of Cancer
NORTH AMERICA
Equinoctial Line
140
130 Long. West
120 from London

NORTH AMERICA.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

Extent.

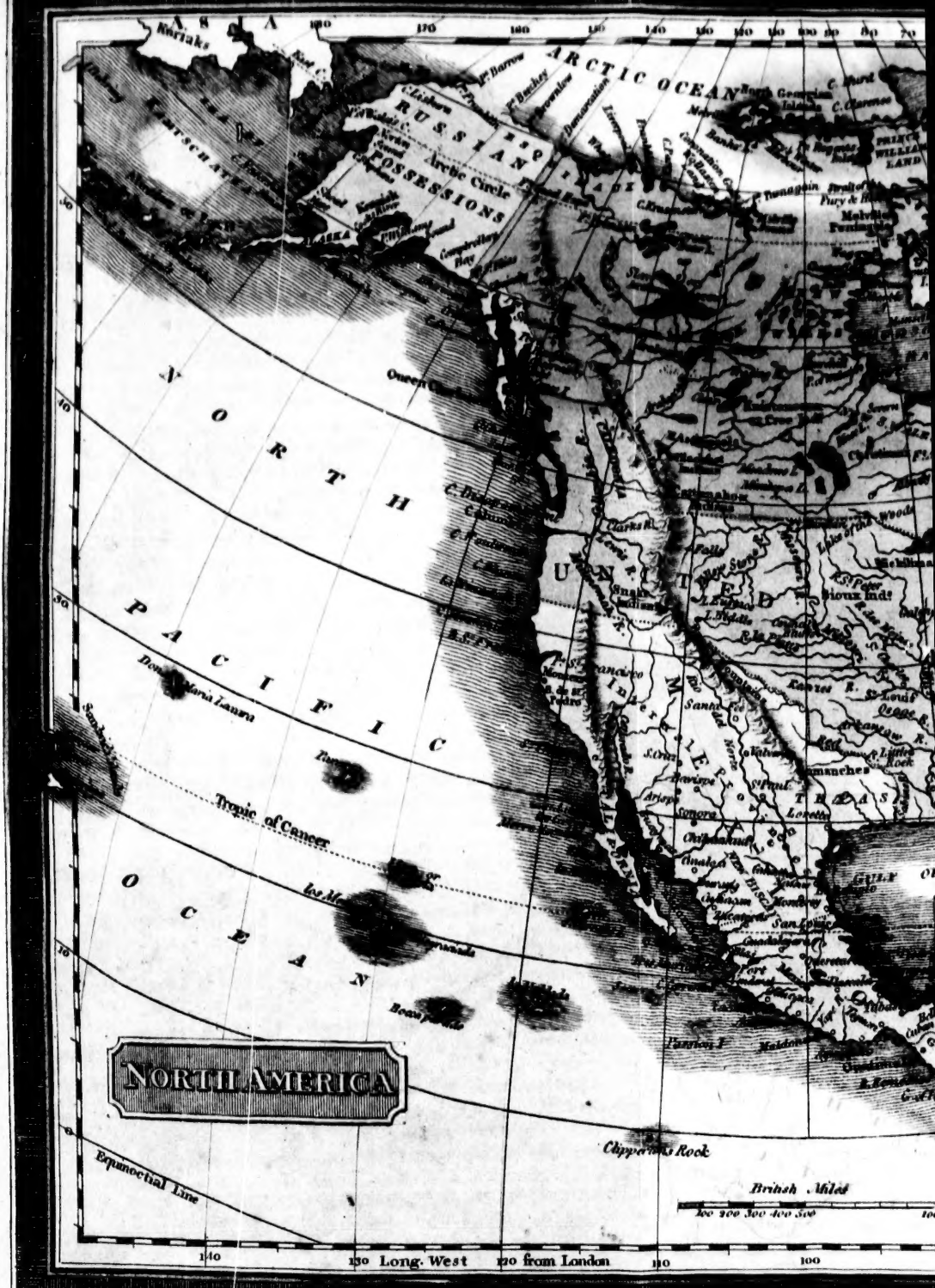
North America extends from the Isthmus of Darien, N. lat. 8° to the utmost known regions of the north, and spreads from Behring's Straits to those of Bellisle, or rather, to embrace Greenland. Its breadth is very irregular, not exceeding 15 or 20 miles near Panama; whilst from Behring's Straits to the Straits of Bellisle, it extends to a distance of 3,300 geographical, or 3,800 English miles, bearing N. 76° W. From the Straits of Bellisle to the isthmus of Darien, is 4,500 geographical, equal to 5212 English miles.

Mountains.

North America is traversed by two great chains, and several minor ranges of mountains. The Appalachian or Alleghany mountains, extend through the United States from NE. to SW. from the state of New York to Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, with a mean width of about 50 miles. Several detached ranges or groups rise NE. off the Hudson, and SE. off the St. Lawrence. The Masserne, or Ozark mountains, extend from the centre of the state of Missouri towards Texas, in a direction nearly parallel to the Appalachian chain. The length of the Appalachian is about 900 miles, with a mean elevation of from 1,200 to 2,000 feet. The extent of the Masserne chain, is not very accurately known, but must exceed 600 miles; its mean height cannot, in the present state of geographical knowledge, be estimated with any approximate degree of accuracy. The great spine of North America, is the Chippewan, Rocky, or as it is termed in Mexico, that of Anahuac. This immense chain reaches from the peninsula of Tehuantepec, N. lat. 16°, to the Frozen Ocean at N. lat. 68°, or through upwards of 50 degrees of latitude; encircling nearly one-seventh part of the globe. In neither the Appalachian, or Masserne chains, nor in any of their neighboring groups, have any active or extinct volcanoes been discovered; but in the southern part of the great central chain, an immense range of volcanoes or volcanic summits rise to from 10,000 to 17,700 feet. It is generally supposed that the mountains of the isthmus of Darien, are continuations of the chain of Anahuac; but there is strong reason to believe, that the former are distinct and unconnected with the latter. A nameless range skirts along the Pacific Ocean, which, from the defective surveys yet taken, cannot be very distinctly delineated. That part of North America west of the Chippewan mountains, and north of Colorado river, except the central parts of the valley of Columbia, remains either imperfectly or entirely unknown.

Rivers.

North America has five great systems of rivers; that of the Atlantic Ocean; that of the Gulf of Mexico; that of the Frozen Ocean; that of Hudson's Bay; and that of the Pacific Ocean. In the Atlantic system, the principal rivers are, St. Johns of Florida, Altamaha, Savannah, Santee, Pedee, Cape Fear, Roanoke, James, Potomac, Susquehanna, Delaware, Hudson, Connecticut, Kenebec, Penobscot, St. John's of New Brunswick, and St. Lawrence. In the system of Hudson's Bay are included, besides many streams of lesser note, Rupert's, Albany, Severn, and Sashasshawin rivers. Into the Northern Ocean, M'Kenzie's river is the only stream of considerable magnitude yet known, to enter from the continent of North America. The rivers of the central valley of North America, are discharged into the Gulf of Mexico, amongst which the Mississippi presents its overwhelming flood; but besides that vast river, the Appalachicola, Mobile, Colorado of the Gulf of Mexico, Rio Grande del Norte, and several others, are streams of great magnitude. The Santiago, Hiaqui, the Colorado of the gulf of California, and the Columbia, are the only


NORTH AMERICA
ARCTIC OCEAN
RUSSIAN POSSESSIONS
Arctic Circle
NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN
UNITED
Tropic of Cancer
Equinoctial Line
British Miles
Long. West from London

Long. West from London
GREEN
NEW BRITAIN
CANADA
ATLANTIC OCEAN
WESTERN OCEAN
Tropic of Cancer
GULF OF MEXICO
CUBA
Bermudas
IRELAND
AMERICA
British Miles

extensive rivers, the courses of which are correctly known, which enter the Pacific Ocean from the continent of North America.

Divisions. North America comprises three great divisions; 1st, British America, in the north; 2d, the United States, in the middle; and 3d, Mexico and Guatimala, or Central America, in the south: in addition to these, Greenland, in the north-east, belongs to Denmark; and there are Russian possessions in the north-west.

Islands. The most important islands are Newfoundland, Cape Breton, St. John's, Rhode Island, Long Island, and the Bermudas, on the eastern coast; Queen Charlotte's Island, Quadra and Vancouver's Island, King George's Island, and the Fox Islands, on the western coast.

Bays, Gulfs, and Lakes. The five largest Bays, or Gulfs, are Baffin's and Hudson's bays; and the gulfs of St. Lawrence, Mexico, and California. The Lakes of North America are the largest collections of fresh water in the world. Some of the principal ones are lakes Superior, Huron, Michigan, Erie, Ontario, Winnipeg, Athapescow, Slave Lake, and Great Bear Lake. The largest of these great lakes is lake Superior, which is 490 miles in length, and is as much affected by storms as the ocean. It is remarkable for the transparency of its waters, and abounds in fish. The Pictured Rocks, on the south side of lake Superior, are a range of precipitous cliffs, rising to the height of 300 feet, and are regarded as a great curiosity.

Inhabitants. The inhabitants may be divided into three classes—*Whites*, *Negroes*, and *Indians*. The whites are descendants of Europeans, who have migrated to America since its discovery. The negroes are mostly held in slavery, and are descendants of Africans *forced* from their native country.

Indians. The Indians are the aborigines of the country, and generally savage. They are of a copper complexion, fierce aspect, tall, straight, athletic, and capable of enduring great fatigue. They are hospitable and generous, faithful in their friendship, but implacable in their resentments. Their common occupations are hunting, fishing, and war. At the time of the discovery of America, the natives, in some parts, particularly in Mexico and Peru, were considerably advanced in civilization. For the most part, they continue a distinct people, and retain their savage customs; but in some instances they have mingled with the white population. In North America, they possess almost all the country, except the southern and eastern parts; that is, the northern part of Mexico, most of the territory of the United States which lies west of the Mississippi, and nearly all the vast regions which lie north of the United States' territory, and west of the St. Lawrence.

Customs and Dispositions of the N. American Indians. The following account is mostly taken from the American Encyclopedia:—When the Europeans first arrived in America, they found the Indians quite naked, except those parts which even the most uncultivated people usually conceal. Since that time, however, they generally use a coarse blanket, which they buy of the neighboring planters.

Huts, &c. Their huts, or cabins, are made of stakes of wood driven into the ground, and covered with branches of trees or reeds. They lie on the floor, either on mats or the skins of wild beasts. Their dishes are of timber; but their spoons are made of the skulls of wild oxen, and their knives of flint. A kettle and a large plate constitute almost the whole utensils of the family. Cartwright assures us, that in Labrador, he met with a family of natives who were living in a cavern hollowed out of the snow. This extraordinary habitation was seven feet high, ten or twelve in diameter, and was shaped like an oven. A large piece of ice served as a door. A lamp lighted the inside, in which the inhabitants were lying on skins. At a short distance was a kitchen, likewise constructed of snow. They describe a circle on the frozen snow, and cutting it into segments with their knives, build it up with great reg-

ularity, till the blocks of snow meet at the top, and constitute a graceful dome. Captain Parry says their huts are numerous in many parts of Melville Islands, in latitude 74° N., and that he saw many of the natives in the islands of the Archipelago of Barrow's Straits, though their timidity prevented any intercourse. These polar men are little, squat, and feeble; their complexion partakes less of a copper hue, than of a reddish and dirty yellow.

Form of Government.

There is established in each society a certain species of government, which prevails over the whole continent of America, with exceeding little variation; because over the whole of this continent the manners and way of life are nearly similar and uniform. Without arts, riches, or luxury, the great instruments of subjection in polished societies, an American has no method by which he can render himself considerable among his companions, but by superiority in personal qualities of body or mind. But, as nature has not been very lavish in her personal distinctions, where all enjoy the same education, all are pretty much on an equality, and will desire to remain so. Liberty, therefore, is the prevailing passion of the Americans; and their government, under the influence of this sentiment, is, perhaps, better secured than by the wisest political regulations. They are very far, however, from despising all sort of authority: they are attentive to the voice of wisdom, which experience has conferred on the aged, and they enlist under the banners of the chief in whose valor and military address they have learned to repose a just and merited confidence. In every society, therefore, there is to be considered the power of the chiefs and of the elders. Among those tribes most engaged in war, the power of the chief is, naturally, predominant; because the idea of having a military leader was the first source of his superiority, and the continual exigencies of the state requiring such a leader, will continue to support and even to enhance it. His power, however, is rather persuasive than coercive; he is reverenced as a father, rather than feared as a monarch. He has no guards, no prisons, no officers of justice, and one act of ill-judged violence would pull him from his humble throne. The elders in the other form of government, which may be considered as a *mild* and *nominal* aristocracy, have no more power. In most countries, therefore, age alone is sufficient for acquiring respect, influence, and authority. It is age which teaches experience, and experience is the only source of knowledge among a savage people.

Public Assemblies.

Among the different tribes, business is conducted with the utmost simplicity, and which may recall, to those who are acquainted with antiquity, a picture of the most early ages. The heads of families meet together in a house or cabin appointed for the purpose. Here the business is discussed; and here those of the nation, distinguished for their eloquence or wisdom, have an opportunity of displaying those talents. Their orators, like those of Homer, express themselves in a bold figurative style, stronger than refined, or rather softened, nations can well bear, and with gestures equally violent, but often extremely natural and expressive. When the business is over, and they happen to be well provided with food, they appoint a feast upon the occasion, of which almost the whole nation partakes. The feast is accompanied with a song, in which the real or fabulous exploits of their forefathers are celebrated. They have dances likewise, though, like those of the Greeks and Romans, they are chiefly of the military kind; and their music and dancing accompany every feast.

Wampum, or belts.

To assist their memory, they have belts of small shells, or beads of different colors, each representing a different object, which is marked by their color and arrangement. At the conclusion of every subject on which they discourse, when they treat with a foreign state, they deliver one of those belts; for if this ceremony should be omitted, all that they have said passes for nothing. These belts are carefully deposited in each town, as the

public records of the nation; and to them they occasionally have recourse, when any public contest happens with a neighboring tribe.

Their Wars. If we except hunting and fishing, war is the principal employment of the Indian men: almost every other concern, but in particular the little agriculture which they enjoy, is consigned to the women. The most common motive of the Americans for entering into war, when it does not arise from an accidental rencounter or interference, is either to revenge themselves for the death of some lost friend, or to acquire prisoners, who may assist them in their hunting, and whom they adopt into their society. These wars are either undertaken by some private adventurers, or at the instance of the whole community. In the latter case, all the young men who are disposed to go out to battle (for no one is compelled contrary to his inclination), give a bit of wood to the chief, as a token of their design to accompany him; for every thing among these people is transacted with a great deal of ceremony and with many forms.

Ceremonies before setting out. The chief, who is to conduct them, fasts several days, during which time he converses with no one, and is particularly careful to observe his dreams; which the presumption natural to savages generally renders as favorable as he could desire. A variety of other superstitions and ceremonies are observed. One of the most hideous is setting the war kettle on the fire, as an emblem that they are going out to devour their enemies; which among these nations, it is probable, was formerly the case, since they still continue to express it in clear terms, and use an emblem significant of the ancient usage. Then, they dispatch a porcelain, or large shell, to their allies, inviting them to come along, and drink the blood of their enemies. They think that those in their alliance must not only adopt their enmities, but that they must also have their resentments wound up to the same pitch with themselves: and indeed no people carry their friendships or their resentments so far as they do. Having finished all the ceremonies previous to the war, and the day appointed for their setting out on the expedition being arrived, they take leave of their friends, and exchange their clothes, or whatever movables they have, in token of mutual friendship; after which they proceed from the town, their wives and female relations walking before, and attending them to some distance. The warriors march all dressed in their finest apparel, and most showy ornaments, without any order. The chief walks slowly before them, singing the war-song, while the rest observe the most profound silence. When they come up to their women, they deliver them all their finery, and putting on their worst clothes, proceed on their expedition.

Quickness of their senses. The great qualities of an Indian war are vigilance and attention, to give and avoid surprise; and, indeed, in these they are superior to all nations in the world. Accustomed to continual wandering in the forest; having their perceptions sharpened by keen necessity, and living, in every respect, according to nature, their external senses have a degree of acuteness, which, at first view, appears incredible. They can trace out their enemies, at an immense distance, by the smoke of their fires, which they smell, and by the tracks of their feet upon the ground, imperceptible to an European eye, but which they can count, and distinguish, with the utmost facility. It is said, they can even distinguish the different nations with whom they are acquainted, and can determine the precise time when they passed, where an European could not, with all his glasses, distinguish footsteps at all. These circumstances, however, are of less importance, because their savage enemies are equally well acquainted with them.

Vigilance and circumspection. When they go out, therefore, they take care to avoid making use of any thing by which they might run the danger of a discovery. They lighted no fires to warm themselves, or to prepare victuals: they lie close to the ground all day, and travel only in the night; and marching

along in files, he that closes the rear, diligently covers with leaves the tracks of his own feet, and of theirs who preceded him. When they halt to refresh themselves, scouts are sent out to reconnoitre the country, and beat up every place where they suspect an enemy to lie concealed. In this manner they enter, unawares, the villages of their foes; and while the flower of the nation are engaged in hunting, massacre all the children, women, and helpless old men; or make prisoners of as many as they can manage, or have strength enough to be useful to their nation. But when the enemy is apprized of their design, and comes on in arms against them, they throw themselves flat on the ground among the withered herbs and leaves, which their faces are painted to resemble. They then allow a part to pass unmolested, when, all at once, with a tremendous shout, rising up from their ambush, they pour a storm of musket-balls, or arrows, on their foes. The party attacked returns the same cry. Every one shelters himself with a tree, and returns the fire of the adverse party, as soon as they raise themselves from the ground to give a second fire. Thus does the battle continue until one party is so much weakened as to be incapable of farther resistance. In their battles death appears in a thousand hideous forms, which would congeal the blood of civilized nations to behold, but which rouses the fury of savages. They trample, they insult, over the dead bodies, and tear the scalp from the head. The flame rages on till it meets with no resistance; then the prisoners are secured, those unhappy men whose fate is a thousand times more dreadful than theirs who have died in the field. The conquerors set up a hideous howling, to lament the friends they have lost. They approach, in a melancholy and severe gloom, to their own village; a messenger is sent to announce their arrival, and the women, with frightful shrieks, come out to mourn their dead brothers, or their husbands. When they are arrived, the chief relates in a low voice, to the elders, a circumstantial account of every particular of the expedition. The orator proclaims aloud this account to the people; and as he mentions the names of those who have fallen, the shrieks of the women are redoubled. The men, too, join in these cries, according as each is most connected with the deceased by blood or friendship. The last ceremony is the proclamation of the victory; each individual then forgets his private misfortunes, and joins in the triumphs of his nation; all tears are wiped from their eyes, and by an unaccountable transition, they pass, in a moment, from the bitterness of sorrow, to an extravagance of joy. But the treatment of their prisoners, whose fate all this time remains undecided, is what chiefly characterizes the savages.

Manner of fighting.

The person who has taken the captive attends him to the cottage, where, according to the distribution made by the elders, he is to be delivered to supply the loss of a citizen. If those who receive him have their family weakened by war or other accidents, they adopt the captive into the family, of which he becomes a member. But if they have no occasion for him, or their resentment for the loss of their friends be too high to endure the sight of one connected with those who were concerned in it, they sentence him to death. All those who have met with the same severe sentence being collected, the whole nation is assembled at the execution, as for some great solemnity. A scaffold is erected, and the prisoners are tied to the stake, where they commence their death-song, and prepare for the ensuing scene of cruelty with the most undaunted courage. Their enemies, on the other side, are determined to put it to the proof, by the most refined and exquisite tortures. They begin at the extremity of his body, and gradually approach the more vital parts. One plucks out his nails by the roots, one by one; another takes a finger into his mouth, and tears off the flesh with his teeth; a third thrusts the finger, mangled as it is, into the bowl of his pipe made red-hot, which he smokes like tobacco; then they pound his toes and fingers to pieces between two stones; they cut circles about his joints, and gashes in the fleshy

Treatment of their prisoners.

Shocking tortures.

parts of his limbs, which they sear immediately with red-hot irons, cutting, burning, and pinching them, alternately; they will pull off his flesh thus mangled and roasted, bit by bit, devouring it with greediness, and smearing their faces with the blood, in an enthusiasm of horror and fury. When they have thus torn off the flesh, they twist the bare nerves and tendons about an iron, tearing and snapping them, whilst others are employed in pulling and extending his limbs in every way that can increase the torment. This continues often five or six hours; and sometimes, such is the strength of the savages, days together. Then they frequently unbind him, to give a breathing to their fury, to think what new torments they shall inflict, and to refresh the strength of the sufferer, who, wearied out with such a variety of unheard-of cruelties, often falls into such a profound sleep, that they are obliged to apply the fire to awake him, and renew his sufferings. He is again fastened to the stake, and again they renew their cruelty; they stick him all over with small matches of wood that easily take fire, but burn slowly; they continually run sharp reeds into all parts of his body; they drag out his teeth with pincers, and thrust out his eyes; and lastly, after having burned his flesh from the bones with slow fires; after having so mangled the body that it is all but one wound; after having mutilated his face in such a manner as to carry nothing human in it; after having peeled the skin from the head, and poured a heap of red-hot coals or boiling water upon the naked skull, they once more unbind the wretch; who, blind, and staggering with pain and weakness, assaulted and pelted on every side with clubs and stones, now up, now down, falling into their fires at every step, runs hither and thither, until one of the chiefs, whether out of compassion, or weary of cruelty, puts an end to his life with a club or dagger. The body is then put into a kettle, and this barbarous custom is succeeded by a feast as barbarous. The women are said to surpass even the men in this scene of horror: while the principal persons of the country sit round the stake, smoking and looking on, without the least emotion.

Constancy of the sufferers. What is the most extraordinary, the sufferer himself, in the little intervals of his torments, smokes too, appears unconcerned, and converses with his torturers about indifferent matters. Indeed, during the whole time of his execution, there seems a contest which shall exceed, they in inflicting the most horrid pains, or he in enduring them with a firmness and constancy almost above human: not a groan, not a sigh, not a distortion of countenance escapes him: he possesses his mind entirely in the midst of his torments: he recounts his own exploits: he informs them what cruelties he has inflicted on their countrymen; and threatens them with the revenge that will attend his death; and, though his reproaches exasperate them to a perfect madness of rage and fury, he continues his insults even of their ignorance of the art of tormenting, pointing out himself more exquisite methods, and more sensible parts of the body to be afflicted.

Friendship. Nothing can exceed the warmth of their affection towards their friends, who consist of all those who live in the same village, or are in alliance with it. Their friendship principally appears by the treatment of their dead. Where any one of the society is cut off, he is lamented by the whole: on this occasion a variety of ceremonies is practised, denoting the most lively sorrow. No business is transacted, however pressing, till all the pious ceremonies due to the dead are performed. The body is washed anointed, and painted. Then the women lament the loss with hideous howlings, intermixed with songs which celebrate the great actions of the deceased and his ancestors. The men mourn also, though in a less extravagant manner. The whole village is present at the interment, and the corpse is habited in their most sumptuous ornaments. Close to the body of the deceased are placed his bows and arrows, with whatever he valued most in his life, and a quantity of provision for his subsistence on the journey which he is

Treatment of their dead friends.

supposed to take. This solemnity, like every other, is attended with feasting. The funeral being ended, the relations of the deceased confine themselves to their huts, for a considerable time, to indulge their grief. After an interval of some weeks, they visit the grave, repeat their sorrow, new-clothe the remains of the body, and act over again all the solemnities of the funeral.

To such extremes do the Indians push their friendship or their enmity; and such indeed, in general, is the character of all strong and uncultivated minds.

Their religion.

Religion is not the prevailing character of Indians; and except when they have some immediate occasion for the assistance of their gods, they pay them no sort of worship. Like all other rude nations, however, they are strongly addicted to superstition. They believe in the existence of a number of good and bad spirits, who interfere in the concerns of mortals, and produce all our happiness or misery. It is from the evil spirits, in particular, that our diseases, they imagine, proceed; and it is to the good spirits we are indebted for a cure.

Such, in general, are the customs and manners of the Indian nation; but almost every tribe has something peculiar to itself.

Their population in the U. S.

The following statement as to their population in the United States is from the American Almanac, 1831.

Number of Indians within the United States, as estimated by the War Department.

Within		Within	
New England and Virginia,	2,573	Michigan Peninsula,	9,340
New York,	4,820	Arkansas Territory,	7,200
Pennsylvania,	300	Florida Territory,	4,000
North Carolina	3,100	North-west or Huron Ter.	20,200
South Carolina	300	Between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains, exclusive of the states of Louisiana and Missouri, and Arkansas Territory,	94,000
Georgia	5,000	Within the Rocky Mountains,	20,000
Tennessee,	1,000	West of the Rocky Mountains between Lat. 44° and 49°,	80,000
Alabama,	19,200		
Mississippi,	23,400		
Louisiana,	939		
Ohio,	1,877		
Indiana,	4,050		
Illinois,	5,900		
Missouri,	5,631	Total within the U. States,	313,130

Climate.

The climate of North America is various; that part lying north of latitude 50°, is a cold, barren, and desolate region. The part between 30° and 50° is subject to extremes of heat and cold. South of latitude 30° the climate is warm, producing the principal tropical fruits in abundance.

UNITED STATES

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

Extent and boundaries, &c.

The territory of the United States embraces the middle division of North America, extending from the Atlantic ocean on the east to the Pacific on the west. Its extreme length from the Pacific ocean to Passamaquoddy Bay, is 3,000 miles; its greatest breadth, from the southern point of Florida, to the Lake of the Woods, is estimated to be 1,700 miles. On the north-east, a conventional line divides it from New Brunswick, extending from Passamaquoddy Bay northward to the 48th parallel, embracing the head waters of the river St. John. From this extreme northern point, the boundary line passes along the ridge of mountains south-westward to the 45th parallel, and then along this parallel till it strikes the St. Lawrence, 120 miles

below Lake Ontario. It then follows the river and chain of lakes, Ontario, Erie, St. Clair, Huron, and Superior, proceeding from the last by the course of the river La Pluie, or Rainy River, to the Lake of the Woods, from which it passes along the 49th parallel to the Rocky Mountains.

On the west of the mountains, the Americans have an unquestioned claim to the country from the 42d to the 54th parallel. On the south, the United States are bounded by the Gulf of Mexico; and on the south-west, the boundary extends from the mouth of the river Sabine, in a north-west direction, to a point in the Rocky Mountains, in north latitude 42°, and west longitude 108°, from which it passes along the 42d parallel to the Pacific ocean.

Mountains. Two great chains of mountains traverse the territory of the United States, in a direction approaching to south and north: the Alleghany on the east, and the Rocky Mountains on the west. They divide the country into an eastern, a western, and a middle division, the latter comprising the great basin or valley of the Mississippi. For a particular description of the mountains, see the article Alleghany, &c.

Lakes and rivers. The two largest lakes wholly within the United States are Michigan and Champlain. Lakes Superior, Huron, Erie, and Ontario, lie one half in this country, and one half in Upper Canada.

The United States contain many large and navigable rivers; some of the principal of which are the Connecticut, Hudson, Delaware, Potomac, James, Savannah, Ohio, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, Red River, and the Oregon or Columbia.

A particular description of the lakes and rivers will be found under their respective heads.

Climate. The climate of the United States is remarkably inconstant and variable. It passes rapidly from the frosts of Norway to the scorching heats of Africa, and from the humidity of Holland to the drought of Castile. A change of 20 or 25 degrees of Fahrenheit, in one day, is not considered extraordinary. Even the Indians complain of the sudden variations of temperature. In sweeping over a vast frozen surface, the north-west wind acquires an extreme degree of cold and dryness, and operates very injuriously on the human frame. The south-east, on the other hand, produces on the Atlantic coast effects similar to those of the sirocco. The south-west has the same influence in the plains to the east of the Alleghanies: when it blows, the heat frequently becomes painful and suffocating. In the mountains, however, where the summer heat is moderate, even in the southern states, the fresh and blooming complexion of young persons, is a proof of the purity and salubrity of the atmosphere. The same ruddy complexion prevails in New England and in the interior of Pennsylvania; but the pale countenances of the inhabitants of all the low country, from New York to Florida, reminds a stranger of the Creoles in the West India Islands. In this region malignant fevers are prevalent in September and October. The countries situated to the west of the Alleghanies are in general more temperate and healthful. The south-west wind there brings rain, while the same effect is produced on the other side of the mountains by the north-east wind. But the north-east wind, which covers the Atlantic coast with thick fogs, is dry and elastic on the banks of the Ohio. When we compare the climate on the opposite sides of the Atlantic, we find that the extremes of temperature are greater, and that the winter's cold is more severe on the west side than on the east. The mean temperature of the year, according to Humboldt, is 9 degrees (Fahr.) lower at Philadelphia than in the corresponding latitudes on the coast of Europe. The mouth of the Delaware is generally shut by ice for six or eight weeks, and that of the St. Lawrence for five months in the year. Throughout the United States, the rains are sudden and heavy, and the dews extremely copious. Storms of thunder and lightning are also much more common and formidable than in Europe.

A general Land Office exists at Washington, which is vested exclusively with the power of contracting with the Indians for the sale of their lands. The business of the Land Office is the survey and sale of the public lands. These lands are purchased of the Indians by treaty with the government of the United States. Private individuals are not allowed to have any transactions of this description with the natives; and the law has been rigorously observed. Sub Land Offices are established at the following places:—*Ohio*, Steubenville, Marietta, Cincinnati, Chillicothe, Zanesville, Wooster, Piqua, Tiffin. *Indiana*, Jeffersonville, Vincennes, Indianapolis, Crawfordsville, Fort Wayne. *Illinois*, Kaskaskia, Shawneetown, Edwardsville, Vandalia, Palestine, Springfield. *Michigan Territory*, Detroit, Monroe. *Missouri*, St. Louis, Franklin, Cape Girardeau, Lexington, Palmyra. *Arkansas Territory*, Batesville, Little Rock. *Louisiana*, Ouachita, Opelousas, New Orleans, St. Helena C. H. *Mississippi*, Washington, Augusta, Mount Salus. *Alabama*, St. Stephens, Huntsville, Tuscaloosa, Cahawba, Sparta. *Florida Territory*, Tallahasse, St. Augustine. Public Lands, sale of.

The aggregate of all the unsold and unappropriated public lands of the United States, surveyed and unsurveyed, on which the Indian title remains or has been extinguished, lying within, and without the boundaries of the new states and territories, according to a report made to congress in April 1832, is 1,090,871,753 acres. The lands are surveyed and set off into townships of six miles square, each of which is divided into thirty-six sections, of one mile square, or 640 acres. The dividing lines run in the direction of the cardinal points, crossing one another at right angles. One section, or one thirty-sixth part of every township, is allotted for the support of schools, and in the country west of the Alleghanies, seven entire townships have been given, in perpetuity, for the endowment of superior seminaries of learning. The lands are offered to public sale, in quarter sections, of 160 acres, at the *minimum* price of one and one fourth dollar per acre, and whatever remains unsold, may be purchased privately at this price. Formerly, the minimum price was two dollars per acre, payable in four years, by four instalments; but by act of congress, in 1821, it was fixed at one and one fourth dollar ready money. This new regulation was adopted to discourage the practice of speculating in land, and to lessen the litigation arising out of protracted payments.

The title deed is printed on a small sheet of parchment, with the date; the purchaser's name, and the topographical situation of the ground, are inserted in writing. It is subscribed by the president of the United States and the agent of the Land Office, and delivered without charge to the purchaser, who may transfer the property to another person by a process equally cheap and simple.

In a country having so many varieties of soil and climate as the United States, there is necessarily a considerable diversity in the agricultural productions. Maize, or Indian corn, is cultivated in all parts of the country, but succeeds best in the middle states. Wheat is also raised in all parts of the country, but thrives best in the middle and western states. The cultivation of tobacco begins in Maryland and Virginia. Cotton grows as far north as 39°, but its cultivation is not profitable beyond the latitude of 37°. This useful plant was first raised for exportation only in 1791. It is now produced in immense quantities from the river Roanoke to the Mississippi, and forms the leading export of the United States. The best grows upon dry situations in Carolina and Georgia, on the sea-coast. The rice crops, which require great heat, and a soil susceptible of irrigation, commence about the same parallel, and have nearly the same geographical range. The sugar cane grows in low and warm situations, as high as latitude 33°; but the climate favorable to its cultivation does not extend beyond 31½°. Oats, rye, and barley, are raised in all the northern and middle states: in the western states wheat, hemp, Agricultural Productions.

and flax are the staple productions. In addition to the above, buckwheat, peas, beans, potatoes, turnips, &c.; apples, pears, cherries, peaches, grapes, currants, gooseberries, plums, &c., are extensively cultivated in various parts of the country.

Table, showing the estimated quantities of different articles produced on an acre, in the principal parts of the United States. Explanations, g. c. *good crop,* c. c. *common crop.*

AVERAGE BUSHEL PER ACRE.

		Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Indian corn.	Buckwheat.	Potatoes.	Turnips.
New England	g. c.	30	35	40	45	45	30	400	450
	c. c.	11	15	20	30	30	15	150	200
New York	g. c.	32	35	40	45	45	35	300	350
	c. c.	10	12	14	25	25	16	90	100
Pennsylvania	g. c.	35	35	40	45	45	35	300	350
	c. c.	10	12	13	15	15	16	65	75
New Jersey	g. c.	30	30	35	35	35	30	250	250
	c. c.	9	11	12	14	14	15	60	65
Delaware	g. c.	35	35	34	56	36	30	250	250
	c. c.	10	12	13	15	15	16	65	65
Virginia	g. c.	30	35	35	45	45	30	150	150
	c. c.	7	9	9	25	25	15	60	75
Carolina	g. c.	25	20	25	45	45	20	60	75
	c. c.	6	10	8	23	23	15	50	50
Western States	g. c.	40	45	45	45	45	35	350	400
	c. c.	25	25	36	37	37	40	200	300
Louisiana	g. c.	40	40	40	40	40	25	200	350

Minerals. Gold is found extensively in the upper country of North Carolina, and in some few points in the adjacent parts of Virginia, South Carolina, and in Georgia. It is found in alluvial deposits, and has been lately wrought to considerable extent. Some of the ores of iron are found in almost every state; and mines of this metal are worked in New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and North Carolina. The United States are supplied with copper chiefly from Mexico and other foreign countries, but ores of this metal exist in most of the states, and in the north-west territory are said to be in great abundance, in situations easy of access. Lead is chiefly procured from Missouri, where forty-five mines are worked, and yield three millions of pounds annually. Of coal there is a large field twenty miles long by ten broad, twelve miles from Richmond, which has been long worked. This useful mineral is also found at various places, in New England, New York, and Pennsylvania. But the most abundant supply is on the west side of the Alleghanies, where a coal formation, one of the largest in the world, extends, with some interruption, from the western foot of the mountains across the Mississippi. Salt is chiefly obtained from the sea, or imported in the eastern states; but salt springs abound in various parts of the United States, particularly in the valley of the Mississippi, from the Alleghanies to the Rocky Mountains; and in some situations on the western side of the valley, plains occur of many miles in circuit, which are periodically covered with a thick crust of salt. The salt springs, at Salina, in New York, are extensively worked, and vast quantities of salt are made from them annually.

The legislative power in the United States is separated into two branches, the state governments, and the federal government: the government is therefore two-fold. To the state governments is committed that branch which relates to the regulation of internal concerns. These bodies make and alter the laws which regard property and private rights, regulate the police, appoint the judges and civil officers, impose taxes for state purposes, and exercise all other rights and powers not vested in the federal government by positive enactment. To the federal government belongs the power of making peace and war with foreign nations, raising and supporting an army and navy, fixing the organization of the militia, imposing taxes for the common defence or benefit of the Union, borrowing money, coining money, and fixing the standard of weights and measures, establishing post offices and post roads, granting patents for inventions, and exclusive copyrights to authors, regulating commerce with foreign nations, establishing uniform bankrupt laws, and a uniform rule of naturalization, and lastly, the federal tribunals judge of felonies and piracies committed on the high seas, of offences against the law of nations, and of questions between the citizens of different states. Legislative power.

No country in the world enjoys a more free and equitable system of government. All power originates with the people, who are governed by laws which are enacted by men of their own choice.

The *Constitution* secures to the citizens the grand principles of freedom, liberty of conscience in matters of religion, liberty of the press, trial by jury, and the right of choosing and being chosen to office.

The *executive power*, which is the power that administers the government, is vested in a president, who, together with the vice president, is chosen for four years by electors from all the states. The principal subordinate officers, in the executive department, are the secretaries of state, of the treasury, of war, and of the navy. The president is commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and of the militia when in active service. He grants reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment. With the advice and consent of the senate, he makes treaties, nominates ambassadors, consuls, judges: and he appoints several other officers by his own authority. He must be a native born citizen, and not under thirty-five years of age.

For a more full account of the power and duties of the president, the qualifications necessary for senators and representatives in congress, see Constitution of the United States.

Senators and representatives in Congress receive an allowance of eight dollars per day for the time they attend the session of congress, and eight dollars of travelling charges, for every twenty miles they have to travel in going and returning. Members of congress take an oath to support the constitution, but no religious test is required from them, or any person holding office under the federal government. Senators and representatives vacate their places, if they accept of an office under the federal government, and are not re-eligible while they hold it. The forms of business in congress are chiefly borrowed from those of the British parliament. Bills are read three times, and in a certain stage sent to committees; but what is deemed a great improvement in congress, there are a large number of committees appointed in the House of Representatives, at the commencement of each session, viz. for commerce, finance, foreign affairs, &c.

The federal judiciary consists of a supreme court, which sits at Washington, and a district court in each state, in which one judge sits. Judiciary.

In the supreme court, there is a chief judge and six associate judges, who hold their office during good behavior. This court has *original* jurisdiction in all cases affecting ambassadors and consuls, and those in which a state is a

party. It has *appellate* jurisdiction in all cases arising under the federal constitution, in all admiralty cases, in controversies between two states, or two citizens of different states, and between a state, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states or subjects. The supreme court, deriving its power from the constitution, exercises a power not enjoyed by the inferior courts. The federal judges are appointed by the executive, with the approbation of the senate. In this and other federal courts, jurors and witnesses are allowed one dollar twenty-five cents per day, and five cents a mile for travelling expenses.

State governments. The state governments are extremely similar to that of the federal in their composition. The legislature consists always of two branches, both of which are returned by the same electors; and these electors may be said to comprise the whole adult white population; the usual qualifications being citizenship, with one or two years' residence, and payment of taxes. The only exceptions are the following:—In Vermont, the legislature consists of a House of Representatives only; in North Carolina, representatives are chosen by the whole resident free citizens who pay taxes, but senators only by freeholders; in New Jersey and Virginia, the right of suffrage for both houses is limited to persons holding a small amount of landed property; in Maryland, the senators are chosen by delegates named for the purpose by the people.

In all the states, the period for which the representatives serve is either *one* or *two* years. The elections are *biennial* in Delaware, South Carolina, Tennessee, Louisiana, Illinois, and Missouri; and *annual* in the other eighteen states.

The shortest period for which the senators serve in any state is *one* year, and the longest *five*. In Maine, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-Jersey, North Carolina, Georgia, the senators hold their office for *one* year only; in Ohio and Tennessee for *two* years; Mississippi, Alabama, Indiana, for *three* years; in New-York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, South Carolina, Kentucky, Louisiana, Illinois, Missouri, for *four* years; and in Maryland for *five* years. Except in Maryland, when the senate of any state serves for more than one year, it is renewed by parts or divisions, one-third of the members going out annually when they serve for three years, and one-fourth when they serve for *four*. In some cases, however, when the senators serve for four years, the renewal is by halves every two years.

Religious qualifications for office. In Pennsylvania, Mississippi, and Tennessee, a belief in a Deity, and in a future state of rewards and punishments; and in Massachusetts, Maryland, and North Carolina, a belief in the Christian religion, is required as a qualification for office. In New-Jersey no *protestant* can be excluded. In the other states no religious test is required.

Such is a brief sketch of the political system of the United States. "It has survived the tender period of infancy, and outlived the prophecies of its downfall. It has borne the nation triumphantly through a period of domestic difficulty and external danger; it has been found serviceable in peace and in war, and may well claim from the nation it has saved and honored, the votive benediction of *esto perpetua*."

Revenue. The expenses of the government are maintained without any direct taxes for its support; the produce of the customs levied at the ports on the importation of foreign goods, and the sums derived from the sale of the public lands, constitute the whole of the public revenue.

The average produce of the customs may be estimated at from 16 to 18 millions of dollars, and the sum derived from the sale of public lands at 1,600,000. The bank dividends consist of the interest of 7,000,000 dollars of capital, vested by the government in the national bank.

Post office. The Post-office yields more than a million of dollars a year; but it is almost wholly consumed in supporting the establishment.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

For single Letters, composed of one piece of paper.

	No. of Miles.	Cents.
Any distance not exceeding	30	6
Over 30, and not exceeding	80	10
Over 80, do	150	12½
Over 150, do	400	18¾
Over 400,		25

Double Letters, or those composed of two pieces of paper, are charged with double those rates.

Triple Letters, or those composed of three pieces of paper, are charged with triple those rates.

Quadruple Letters, or those composed of four pieces of paper, are charged with quadruple those rates.

All Letters, weighing one ounce ***avoirdupois***, or more, are charged at the rate of single postage for each quarter of an ounce, or quadruple postage for each ounce, according to their weight; and no letter can be charged with more than quadruple postage, unless its weight exceeds one ounce ***avoirdupois***.

Newspaper Postage.

For each newspaper, not carried out of the state in which it is published; or if carried out of the state, but not carried over 100 miles, 1 cent.

Over 100 miles, and out of the state in which it is published, 1½ cents.

Magazines and Pamphlets.

If published periodically, distance not exceeding 100 miles,	1½ cts.	per sheet.
Ditto do. over 100 miles,	2½	do.
If not published periodically, distance not exceeding 100 miles,	4	do.
Ditto do. over 100 miles	6	do.

Small pamphlets, containing not more than a half sheet royal, are charged with half those rates. Eight pages quarto are rated as ***one sheet***, and all other sizes in the same proportion.

The number of sheets which it contains, must be printed or written on one of the outer pages of every pamphlet or magazine sent by mail.

Every thing not coming under the denomination of newspapers or pamphlets, is charged with letter postage.

Post-offices in	1790,	75;	Extent of Post-roads in miles		1,875.
Do. do.	1800,	903;	Do. do.	do.	20,817.
Do. do.	1810,	2,300;	Do. do.	do.	36,406.
Do. do.	1820,	4,500;	Do. do.	do.	72,492.
Do. do.	1830,	8,450;	Do. do.	do.	115,176.

Debt. The debt of the United States consists of sums borrowed during the revolutionary war, and at various subsequent periods. The debt due by the government at the close of the war in 1783, was 42,000,375 dollars; but no proper provision being made for the payment of the interest, and the public revenue often falling short of the expenditure, the debt continued to increase, and in 1790 it amounted to 79,124,464 dollars. Various measures were taken for its liquidation, but with little effect, till 1805. From that period a gradual reduction took place, till it was stopped by the war with England in 1812. In 1812 the amount of the public debt was 45,035,123 dollars, but in consequence of the loans made during the war, it amounted in 1816 to 123,016,375 dollars. Considerable progress has since been made in paying off the debt, and on the 1st of January 1832 it was reduced to $24,322,235 18. *viz.*

FUNDED DEBT.

Three per cent stock, revolutionary debt, (date, 4th August, 1790,) redeemable at the pleasure of the government,		$13,296,626 21
Five per cent. stock, (3d March, 1821,) redeemable after January 1, 1835,	$4,735,296 30	
Do. exchanged, (20th April, 1822,) redeemable 1831, 1832, and 1833,	56,704 77	
		4,792,001 07
Four and a half per cent. stock, 1832, 1833, and 1834, (May, 1824,)		6,194,251 96
		$24,282,879 24

UNFUNDED DEBT.

Treasury notes, Mississippi stock, and registered debt for claims prior to 1798,	39,355 94
Total	$24,322,235 18

Army. A standing army is necessarily an object of jealousy in a republican state; and as North America has no formidable enemy in its vicinity, and as the people are, at the same time, extremely studious of economy in all the branches of the government, their military force has always been kept on a very low scale. By an act of congress, 1815, the strength of the regular army was fixed at 9980 men. In 1821 it was reduced to 6442, and on the 1st of January, 1832, the number was 6,188, *viz.*

1 Major General, 2 Brigadier Generals, 1 Adjutant General, 2 Inspector Generals, 1 Quarter Master General, 4 Quarter Masters, 1 Commissary General of Subsistence, 2 Commissaries, 1 Surgeon General, 8 Surgeons, 45 Assistant Surgeons, 1 Paymaster General, 14 Paymasters, 1 Commissary General of Purchases, 1 Assistant Engineer, 2 Military Storekeepers, 12 Colonels, 12 Lieutenant Colonels, 19 Majors, 120 Captains, 148 First Lieutenants, 148 Second Lieutenants, 11 Sergeant Majors, 11 Quartermaster Sergeants, 354 Sergeants, 424 Corporals, 14 Principal Musicians, 212 Musicians, 108 Artificers, 56 Ordnance Men, 4452 Privates.—Aggregate, 6,188.

Militia. The militia, which constitutes the principal military force of the United States, consists of all the males between the ages of 18 and 45. According to returns made mostly since 1830, it amounts to 1,262,315 men, *viz.*

States and Territories.	Date of the return.	Number of militia.
Maine	1829	41,136
New Hampshire	1830	29,149
Massachusetts	1830	49,560
Connecticut	1830	24,893
Rhode Island	1830	9,600
Vermont	1824	27,653
New York	1830	188,615
New Jersey	1829	39,171
Pennsylvania	1828	177,743
Delaware	1814	7,454
Maryland	1830	46,113
Virginia	1830	101,054
North Carolina	1830	61,785
South Carolina	1830	49,512
Georgia	1827	39,056
Kentucky	1830	63,602
Tennessee	1830	60,887
Ohio	1830	125,159
Louisiana	1829	14,809
Indiana	1829	40,000
Mississippi	1830	13,724
Illinois	1823	8,521
Alabama	1829	30,000
Missouri	1830	7,838
Michigan	1822	1,503
Arkansas	1825	2,028
Florida	None	
District of Columbia	1829	1,756
Total		1,262,315

When the militia are called into the field for actual service, they have the same pay and allowances as the regular army, but are only bound to serve for six months.

Navy

The navy of the United States is small in point of numbers, but is perhaps the best organized and most effective in the world. The unexpected and astonishing success of their frigates in combats with British vessels of the same class during the late war, established at once the reputation of the American navy for skill and prowess in the eyes of Europe; and the United States, with a very few ships, already rank high as a naval power. From 1816 to 1821, one million of dollars was expended annually in building ships of war. Since 1821 the sum thus appropriated has been reduced one half. The strength of the American navy is as follows in 1832.

7 ships of the line, 7 frigates of the first rate, 3 of the second rate, 15 sloops of war, 8 schooners. The oldest vessels are the United States, the Constitution, and the Constellation, all built in the year 1797. Now building in the United States, 5 ships of the line, and 7 frigates. Of the rank of lieutenants and upwards, there are 325; surgeons and assistant surgeons, 97; pursers 41; chaplains 9; midshipmen 445; sailing masters 30; boatswains 17; gunners 19; carpenters 13; sail-makers 14. In the marine corps there are 1 colonel, 9 captains, and 39 lieutenants.

Name and rate.		When and where built.	
Line Ships.			
Independence	74	Boston	1814
Franklin	74	Philadelphia	1815
Washington	74	Portsmouth, N. H.	1816
Columbus	74	Washington	1819
Ohio	74	New York	1820
North Carolina	74	Philadelphia	1820
Delaware	74	Gosport, Va.	1820
Frigates, 1st Class.			
United States	44	Philadelphia	1797
Constitution	44	Boston	1797
Guerriere	44	Philadelphia	1814
Java	44	Baltimore	1814
Potomac	44	Washington	1821
Brandywine	44	Washington	1825
Hudson	44	Purchased (New York)	1826
Frigates, 2d Class.			
Congress	36	Portsmouth, N. H.	1799
Constellation	36	Baltimore	1797
Macedonian	36	Captured	1812
Sloops of War.			
John Adams	24	Charleston, S. C.	1799
Cyane	24	Captured	1815
Erie	18	Baltimore	1813
Ontario	18	Baltimore	1813
Peacock	18	New York	1813
Boston	18	Boston	1825
Lexington	18	New York	1825
Vincennes	18	New York	1826
Warren	18	Boston	1826
Natchez	18	Norfolk	1827
Falmouth	18	Boston	1827
Fairfield	18	New York	1828
Vandalia	18	Philadelphia	1828

Name and rate.		When and where built.	
St. Louis	18	Washington	1828
Concord	18	Portsmouth	1828
Schooners, &c.			
Dolphin	12	Philadelphia	1821
Grampus	12	Washington	1821
Porpoise	12	Portsmouth	1820
Shark	12	Washington	1821
Enterprize	12	New York	1831
Boxer	12	Boston	1831
Fox	3	Purchased	1823
Sea Gull [galliot]		Purchased	1823

NAVY YARDS.

There are seven navy yards belonging to, and occupied for the use of, the United States, *viz.*

No. 1. The navy yard at Portsmouth, N. H. is situated on an island, on the east side of Piscataqua river, within the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, contains fifty-eight acres, and cost $5,500.

No. 2. The navy yard at Charlestown, Mass., is situated on the north side of Charles river, on a point of land east of the town of Charlestown, contains thirty-four acres, exclusive of extensive flats, and cost $39,214, including commissions and charges.

No. 3. The navy yard at New York, is situated on Long Island, opposite to the city of New York, on the Wallabout Bay, contains forty acres, including the mill-pond, and cost $40,000.

No. 4. The navy yard at Philadelphia is situated on the west side of the river Delaware, within the District of Southwark, adjoining the city of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, contains eleven acres, to low-water mark, and cost $37,000.

No. 5. The navy yard at Washington, in the District of Columbia, is situated on the Eastern Branch of the river Potomac, contains thirty-seven acres, and cost $4,000.

No. 6. The navy yard at Gosport is situated on the south branch of Elizabeth river, adjoining the town of Portsmouth, in the state of Virginia, contains sixteen acres, and cost $12,000.

No. 7. Pensacola, Florida.

Religion. It was reserved for the lawgivers of the United States to make the bold experiment of dispensing with a state-religion. In New Hampshire the legislature is empowered to *authorize*, and in Massachusetts the legislature is enjoined to require, the several towns and parishes to make adequate provision, at their own expense, for the support of *Protestant* ministers. The same was the case in Connecticut until 1818, when it was abolished by the new constitution. But in all the other twenty-two states, the support of religion is left entirely to the voluntary zeal of its professors. The result has shown that Christianity has a firm hold in the nature of man, and is rather injured than served by those costly establishments which so often abridge free inquiry and liberty of conscience, engender fierce animosities among rival sects, perpetuate the errors and dogmas of unenlightened times, and degrade religion into an engine of civil tyranny, or the ally of ignorance and imposture. In the large towns and populous places of New England, and the middle states, religious instruction is more faithfully and abundantly dispensed, and religious ordinances are more strictly and universally observed, than in any other country in the world. In newly-settled districts, where a small population is spread over a wide surface, the means of religious instruction are often deficient.

The most numerous sects, are Congregationalists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Methodists, Baptists, Lutherans, Unitarians, and Quakers.

Benevolent societies, and religious institutions of every kind, are far more numerous than in Great Britain, in proportion to the population: the following is a list of the principal: Benevolent Societies.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

NAME.	*Presidents.*	*Forma.*	*Income,* 1828–9.	*Income,* 1829–30.
Connecticut Miss. Soc.	Hon. Jonathan Brace,	1798	$2,070 33	$3,013 06
Philadelphia Bible Soc.	Rt. Rev. Wm. White, D. D.	1808	7,724 41	
Am. Board For. Miss.	John C. Smith, LL. D.	1810	102,000 00	106,928 26
Am. Bap. Bd. For. Miss.	Rev. Jesse Mercer,	1814	16,061 90	20,000 00
Am. Tract Society, *Bost.*	Hon. William Reed,	1814	13,896 18	11,102 06
Am. Education Society,	Samuel Hubbard, LL. D.	1816	30,434 18	30,710 14
Am. Asy. Deaf and Dumb,	Hon. Nathaniel Terry,	1816	2,341 55	
American Bible Society,	Col. Richard Varick,	1816	143,184 33	170,067 55
Presby. Br. Am. Ed. Soc.	Arthur Tappan, Esq.	1817		12,632 00
Board Miss. Gen. Assem.	A. Green, D. D. LL. D.	1818	8,000 00	12,632 43
Methodist Miss. Society,	Rev. Elijah Heading,	1819	14,176 11	13,128 00
Board Edu. Gen. Assem.	Th. McAuley, D. D.	1819		
Am. Colonization Society,	Charles Carroll,	1819	19,561 93	20,295 00
Dutch Ref. Miss. Society,		1822	4,470 71	4,604 00
American S. S. Union,	Alexander Henry, Esq.	1824	18,527 00	70,521 70
Baptist Gen. Tract Society,	Rev. Wm. T. Brantly,	1824	5,256 76	5,536 39
Prison Discipline Society,	Hon. William Jay,	1825	3,531 00	3,353 52
Mass. S. S. Union,	Hon. William Reed,	1825	1,018 80	1,465 46
American Tract Society,	S. V. S. Wilder, Esq.	1825	60,000 00	60,210 00
Am. Temperance Society,	Marcus Morton, LL. D.	1826		
Am. Home Miss. Society,	S. Van Rensselaer, LL. D.	1826	26,997 31	33,229 00
Am. Seamen's Friend Soc.	S. Thompson, LL. D.	1826	1,214 38	4,159 87
Mass. Miss. Soc. *reorg.*	Leonard Woods, D. D.	1827	5,247 32	
American Peace Society,		1828		495 85
African Education Society,	Rt. Rev. Wm. Meade, D. D.	1830		
			$485,714 20	$584,084 29

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS ON THE GENERAL VIEW OF THE UNITED STATES.

1. What are the length and breadth of the United States?
2. What are the principal chains of mountains?
3. What is the general direction of these mountains?
4. How do these mountains divide the United States?
5. Which division comprises the great valley of the Mississippi?
6. Which are the two largest lakes wholly within the United States?
7. Mention those lakes which lie half in the United States and half in Upper Canada.
8. What are the principal rivers in the United States?
9. What can you say of the climate?
10. What is said of the south-west wind west of the Alleghanies?
11. What is said of the mean temperature of the year at Philadelphia, compared with the corresponding latitudes on the coast of Europe?
12. How long are the mouths of the Delaware and St. Lawrence shut by ice in a year?
13. What is said of the rains and dews?
14. What of storms of thunder and lightning?
15. Mention the powers and duties vested in the general land-office at Washington.

16. At what places are other land-offices established?
17. How are the public lands obtained?
18. How are these lands surveyed and set off?
19. How much of each township is allotted for the support of schools?
20. How much land, west of the Alleghanies, has been set apart for the endowment of superior seminaries of learning?
21. What is the whole number of acres of public land in 1832?
22. In what manner, and at what price, are the public lands offered for sale?
23. In what manner are the title deeds executed?
24. What part of the United States are adapted to the cultivation of tobacco?—25. Cotton?—26. Rice?—27. Sugar?
28. In wnat section of the United States is gold found?
29. In what States are mines of iron ore worked?
30. From what country do the United States obtain copper?
31. From what State is our lead chiefly obtained?
32. Mention in what States coal is found, and where is one of the largest formations in the world?
33. How is salt chiefly obtained?
34. Where do salt springs abound?—35. What is said of the salt springs at Salina, in New York?
36. Into how many branches is the legislative power of the United States separated, and what are they?
37. What power is committed to the State governments?
38. What power belongs to the Federal Government, or Congress?
39. What allowance do Senators and Representatives in Congress receive for their services?
40. In what way do members of Congress vacate their places?
41. In what does the Federal Judiciary consist?
42. How many Judges are there in the Supreme Court?
43. What jurisdiction has this Court?
44. What can you say of the State governments?
45. How often do general elections, in the different States, occur?
46. What is the shortest period for which the Senators serve in any of the States?—47. What the longest?
48. Name the States where they serve one year.—49. Where they serve two years.—50. Three years.—51. Where four, and where five years.
52. What religious qualification is necessary for office, in the different States?
53. From what is the public revenue derived?
54. What is the average produce of the customs?
55. What sum is annually derived from the sale of public lands?
56. What is said of the Post Office establishment?
57. State the rates of postage, &c.
58. What does the debt of the United States consist of? What the amount in 1832?
59. What is the amount of the standing army?
60. Of what does the militia of the United States consist? What the number of militia? Which State has the greatest number of militia? Which next? Which the third and fourth?
61. How long are they bound to serve, when called into actual service?
62. What can you say of the navy of the United States?
63. What is now the strength of the navy? Where are the navy-yards of the United States?
64. How is religion supported in the United States?
65. Mention the benevolent societies of a national character.
66. Which of these has the greatest income?
67. Which next? Mention the others in the order of their income.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

UNITED STATES.

TABLE I.

Population of the different States and Territories, according to Five Enumerations.

States and Territories.	Pop. 1790.	Pop. 1800.	Pop. 1810.	Pop. 1820.	Pop. 1830.
Maine,	96,540	151,719	228,705	298,335	399,437
N. Hampshire,	141,885	183,858	214,460	244,161	269,367
Vermont,	85,539	154,465	217,895	235,764	280,679
Massachusetts,	378,787	422,845	472,040	523,287	610,014
Rhode Island,	68,825	69,122	76,931	83,059	97,210
Connecticut,	237,946	251,002	261,942	275,248	297,513
New York,	340,120	586,050	959,049	1,372,812	1,934,000
New Jersey,	184,139	211,149	245,562	277,575	320,779
Pennsylvania,	434,373	602,545	810,091	1,049,313	1,347,672
Delaware,	59,094	64,273	72,674	72,749	76,739
Maryland,	319,728	345,824	380,546	407,350	446,913
Virginia,	747,610	880,200	974,622	1,065,366	1,211,296
North Carolina,	393,951	478,103	555,500	638,829	738,470
South Carolina,	249,073	345,591	415,115	502,741	581,458
Georgia,	82,548	162,686	252,433	340,989	516,567
Alabama,	—	8,850	40,352	127,901	308,997
Mississippi,				75,448	110,000
Louisiana,	—	—	76,556	153,407	215,762
Tennessee,	—	105,602	261,727	420,813	684,833
Kentucky,	73,677	220,959	406,511	564,317	688,844
Ohio,	—	45,365	230,760	581,434	937,679
Indiana,	—	4,651	24,520	147,178	341,582
Illinois,	—	215	12,282	55,211	157,575
Missouri,	—	—	19,783	66,586	140,192
Michigan Ter.	—	551	4,762	8,896	31,698
Arkansas Ter.	—	—	1,062	14,273	30,383
Dis. of Columbia,	—	14,093	24,023	33,039	39,858
Florida Territory,	—	—	—	—	34,723
Total,	3,929,326	5,309,758	7,239,903	9,638,166	12,850,240

REMARK.

The first complete census of the United States was taken in 1790. The population of the Thirteen States, at the time of the Declaration of Independence, was not far from 2,600,000.

TABLE II.

The Total Population and the Number of Slaves in the United States at different Periods, with the respective Increase.

		Total Pop.			Increase.	Rate pr. ct.
1st Census,	1790,	3,929,326	From			
2d do.	1800,	5,309,758	1790	to 1800,	1,308,232	35.1
3d do.	1810,	7,239,903	1800	to 1810,	1,930,345	36.3
4th do.	1820,	9,638,166	1810	to 1820,	2,398,263	33.1
5th do.	1830,	12,850,240	1820	to 1830,	3,212,074	33.3
		Slaves.				
1st Census,	1790,	697,696	From			
2d do.	1800,	896,849	1790	to 1800,	199,153	28.7
3d do.	1810,	1,191,364	1800	to 1810,	294,515	32.1
4th do.	1820,	1,538,036	1810	to 1820,	346,627	29.1
5th do.	1830,	1,888,690	1820	to 1830,	350,654	22.8

TABLE III.

The Population of the several States and Territories in 1830, *the Number of Square Miles, the Population to a Square Mile, and the Number of Slaves in* 1830.

	Population.	Square Miles.		Pop. to Sq. Mile.		Slaves.	
New York,	1,934,000	Va.	66,000	Mass.	81	Va.	363,637
Pennsylvania,	1,348,000	Mo.	63,000	R. I.	75	S. C.	315,665
Virginia,	1,211,000	Geo.	61,000	Ct.	62	N. C.	246,462
Ohio,	938,000	Ill.	58,000	Md.	41	Geo.	217,470
North Carolina,	738,000	Ala.	51,000	N. Y.	40	Ken.	165,350
Kentucky,	689,000	N. C.	50,000	N. J.	40	Ten.	142,382
Tennessee,	685,000	Mis.	48,000	Del.	36	Ala.	117,294
Massachusetts,	610,000	La.	48,000	Pa.	29	La.	109,631
South Carolina,	581,000	N. Y.	48,000	N. H.	28	Md.	102,878
Georgia,	517,000	Pa.	47,000	Vt.	27	Mis.	50,000
Maryland,	447,000	Ten.	43,000	Ohio,	24	Mo.	24,990
Maine,	399,000	Ohio,	39,000	S. C.	19	Del.	3,305
Indiana,	342,000	Ken.	38,000	Va.	18	N. J.	2,246
New Jersey,	321,000	Ind.	34,000	Ken.	18	Ill.	746
Alabama,	309,000	Me.	32,000	Ten.	16	Pa.	386
Connecticut,	298,000	S. C.	30,000	N. C.	15	N. Y.	46
Vermont,	281,000	Md.	11,000	Me.	12	Ct.	23
New Hampshire,	269,000	Vt.	10,200	Ind.	10	R. I.	14
Louisiana,	216,000	N. H.	9,500	Geo.	8½	Me.	0
Illinois,	158,000	N. J.	8,000	Ala.	6	N. H.	0
Missouri,	140,000	Mass.	7,500	Ill.	3	Vt.	0
Mississippi,	110,000	Ct.	4,800	Mis.	2	Mass.	0
Rhode Island,	97,000	Del.	2,100	Mo.	2	Ohio,	0
Delaware,	77,000	R. I.	1,300			Ind.	0
Dis. of Columbia,	40,000	Ar. T.	60,000			Flo. T.	15,510
Florida Ter.	35,000	Flo. T.	55,000			D. C.	6,050
Michigan Ter.	32,000	Mi. T.	38,000			Ar. T.	4,578
Arkansas Ter.	30,000	D. C.	100			Mich. T.	27
	12,850,000						1,888,690

TABLE IV.

COLLEGES IN THE UNITED STATES.

	Name	Place.	Founded.	Vols. in College Library.	Vols. in Students' Libraries.	Commencement.
1	Bowdoin,	Brunswick, Me.	1794	8,000	4,300	First Wednesday in Sept.
2	Waterville,	Waterville, do.	1820	1,800	600	Last Wednesday in July
3	Dartmouth,	Hanover, N. H.	1770	6,000	8,600	Last Wed. but one in August.
4	Univ. of Vermont,	Burlington, Vt.	1791	1,000	500	First Wednesday in August.
5	Middlebury,	Middlebury, do.	1800	1,846	2,322	Third Wednesday in August.
6	Harvard University,	Cambridge, Mass.	1638	35,000	4,600	Last Wednesday in August.
7	Williams,	Williamstown, do.	1793	2,550	2,000	First Wednesday in Sept.
8	Amherst,	Amherst, do.	1821	2,380	4,515	Fourth Wednesday in August.
9	Brown University,	Providence, R. I.	1764	6,100	6,000	First Wednesday in Sept.
10	Yale,	New Haven, Conn.	1700	8,500	9,000	Third Wednesday in Aug.
11	Washington,	Hartford, do.	1826	5,000	1,200	First Wednesday in August.
12	Wesleyan Univ.	Middletown, do.	1831	- -	- -	
13	Columbia,	New York, N. Y.	1754	8,000	6,000	First Tuesday in August.
14	Union,	Schenectady, do.	1795	5,150	8,450	Fourth Wednesday in July.
15	Hamilton,	Clinton, do.	1812	2,900	3,000	Fourth Wednesday in August.
16	Geneva,	Geneva, do.	1823	500	900	First Wednesday in August.
17	College of N. J.	Princeton, N. J.	1746	8,000	4,000	Last Wednesday in Sept.
18	Rutgers,	N. Brunswick, do.	1770	- -	- -	Third Wednesday in August.
19	Univ. of Pennsyl.	Philadelphia, Penn.	1755	- -	- -	Last day, not Sunday, in July.
20	Dickinson,	Carlisle, do.	1783	2,000	5,000	Fourth Wednesday in Sept.
21	Jefferson,	Canonsburg, do.	1802	700	1,800	Last Thursday in September.
22	Western University,	Pittsburg, do.	1820	- -	50	Last Friday in June.
23	Washington,	Washington, do.	1806	400	525	Last Thursday in September.
24	Alleghany,	Meadville, do.	1815	8,000	- -	First Wednesday in July.
25	Madison,	Union Town, do.	1829	- -	- -	July 15th.
26	St. Mary's,*	Baltimore, Md.	1799	10,000	- -	Third Tuesday in July.
27	Univ. of Maryland,	Do. do.	1812	- -	- -	Third Wednesday in July.
28	St. John's,	Annapolis, do.	1784	2,100	- -	Second Wednesday in Feb.
29	Mount St. Mary's,*	Near Emmittsbg. do.	1830	7,000	- -	Last week in June.
30	Columbian,	Washington, Ca.	1821	4,000	- -	Fourth Wednesday in Dec.
31	Georgetown,*	Georgetown, D. C.	1799	7,000	- -	Near the last of July.
32	William and Mary,	Williamsburg, Va.	1693	3,600	600	July 4th.
33	Hampden-Sydney,	Prince Ed. Co. do.	1774	- -	- -	Fourth Wednesday in Sept.
34	Washington,	Lexington, do.	1812	700	1,500	Third Wednesday in April.
35	Univ. of Virginia,	Charlottesville, do.	1819	8,000	- -	
36	Univ. of N. Carolina,	Chapel Hill, N. C.	1791	1,800	3,000	Fourth Thursday in June.
37	Charleston,	Charleston, S. C.	1785	3,000	1,000	Last Tuesday in October.
38	College of S. C.	Columbia, do.	1801	7,000	- -	3d Mon. after 4th Mon. in Nov.
39	Univ. of Georgia,	Athens, Ga.	1785	2,000	2,250	First Wednesday in August.
40	Alabama University,	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	1820	1,000	- -	Third Wednesday in Dec.
41	Jefferson,	Washington, Mi.	1802	- -	- -	
42	Louisiana,	Jackson, La.	- -	- -	- -	
43	Greenville,	Greenville, Tenn.	1794	3,500	- -	Third Wednesday in Sept.
44	Univ. of Nashville,	Nashville, do.	1806	2,500	750	First Wednesday in October.
45	E. Tennessee,	Knoxville, do.	- -	340	200	First Wednesday in October.
46	Transylvania,	Lexington, Ken.	1798	2,350	1,500	Last Wednesday in Sept.
47	Centre,	Danville, do.	1822	1,258	108	July 4th.
48	Augusta,	Augusta, do.	1823	1,500	550	Thursday after 1st Wed. Aug.
49	Cumberland,	Princeton, do.	1825	1,000	600	Second Thursday in Sept.
50	St. Joseph's,*	Bardstown, do.	1819	1,300	- -	1st of August.
51	Georgetown,	Georgetown, do.	1830	- -	- -	
52	Univ. of Ohio,	Athens, Ohio.	1802	1,000	1,000	Wed. after 3d Tuesday in Sept.
53	Miami University,	Oxford, do.	1824	1,000	1,200	Last Wednesday in Sept.
54	Western Reserve,	Hudson, do.	1826	1,000	100	Fourth Wednesday in August.
55	Kenyon,	Gambier, do.	1828	- -	- -	
56	Franklin,	New Athens, do.	1824	- -	- -	Fourth Wednesday in Sept.
57	Indiana,	Bloomingdale, Ind.	1827	182	50	Last Wednesday in Sept.
58	Illinois,	Jacksonville, Il.	1830	600	- -	
59	St. Louis,*	St. Louis, Mo.	1829	1,200	- -	

* *Catholic Colleges:* a large part of the students in these belong to the *preparatory* department.

TABLE V.

Theological Seminaries.

Name.	*Place.*	*Denomination.*	*Com. operation.*	*Vols. in Lib.*
Bangor Theol. Sem.	Bangor, Me.	Cong.	1816	1,200
Theological Seminary,	Andover, Mass.	Cong.	1808	6,000
Theological School,	Cambridge, do.	Cong. Unit.	1824	1,500
Theol. Institution,	Newton, do.	Baptist,	1825	
Theol. Dep. Yale Col.	New Haven, Con.	Cong.	1822	8,000
Theol. Ins. Epis. Ch.	New York, N. Y.	Prot. Epis.	1819	3,650
Theol. Sem. of Auburn,	Auburn, do.	Presbyt.	1821	3,550
Hamilton Lit. & Th. In.	Hamilton, do.	Baptist,	1820	1,300
Hartwick Seminary,	Hartwick, do.	Lutheran,	1816	900
Th. Sem. Du. Ref. Ch.	N. Brunswick, N. J.	Dutch Ref.		
Th. Sem. Pr. Ch. U. S.	Princeton, do.	Presbyt.	1812	6,000
Sem. Luth. Ch. U. S.	Gettysburg, Pa.	Evang. L.	1826	6,000
German Reformed,	York, do.	G. Ref. Ch.	1825	3,500
Western Th. Seminary,	Alleghany T. do.	Presbyt.	1828	
Epis. Th. School, Va.	Fairfax Co. Va.	Prot. Epis.		
Union Th. Seminary,	Pr. Ed. Co. do.	Presbyt.	1824	
Southern Th. Seminary,	Columbia, S. C.	do.	1829	
South-Westren Th. Sem.	Maryville, Ten.	do.	1821	550
Lane Seminary,	Cincinnati, Ohio,	do.	1829	
Rock Spring,	Rock Spring, Il.	Baptist,	1827	1,200
Hanover,	New Madison, In.	Presbyt.	1829	
				43,350

TABLE VI.

Medical Schools.

Name.	*Place.*	*Prof.*	*Students.*
Maine Medical School,	Brunswick,	4	99
New Hampshire Medical School,	Hanover,	3	103
Medical Society Univ. Vermont,	Burlington,	3	40
Vermont Academy of Med.	Castleton,	4	
Mass. Med. Col. Harv. Univ.	Boston,	5	91
Berkshire Med. Ins. Wm. Col.	Pittsfield,	7	100
Med. Dep. Yale College,	New Haven,	5	61
Col. Phys. and Surg. N. Y.	New York,	7	113
Rutgers Med. Fac. Gen. Col.	New York,	6	
Col. Phys. and Surg. W. Dist.	Fairfield, N. Y.	5	160
Med. Dep. Univ. Penn.	Philadelphia,	9	420
Med. Dep. Jefferson College,	Canonsburg,	5	121
Med. Dep. Univ. Md.	Baltimore,	6	
Med. Col. Charleston, S. C.	Charleston,		130
Med. Dep. Transylvania, Univ.	Lexington,	6	200
Med. College of Ohio,	Cincinnati,	6	113

[For further Statistical Tables, see Appendix.]

NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN COLLEGE, IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION.

Eastern States, 1 stud. to 1,231 inh. | Southern States, 1 stud. to 7,232 inh.
Middle States, 1 do. 3,465 do. | Western States, I do. 6,060.

Law Schools.—At Cambridge, Ms., New Haven, Litchfield, Ct., Philadelphia, Williamsburgh, Va., Charleston, S. C. and Lexington, Ky.

Principal Libraries.

Philadelphia Library, 42,000 volumes; Cambridge University Library, 35,000; Boston Athenæum, 20,000,; New York Library, 22,000; National Library, Washington, 16,000; Charleston Library, 13,000.

QUESTIONS ON TABLE III.

1. Which is the most populous state in the Union?
2. Mention the six next in order of their population.
3. Which state has the fewest inhabitants?
4. Which next?
5. Which state has the greatest number of square miles?
6. Mention the six next in order.
7. Which state has the least number of square miles?
8. Which is the next smallest state?
9. Which state is the most thickly settled, that has the greatest number of inhabitants on a square mile?
10. Which next?
11. Mention the four next in order.
12. Which two have the least dense population?
13. Which state has the greatest number of slaves?
14. Mention the six next in order.
15. Can you mention the three states that have the least number of slaves?
16. Mention the states that have no slaves.
17. What was the total number of slaves in the United States in 1830?
18. How many colleges are there in the United States? See Table IV.
19. Which has the greatest number of volumes in the college library?
20. Which four stand next?
21. How many theological seminaries are there in the United States?
22. Which is the oldest theological seminary in the United States, and when did it commence its operations?
23. Which next?
24. Which denomination of Christians has the greatest number of theological seminaries?
25. Which next?
26. How many medical schools are there in the United States?
27. Which has the greatest number of students?
28. Which four are next in regard to numbers?
29. Where are the principal law schools?
30. What proportion do the students in college, bear to the whole population in the eastern states?
31. What proportion in the middle states?
32. Southern states?
33. Western states?
34. Which is the largest library in the United States, and how many volumes does it contain?
35. Which is the next, and how many volumes?
36. Mention the four next in order.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

In Congress, July 4, 1776.

The Unanimous Declaration of the Thirteen United States of America.

Propriety of the Declaration.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

Unalienable rights of the people, &c.

We hold these truths to be self-evident;—that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate, that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

Absolute tyranny the object of the king of Great Britain.

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

Recitation of injuries and usurpations on the part of the British crown.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation, till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them. He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature—a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the repository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large, for their exercise; the state remaining, in the mean time, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these states; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass

others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers, to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states:

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our consent:

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond seas, to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies:

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the forms of our governments:

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy, scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms: our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people. Petitions for redress unavailing, &c.

Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our migration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which Appeal to the British people fruitless, &c.

would inevitably interrupt our connexions and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind—enemies in war, in peace friends.

Declaration of Independence.

WE, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in general congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world, for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connexion between them and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as free and independent states, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent states may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

The colonies absolve themselves from their allegiance, &c.

Mutual pledge of fidelity.

The foregoing declaration was, by order of congress, engrossed and signed by the following members:

JOHN HANCOCK.

New Hampshire.
JOSIAH BARTLETT,
WILLIAM WHIPPLE,
MATTHEW THORNTON.

Massachusetts-Bay.
SAMUEL ADAMS,
JOHN ADAMS,
ROBERT TREAT PAINE,
ELBRIDGE GERRY.

Rhode Island, &c.
STEPHEN HOPKINS,
WILLIAM ELLERY.

Connecticut.
ROGER SHERMAN,
SAMUEL HUNTINGTON,
WILLIAM WILLIAMS,
OLIVER WOLCOTT.

New York.
WILLIAM FLOYD,
PHILIP LIVINGSTON,
FRANCIS LEWIS,
LEWIS MORRIS.

New Jersey.
RICHARD STOCKTON,
JOHN WITHERSPOON,
FRANCIS HOPKINSON,
JOHN HART,
ABRAHAM CLARKE.

Pennsylvania.
ROBERT MORRIS,
BENJAMIN RUSH,
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,
JOHN MORTON,
GEORGE CLYMER,
JAMES SMITH,
GEORGE TAYLOR,
JAMES WILSON,
GEORGE ROSS.

Delaware.
CESAR RODNEY,
GEORGE REED,
THOMAS M'KEAN.

Maryland.
SAMUEL CHASE,
WILLIAM PACA,
THOMAS STONE,
CHARLES CARROLL,
of Carrollton.

Virginia.
GEORGE WYTHE,
RICHARD HENRY LEE,
THOMAS JEFFERSON,
BENJAMIN HARRISON,
THOMAS NELSON, JR.
FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT LEE
CARTER BRAXTON.

North Carolina.
WILLIAM HOOPER,
JOSEPH HEWES,
JOHN PENN.

South Carolina.
EDWARD RUTLEDGE,
THOMAS HEYWARD, JR.
THOMAS LYNCH, JR.
ARTHUR MIDDLETON.

Georgia.
BURTON GWINNETT,
LYMAN HALL,
GEORGE WALTON.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

WE, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.—SECTION I.

Congress. All legislative powers herein granted, shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a senate and a house of representatives.

SECTION II.

House of Representatives. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states; and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature.

Members of. No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

Apportionment. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within the three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the state of *New Hampshire* shall be entitled to choose three; *Massachusetts* eight; *Rhode Island* and *Providence Plantations* one; *Connecticut* five; *New York* six; *New Jersey* four; *Pennsylvania* eight; *Delaware* one; *Maryland* six; *Virginia* ten; *North Carolina* five; *South Carolina* five; and *Georgia* three.

Vacancies. When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill up such vacancies.

Officers, and power of impeachment. The house of representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SECTION III.

Senate. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years; and each senator shall have one vote.

Classes. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided, as equally as may be, into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any state, the

executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

Qualifications of members.

President of.

The vice-president of the United States shall be president of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

Other officers.

The senate shall choose their other officers, and also a president pro-tempore, in the absence of the vice-president, or when he shall exercise the office of president of the United States.

Trial of impeachments.

The senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the president of the United States is tried, the chief justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment.

Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit, under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law.

SECTION IV.

Elections of senators and representatives.

The times, places, and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives, shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof; but the congress may, at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing senators.

Meeting of congress.

The congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SECTION V.

Powers of each house.

Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members; and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Journals.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house, on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Yeas and nays.

Adjournment.

Neither house, during the session of congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SECTION VI.

Compensation and privileges.

The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to or returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office. Exclusion of members from offices, and disqualification to be members.

SECTION VII.

All bills for raising revenues shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills. Revenue Bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the house of representatives and the senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the president of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to re-consider it. If, after such re-consideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be re-considered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases, the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the president within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the congress by their adjournment prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law. Negative of the President.

Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of the senate and house of representatives may be necessary, (except on a question of adjournment,) shall be presented to the president of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the senate and house of representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SECTION VIII.

The congress shall have power—

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises; to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises, shall be uniform throughout the United States: Powers of congress.

To borrow money on the credit of the United States:

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes:

To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies, throughout the United States:

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures:

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States:

To establish post-offices and post-roads:

To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries:

To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court: to define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations:

To declare war, grant letters-of-marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water:

To raise and support armies; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years:

To provide and maintain a navy:

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces:

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions:

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states, respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by congress:

To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of congress, become the seat of government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased, by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings:—and,

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SECTION IX.

Restrictions on congress. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight; but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder, or ex post facto law, shall be passed.

No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state. No preference shall be given, by any regulation of commerce or revenue, to the ports of one state over those of another: nor shall vessels bound to or from one state, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

Public money. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law: and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States, and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

SECTION X.

Restrictions on the states. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters-of-marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts; or grant any title of nobility.

No state shall, without the consent of the congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the neat produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any state

on imports or exports, shall be for the treasury of the United States, and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the congress. No state shall, without the consent of the congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.—SECTION I.

Executive power, president and vice-president.

The executive power shall be vested in a president of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the vice-president, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Electors.

Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in the congress; but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

This paragraph has been annulled and supplied. See art. 12th of amendments.

The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate. The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the house of representatives shall immediately choose, by ballot, one of them for president; and if no person have a majority, then, from the five highest on the list, the said house shall, in like manner, choose the president. But, in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the president, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors, shall be the vice-president. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the senate shall choose from them, by ballot, the vice-president.

Choosing electors, and their voting.

The congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

President's qualifications.

No person, except a natural-born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of president: neither shall any person be eligible to that office, who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

Vacancy.

In case of the removal of the president from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the vice-president, and the congress may, by law, provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the president and vice-president, declaring what officer shall then act as president; and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a president shall be elected.

Compensation.

The president shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Oath.

Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of the president of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend, the constitution of the United States."

SECTION II.

Powers. The president shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices; and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur: and he shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. But the congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper, in the president alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The president shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SECTION III.

He shall, from time to time, give to the congress information of the state of the union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient: he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them, and, in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed; and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SECTION IV.

Impeachments. The president, vice-president, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.—SECTION I.

Judiciary, courts and judges. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the congress may, from time to time, ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior; and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SECTION II.

Jurisdiction. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity, arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states; between a state and citizens of another state; between citizens of different states; between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states; and between a state, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens, or subjects.

Original and appellate. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations, as the congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed in any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the congress may by law have directed. Jury trial.

SECTION III.

Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court. Treason.

The congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason: but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.—SECTION I.

Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. And the congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings, shall be proved, and the effect thereof. Credit by states to public acts of each other.

SECTION II.

The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states. Citizenship.

A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime. Fugitives from justice.

No person held to service or labor in one state under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor; but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due. From labor.

SECTION III.

New states may be admitted by the congress into this union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state, nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the legislatures of the states concerned, as well as of the congress. New states.

The congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular state. Territories.

SECTION IV.

The United States shall guaranty to every state in this union, a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and, on application of the legislature, or of the executive, (when the legislature cannot be convened,) against domestic violence. Guarantee of republican government.

ARTICLE V.

The congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution; or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the congress; provided, that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, shall in any manner affect the first and Amendments.

fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article: and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the senate.

ARTICLE VI.

Prior debts. All debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this constitution, as under the confederation.

Supreme law. This constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby; any thing in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

Oath of office. The senators and representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by

No religious test. oath or affirmation to support this constitution: but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

Ratification. The ratification of the conventions of nine states shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

Done in Convention, by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President, and Deputy from Virginia.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.
John Langdon,
Nicholas Gilman.

MASSACHUSETTS.
Nathaniel Gorham,
Rufus King.

CONNECTICUT.
William Samuel Johnson,
Roger Sherman.

NEW-YORK.
Alexander Hamilton.

NEW-JERSEY.
William Livingston,
David Brearly,
William Patterson,
Jonathan Dayton.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Benjamin Franklin,
Thomas Mifflin,
Robert Morris,
George Clymer,
Thomas Fitzsimmons,
Jared Ingersoll,
James Wilson,
Gouverneur Morris.

DELAWARE.
George Read,
Gunning Bedford, Jr.
John Dickinson,
Richard Bassett,
Jacob Broom.

MARYLAND.
James M'Henry,
Daniel of St. Tho. Jenifer,
Daniel Carroll.

VIRGINIA.
John Blair,
James Madison, Jr.

NORTH CAROLINA.
William Blount,
Richard Dobbs Spaight,
Hugh Williamson.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
John Rutledge,
Charles Cotesworth Pinckney,
Charles Pinckney,
Pierce Butler.

GEORGIA.
William Few,
Abraham Baldwin.

Attest, WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary.*

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Religious liberty.

Art. 1. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

Militia.

Art. 2. A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

Quartering soldiers.

Art. 3. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Warrants of search or arrest.

Art. 4. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Privileges of accused.

Art. 5. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb, nor shall be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

Rights of accused.

Art. 6. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law; and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

Civil suits.

Art. 7. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved; and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

Bail, punishments.

Art. 8. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Rights retained.

Art. 9. The enumeration in the constitution of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Reserved powers.

Art. 10. The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

State not suable.

Art. 11. The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

Election of president and vice-president.

Art. 12. The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for president and vice-president, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as vice-president; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president, and of all persons voted for as vice-president, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States,

directed to the president of the senate: the president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for president, shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed: and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as president, the house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president. But, in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the house of representatives shall not choose a president whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice-president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president.

The person having the greatest number of votes as vice-president, shall be the vice-president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the senate shall choose the vice-president: a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

Qualification of vice-president. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president, shall be eligible to that of vice-president of the United States.

QUESTIONS ON THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

1. Of what branches does the congress of the United States consist?
2. Of what is the house of representatives composed?
3. What are the qualifications necessary for a representative?
4. What number of inhabitants sends a representative to congress?
5. When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, how are they to be filled?
6. Of what persons is the senate composed?
7. In what manner, and for how long a period, are the senators chosen?
8. Into how many classes are the senators divided?
9. How often are the seats of these classes vacated?
10. When vacancies in the senate happen during the recess of the legislature of any state, how are they to be filled?
11. What age must a senator have attained?
12. How many years must he have been a citizen of the United States?
13. Who is the president of the senate?
14. How often does congress assemble?
15. What day is fixed for its meeting?
16. From what fund are the members of congress compensated?
17. When a bill has passed the house of representatives and the senate, to whom must it be presented before it becomes a law?
18. What must the president do?
19. If the bill is returned without the signature of the president, what course is to be pursued by congress?
20. What is a necessary qualification of the president, with regard to his place of birth?
21. What must be his age?
22. During how many years must he have resided within the country?

23. For how many years do the president and vice-president hold their offices?

24. In what manner are they elected?

See Art. II. Sect. I. clause 2, and Art. 12 of the amendments.

25. Who is to be commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and of the militia, when called into actual service?

26. What is said in regard to the power of the president?

27. What in regard to his duty? Sect. III. Art. II.

28. For what crimes are the officers of the United States to be removed from office?

29. How is the judicial power vested?

30. In what does treason against the United States consist?

31. What form of government do the United States guaranty to every member of the great political family—the several states?

32. Against what injuries are they bound to protect each state?

33. What is said in regard to amendments?

34. What in regard to religion, freedom of speech, and of the press? See Art. I. of the amendments.

PRESIDENTS OF THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS,

FROM 1774 to 1789.

	From	*Elected*
Peyton Randolph,	Virginia,	Sept. 5, 1774.
John Hancock,	Massachusetts,	May 24, 1775.
Henry Laurens,	South Carolina,	Nov. 1, 1777.
John Jay,	New York,	Dec. 10, 1778.
Samuel Huntington,	Connecticut,	Sept. 28, 1779.
Thomas M'Kean,	Delaware,	July 10, 1781
John Hanson,	Maryland,	Nov. 5, 1781.
Elias Boudinot,	New Jersey,	Nov. 4, 1782.
Thomas Mifflin,	Pennsylvania,	Nov. 3, 1783.
Richard Henry Lee,	Virginia,	Nov. 30, 1786.
Nathanial Gorham,	Massachusetts,	June 6, 1786.
Arthur St. Clair,	Pennsylvania,	Feb. 2, 1787.
Cyrus Griffin,	Virginia,	Jan. 22, 1788.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS UNDER THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.

First Administration.

George Washington,	Virginia,	April 30, 1789.	President.
John Adams,	Massachusetts,	" "	Vice-President.
Thomas Jefferson,	Virginia,	Sept. 26, 1789.	Secretaries of State.
Edmund Randolph,	"	Jan. 2. 1794.	
Timothy Pickering,	Massachusetts,	Dec. 10, 1795.	
Alexander Hamilton,	New York,	Sept. 11, 1789.	Secretaries of the Treasury.
Oliver Wolcott,	Connecticut,	Feb. 3, 1795.	
Henry Knox,	Massachusetts,	Sept. 12, 1789.	Secretaries of War.
Timothy Pickering,	"	Jan. 2, 1795.	
James M'Henry,	Maryland,	Jan. 27, 1796.	
Edmund Randolph,	Virginia,	Sept. 26, 1789.	Attorneys General.
William Bradford,	Pennsylvania,	Jan. 27, 1794.	
Charles Lee,	Virginia,	Dec. 10, 1795.	

Second Administration.

John Adams,	Massachusetts,	March 4, 1797.	President.
Thomas Jefferson,		" "	Vice-President.
Timothy Pickering,			Secretaries of State.
John Marshall,	Virginia,	May 13, 1800.	
Oliver Wolcott,			Secretaries of the Treasury.
Samuel Dexter,	Massachusetts,	Dec. 31, 1800.	
James M'Henry,			Secretaries of War.
Samuel Dexter,		May 13, 1800,	
Roger Griswold,	Connecticut,	Feb. 3, 1801.	
Benjamin Stoddard,	Maryland,	May 21, 1798.	Secretary of the Navy.
Charles Lee,			Attorney General.

Third Administration.

Thomas Jefferson,		March 4, 1801.	President.
Aaron Burr,	New York,	" "	Vice-Presidents.
George Clinton,	"	" 1805.	
James Madison,	Virginia,	March 5, 1801.	Secretary of State.
Samuel Dexter,			Secretaries of the Treasury.
Albert Gallatin,	Pennsylvania,	Jan. 26, 1802.	
Henry Dearborn,	Massachusetts,	March 5, 1801.	Secretary of War.
Benjamin Stoddert,			Secretaries of the Navy
Robert Smith,	Maryland,	Jan. 26, 1802.	
Levi Lincoln,	Massachusetts,	March 5, 1801.	Attorneys General.
John Breckenridge,	Kentucky,	Dec. 23, 1805.	
Cæsar A. Rodney,	Delaware,	Jan. 20, 1807.	

Fourth Administration.

James Madison,		March 4, 1809.	President.
George Clinton,		" "	Vice-Presidents.
Elbridge Gerry,	Massachusetts,	" "	
Robert Smith,	Maryland,	March 6, 1809.	Secretaries of State.
James Monroe,	Virginia,	Nov. 25, 1811.	
Albert Gallatin,			Secretaries of the Treasury.
G. W. Campbell,	Tennessee,	Feb. 9, 1814.	
Alexander J. Dallas,	Pennsylvania,	Oct. 6. 1814.	
William Eustis,	Massachusetts,	March 7, 1809.	Secretaries of War.
John Armstrong,	New York,	Jan. 13, 1813.	
James Monroe,		Sept. 27. 1814.	
W. H. Crawford,	Georgia,	March 2, 1815.	
Paul Hamilton,	South Carolina,	March 7, 1809.	Secretaries of the Navy.
William Jones,	Pennsylvania,	Jan. 12, 1813.	
B. W. Crowninshield,	Massachusetts,	Dec. 19, 1814.	
Cæsar A. Rodney,			Attorneys General.
William Pinkney,	Maryland,	Dec. 11, 1811.	
Richard Rush,	Pennsylvania,	Feb. 10, 1814.	

Fifth Administration.

James Monroe,		March 4, 1817.	President.
Daniel D. Tompkins,	New York,		Vice-President.
John Quincy Adams,	Massachusetts,	March 5, 1817.	Secretary of State.
William H. Crawford,		March 5, 1812.	Secretary of the Treasury.
John C. Calhoun,	South Carolina,	March 5, 1817.	Secretary of War.
B. W. Crowninshield,			Secretaries of the Navy.
Smith Thompson,	New York,	Nov. 30, 1818.	
Samuel L. Southard,	New Jersey,	Dec. 9, 1823.	
Richard Rush,			Attorneys General.
William Wirt,	Virginia,	Dec. 16, 1817.	

Sixth Administration.

John Quincy Adams,		March 4, 1825.	President.
John C. Calhoun,		" "	Vice-President.
Henry Clay,	Kentucky,	March 8, 1825.	Secretary of State.
Richard Rush,		March 7, "	Secretary of the Treasury.
James Barbour,	Virginia,	March 7, "	Secretaries of War.
Peter B. Porter,	New York,	May 26, 1828.	
Samuel L. Southard,			Secretary of the Navy.
William Wirt,			Attorney General.

Seventh Administration.

Andrew Jackson,	Tennessee,	March 4, 1829.	President.
John C. Calhoun,		" "	Vice-President.
Martin Van Buren,	New York,	March 6, 1829.	Secretaries of State.
Edward Livingston,	Louisiana,	May, 1831.	
Samuel D. Ingham,	Pennsylvania,	March 6, 1829.	Secretaries of the Treasury.
Louis M'Lane,	Delaware,	May 1831.	
John H. Eaton,	Tennessee,	March 9, 1829.	Secretaries of War.
Hugh L. White,	"	1831.	
John Branch,	North Carolina,	March 9, 1828.	Secretaries of the Navy.
Levi Woodbury,	N. Hampshire,	May 1831.	
John M'P. Berrien,	Georgia,	March 9, 1829.	Attorneys General.
R. B. Taney,	Maryland,	1831.	

Chief Justices of the United States.

John Jay, - - - -	New York, - - -	Sept. 26, 1789.
William Cushing, - -	Massachusetts, - -	Jan. 22, 1796.
Oliver Ellsworth, - -	Connecticut, - -	March 4, 1796.
John Marshall, - -	Virginia, - - -	Jan. 27, 1801.

Ministers to France.

Governeur Morris,	of	New Jersey,	Jan. 12, 1792.
James Monroe,	"	Virginia,	May 28, 1804.
Charles C. Pinkney,	"	South Carolina,	Sept. 9, 1796.
Charles C. Pinkney,	"	" "	June 5, 1797.
Elbridge Gerry,	"	Massachusetts,	
John Marshall,	"	Virginia,	
Oliver Ellsworth,	"	Connecticut,	Feb. 26, 1799.
William Vans Murray,	"	Maryland,	
William R. Davie,	"	North Carolina,	
James A. Bayard,	"	Delaware,	Feb. 19, 1801.
Robert R. Livingston,	"	New York,	Oct. 2, 1801.
John Armstrong,	"	"	June 30, 1804.
Joel Barlow,	"	Connecticut,	Feb. 27, 1811.
William H. Crawford,	"	Georgia,	April 9, 1813.
Albert Gallatin,	"	Pennsylvania,	Feb. 28, 1815.
James Brown,	"	Louisiana,	Dec. 9, 1823.
William C. Rives,	"	Virginia,	1829.

Ministers to Great Britain.

Governeur Morris,	of	New Jersey,	Oct. 13, 1789.
Thomas Pinkney,	"	South Carolina,	Jan. 12, 1792.
John Jay,	"	New York,	April 19, 1794.
Rufus King,	"	" "	May 20, 1796.
James Monroe,	"	Virginia,	April 18, 1803.
James Monroe,	"	"	May 12, 1806.
William Pinkney,	"	Maryland,	
William Pinkney,	"	"	Feb. 26, 1808.
John Quincy Adams,	"	Massachusetts,	Feb. 28, 1815.
Richard Rush,	"	Pennsylvania,	Dec. 16, 1817.
Rufus King,	"	New York,	May 5, 1825.
Albert Gallatin,	"	Pennsylvania,	May 18, 1826.
James Barbour,	"	Virginia,	May 23, 1828.
Louis M'Lane,	"	Delaware,	1829.

2, 1702.
8, 1804.
9, 1796.

5, 1797.

6, 1799.

9, 1801.
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1829.

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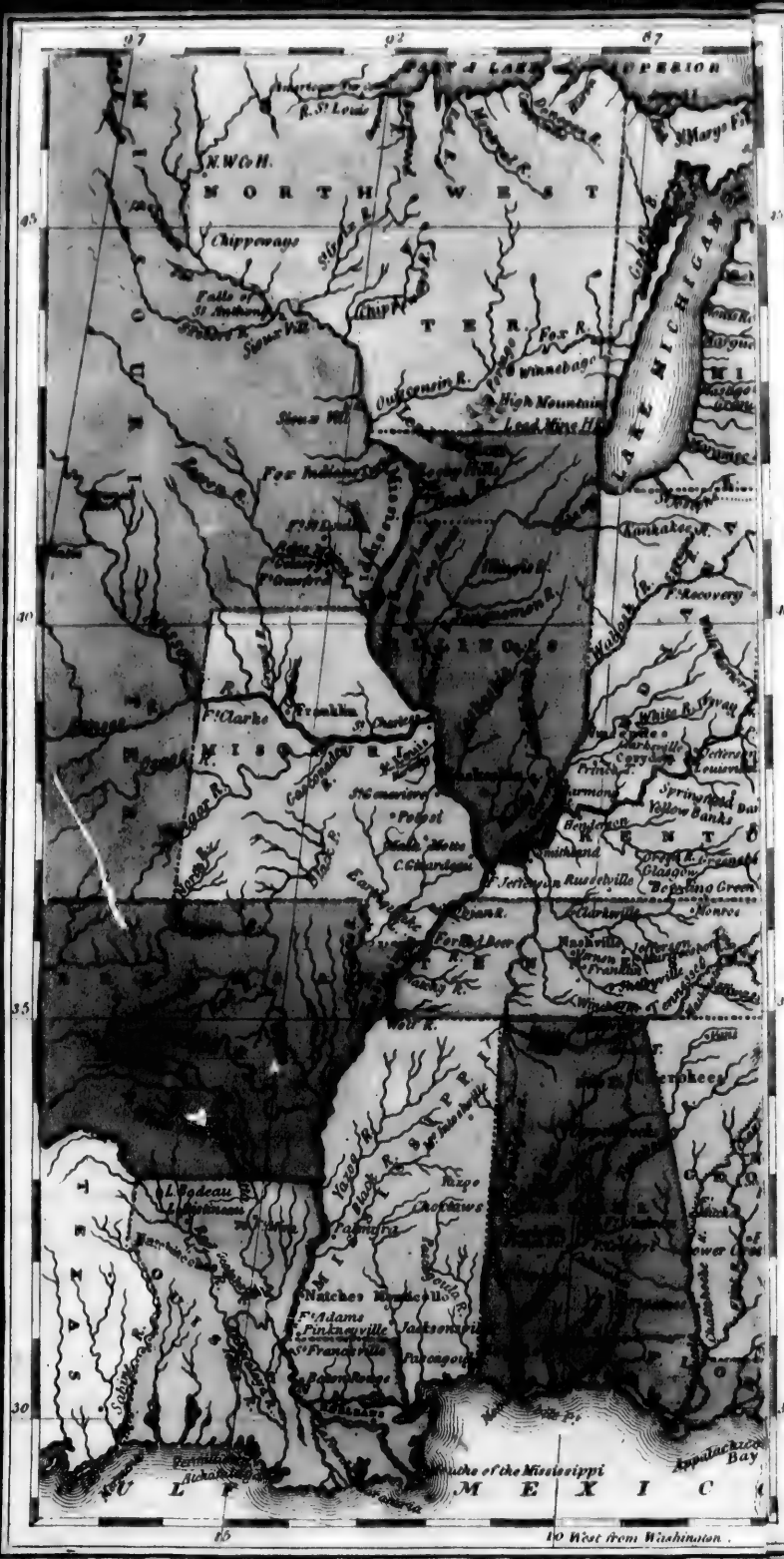
- 1829.


97
92
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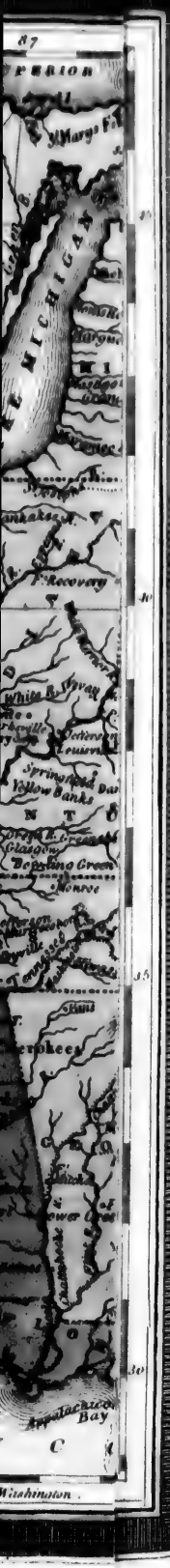
LAKE SUPERIOR
LAKE MICHIGAN
N.W.G.H.
NORTH WEST
TER.
ILLINOIS
MISSOURI
KENT
Chippewas
Winnebago
Fox R.
Outagamie R.
High Mountain
Lead Mines
Fox Indians
Kankakee R.
F. Recovery
White R. Wyan
Springfield
Yellow Banks
Glasgow
Bowling Green
Nashville
Cherokees
Natchez
Pinkneyville
Jacksonville
Palmyra
Choctaws
Pascagoula
Mobile
Appalachicola Bay
MEXICO
GULF
Miss. R.
Ohio R.
Red R.
Black R.
Yazoo R.
Tombeckbee R.
Alabama R.
Tallapoosa R.
Coosa R.
Tennessee R.
Cumberland R.
Wabash R.
Illinois R.
Kaskaskia R.
Missouri R.
Arkansas R.
Grand R.
Osage R.
Gasconade R.
Maramec R.
St. Francis R.
Pearl R.
Pascagoula R.
Perdido R.
Escambia R.
Apalachicola R.
Flint R.
Chattahoochee R.
Lake Pontchartrain
Lake Borgne
Lake Maurepas
Lake Pontchartrain
Lake Michigan
Lake Superior
Lake Winnebago
Lake Kankakee



INDIVIDUAL STATES.

MAINE.

It is the most north-eastern state of the Union, bounded N. W. and N. by Lower-Canada, E. by New Brunswick, S. by the Atlantic, and W. by New Hampshire. It lies between 43 and 48 degrees N. latitude, and 6 and 10 E. longitude from Washington. Its greatest length from N. to S. is 225 miles, and greatest breadth from E. to W. 195; and it is estimated to contain 32,628 square miles. Population in 1790, 96,540; in 1800, 151,719; in 1810, 228,705; in 1820, 298,335; and in 1830, 399,462. Population to a square mile, 12.

Note.—The boundary of Maine cannot be considered as definitely settled. A dispute having arisen between the authorities of the state and those of the British province of New-Brunswick, which adjoins it on the north-east, the governments of the United States and Great Britain referred the matter to the arbitration of the king of Holland. His award has been given; but it has not proved satisfactory to the people of Maine, and the senate of the United States has not yet consented to its ratification.

TABLE OF THE COUNTIES AND COUNTY TOWNS.

Counties.		Pop. 1820.	Pop. 1830.	County Towns.	Pop.	Distance from Augusta.
Cumberland	*sw*	49,445	60,113	Portland	12,601	53
Hancock	*s*	17,856	24,347	Castine	1,155	78
Kennebec	*m*	40,150	52,491	Augusta	3,980	
				Wiscasset	2,443	24
Lincoln	*s*	46,843	57,181	Topsham	1,564	31
				Warren	2,030	44
Oxford	*w*	27,104	35,217	Paris	2,337	42
Penobscot	*n*	13,870	31,530	Bangor	2,868	66
Somerset	*nw*	21,787	35,788	Norridgewock	1,710	28
Waldo	*s*	22,253	29,790	Belfast	3,077	40
Washington	*e*	12,744	21,295	Machias	1,021	143
York	*sw*	46,283	51,710	York	3,485	99
				Alfred	1,453	86
Total		298,335	399,462			

Note.—The small letters annexed to the counties indicate their situation in the several states; as *e, w, n, s, ne, nw, em, &c. east, west, north, south, north-east, north of middle, east of middle, &c.* The seats of government of the different states are printed in small capitals. When more than one town is mentioned to a county, the *first* is the county town.

97
92
87
82
45
40
35
30
15
10 West from Washington
5
EAST or LAKE SUPERIOR
N.W.Co.H.
NORTH WEST
TER.
Chippewage
Falls of St Anthony
St Peters R.
Sioux Vill.
Sioux Vill.
Fox R.
Winnebago
Ouiconsin R.
High Mountain
Lead Mine Hl.
Fox Indians
Rocky Hills
Ft St Louis
Ft Crawford
Illinois R.
Mississippi R.
Ft Clarke
Franklin
St Charles
St Louis
St Genevieve
Potosi
Mine La Motte
C. Girardeau
Ft Jefferson
Russelville
Bowling Green
Glasgow
Barbersville
Harlepatch
Danville
Yellow Banks
Springfield
Harmony
Smithland
Henderson
KENTUCKY
Nashville
Jefferson
Franklin
Shelbyville
Clarksville
Monroe
Louisville
Frankfort
Lexington
Versailles
Paris
Georgetown
Cincinnati
Lawrenceburg
Aurora
Harrison
Dearborn
Fort Wayne
Chicago
Michilimackinac
Six Nations
Shawnees
Sandwich
Malden
Detroit
Brownstown
French T.
Raisin R.
Maumee R.
Miami R.
Wabash R.
White R.
Vincennes
Kaskaskias R.
Ft Recovery
Ft Defiance
Ft Washington
Franklinton
Chillicothe
Zanesville
Lancaster
Wheeling
Marietta
Muskingum R.
Kanhawa R.
Scioto R.
Big Sandy R.
Guyandot R.
Big Kanhawa R.
Ohio R.
Red R.
Cumberland R.
Tennessee R.
Ft Jackson
Ft Deposit
Ft Hampton
Ft Claiborne
Ft Stoddert
Ft Bowyer
Ft Mitchell
Ft Hawkins
Ft Early
Ft Wilkinson
Ft Barrancas
Ft Crawford
Ft Gadsden
Ft Scott
Ft Montgomery
Ft Hughes
Ft Hull
Ft Dearborn
Ft Madison
Ft Edwards
Ft Armstrong
Ft Howard
Ft Mackinac
Ft Malden
Ft Meigs
Ft Stephenson
Ft Wayne
Ft Harrison
Ft Osage
Ft Clark
Ft Leavenworth
Ft Smith
Ft Jesup
Ft Towson
Ft Gibson
Ft Brady
Ft Crawford
Ft Snelling
Ft Adams
Ft Pinkneyville
Ft St Francisville
Ft Jackson
Ft Wilkinson
Ft Hampton
Ft Claiborne
Ft Stoddert
Ft Bowyer
Ft Mitchell
Ft Hawkins
Ft Early
Ft Wilkinson
Ft Barrancas
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Ft Gadsden
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Ft Montgomery
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Ft Howard
Ft Mackinac
Ft Malden
Ft Meigs
Ft Stephenson
Ft Wayne
Ft Harrison
Ft Osage
Ft Clark
Ft Leavenworth
Ft Smith
Ft Jesup
Ft Towson
Ft Gibson
Ft Brady
Ft Crawford
Ft Snelling
Natchez
Manchac
Pascagoula
Baton Rouge
Pensacola
Mobile Pt.
Appalachicola Bay
Mouths of the Mississippi
MEXICO
GULF
Cherokees
Upper Creeks
Tazoo R.
Yazoo R.
Choctaws
Pascagoula
Bodeau

82
77
72 West from London
67
UPPER CANADA
LOWER CANADA
QUEBEC
Orleans I.
NEW BRUNSWICK
Shippigan
Marian
Fredericks T.
St Johns
Bay of Fundy
NOVA SCOTIA
Passamaquoddy
Eastport
Machias
Penobscot I.
Portland
Portsmouth
Salem
Boston
Cape Cod
Malabar
Nantucket
Mas Vineyard
New York
Long Island
Sandy Hook
Cranberry I.
Barnegat
Egg Har
Cape May
Lake Erie
Niagara
Manchester
Buffalo Creek
Falls
Queenston
Chippewa
Fort Erie
Chautauque
Painted Post
Erie
Presque Isle
Meadville
Tioga
Williamsport
Northumberland
Harrisburg
Reading
Lancaster
Philadelphia
Trenton
Bordentown
Wilmington
Salem
Cape Henlopen
Fort Delaware
Chester
Pittsburg
Washington
Wheeling
Connellsville
Bedford
Lewistown
Sunbury
Juniata
Carlisle
Chambersburg
Gettysburg
Frederick Town
Baltimore
Annapolis
Easton
Chester Town
Georgetown
Dover
Cape Charles
Cape Henry
Norfolk
Currituck I.
Roanoke I.
Hatteras
Ocracoke
Lookout
Cape Fear
Wilmington
Newbern
Washington
Salisbury
Raleigh
Fayetteville
Wadesboro
Roskingham
Lancaster
Camden
Columbia
Augusta
Hamburg
Edgefield
Greenville
Jacksonborough
Beaufort
St Helena S.
Port Republican
Tybee I.
St Catharines I.
Sapelo I.
St Simons I.
Cumberland I.
St Mary's
Amelia I.
St Augustine
Smyrna Entrance
Traders Hill
Chickasaw Nation
Six Nations
Shawnees
Shallow Lakes
Simcoe
Michilimackinac
Michilimackinac I.
L. George
L. Nepissing
Rapids
Ottawas or Grand R.
Portage des Sables
Riviere au Vaseux
Montreal
Johnstown
Cornwall
Plattsburg
Crown Point
Ticonderoga
Skeensborough
Saratoga
Albany
Schenectady
Utica
Oswego
Onondaga
Genesee R.
Rochester
Canandaigua
Geneva
Ithaca
Newtown
Bath
Tioga R.
Wyoming
Susquehanna R.
Delaware R.
Lake Champlain
Lake George
Lake Ontario
Lake Erie
Lake Huron
Lake Michigan
Lake Superior
Lake Winnipeg
Lake of the Woods
Red River
Hudson's Bay
Labrador
Detroit
Sandwich
Maiden
Brownstown
Thames
London
Town Plot
Frenchtown
Dayton
Cincinnati
Farmouth
Franklinton
Zanesville
Chillicothe
Portsmouth
Lexington
Frankfort
Louisville
Shawanese R.
Ohio R.
Kentucky R.
Tennessee R.
Cumberland R.
Cumberland Mountains
Alleghany Mountains
Blue Ridge
Apalachian Mountains
Tuscarora Mountains
Kittatinny Mountains
Laurel Mountains
Allegheny R.
Susquehanna R.
Potomac R.
Rappahannock R.
James R.
Roanoke R.
Yadkin R.
Pedee R.
Santee R.
Savannah R.
Altamaha R.
St Mary's R.
Apalachicola R.
Chattahoochee R.
Flint R.
Alabama R.
Tombigbee R.
Mobile R.
Mississippi R.
Missouri R.
Arkansas R.
Red R.
Natchez
Natchitoches
Nashville
Tennessee
Kentucky
Indiana
Illinois
Missouri
Mississippi
Alabama
Georgia
Carolina
Virginia
Maryland
Delaware
Pennsylvania
New York
Vermont
New Hampshire
Maine
Massachusetts
Rhode Island
Connecticut
New Jersey
Ohio
Michigan
Wisconsin
Iowa
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Texas
Florida
Arkansas
Tennessee
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New Hampshire
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New Jersey
Ohio
Michigan
Wisconsin
Iowa
Louisiana
Texas
Florida
ATLANTIC OCEAN
UNITED STATES
Scale of Miles 180 to an Inch.
5
0
5 East from Washington.

The principal rivers are the Penobscot, Kennebeck, Androscoggin, Saco, St. Croix, and St. Johns. The principal bays are Casco, Penobscot, Frenchman's, Englishman's, Machias, and Passamaquoddy. The most noted lakes are Moosehead, Umbagog, Sebago, Schoodic, and several others farther in the interior.

Maine is rather an elevated country, having generally a diversified surface. A tract commencing on the west side of the state, east of the White Mountains, in New Hampshire, and holding a north-east direction as far as the heads of the Aroostic, about 160 miles in length, and 60 in its greatest breadth, is mountainous. Katahdin mountain, in this range, is supposed to be the highest land between the Atlantic and the St. Lawrence. There is also a small mountainous tract in the northern extremity. The remainder of the state may be considered, generally, as a moderately hilly country.

The tract of country along the sea-coast from 10 to 20 miles wide embraces all the varieties of sandy, gravelly, clayey, and loamy soils, frequently interspersed at short distances; seldom very rich, in many places tolerably fertile, but generally poor. Of this section Indian corn, rye, barley, grass, &c. are the principal productions. In the tract lying north of this, and extending 50 miles from the sea in the western, 80 in the central, and 90 in the eastern part, the same kinds of soil are found, but they are less frequently diversified, and generally more fertile. The surface rises into large swells of generally good soil, between which, on the margin of the streams, are frequently rich intervals, and in other places sandy or gravelly pine plains, or spruce and cedar swamps. Of this section the principal productions are grass, Indian corn, wheat, barley, rye, flax, &c.

The country beyond the limits above specified, is but little settled. It exhibits great diversities in the appearance of its soil, growth of timber, and also of climate. The land on the Kennebeck, and between this river and the Penobscot, is accounted the best in the district. It is well adapted to the various purposes of agriculture, and as a grazing country, it is one of the finest in New England.

Though the climate of Maine is subject to great extremes of heat and cold, yet the air in all parts of the country is pure and salubrious. The summers in most parts are favorable to the growth of all the vegetable productions of the northern states. In some parts, however, Indian corn and some other plants of a more tender kind, are frequently injured and sometimes destroyed by frosts late in the spring and early in autumn. The cold of winter is severe, yet the serenity of the sky, and the invigorating influence of the atmosphere, during the same season, make amends, in some degree, for the severity of the weather. It is said that an inhabitant on Kennebeck river requires more clothing in winter to keep him comfortable in Boston than at home.

Maine enjoys great facilities for commerce. The coast is indented with bays, abounding in excellent harbors. All the settled parts of the country lie near a market, and the produce of the farmer is readily exchanged for money, at a good price. Value of the exports for the year ending 1st Jan. 1830, $738,000.

The principal article of export is lumber. Vast quantities of boards, shingles, clapboards, masts, spars, &c. are transported to the neighboring states, to the West Indies, and to Europe. Much of the fire-wood consumed in Boston, Salem, &c. is brought from Maine. Dried fish and pickled salmon are considerable articles of export. Beef, pork, butter, pot and pearl ashes, and some grain, are also among the exports.

The principal manufactures consist of cotton and woollen cloths, hats, shoes, boots, leather, iron, nails, distilled spirits, and cordage. The number of cotton mills in 1831, was 8; capital in do. $765,000; yards of cloth made annually, 1,750,000.

There are 20 banks in this state; 6 at Portland, including a branch of the United States' Bank; 2 at Saco; 2 at Bath; 1 at Kennebunk; 1 at Augusta, 1 at Gardiner; 1 at Waterville; 1 at Bangor; 1 at Thomaston; 1 at S. Berwick; 1 at Brunswick; 1 at Vassalborough, and 1 at Winthrop.

History. The first permanent settlement in Maine was formed about the year 1630; and for several years the government of the colony was administered in the name of Sir Ferdinando Gorges as proprietor of the country.

In 1652, the inhabitants of Maine were placed under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts. The country was, however, afterwards claimed by the heirs of Gorges, but was, in 1677, purchased by the colony of Massachusetts. From that time the territory formed a part of the colony and afterwards of the state of Massachusetts, and was styled, the District of Maine, till the year 1820, when it was erected into an independent state.

Constitution and government. The constitution of this state was formed in 1819, and went into operation in 1820. The legislative power is vested in a Senate and a House of Representatives, both elected annually by the people, on the second Monday in September. These two bodies are together styled The Legislature of Maine. The number of representatives cannot be less than 100, nor more than 200. A town having 1,500 inhabitants is entitled to send 1 representative; having 3,750, 2; 6,775, 3; 10,500, 4; 15,000, 5; 20,250, 6; 26,250, 7; but no town can ever be entitled to more than 7 representatives. The number of senators cannot be less than 20, nor more than 31. The legislature meets at Augusta annually, on the first Wednesday in January.

The executive power is vested in a governor, who is elected annually by the people, on the second Monday in September, and his term of office commences on the first Wednesday in January. A council of seven members is elected annually on the first Wednesday in January, by joint ballot of the senators and representatives, to advise the governor in the executive part of government.

The right of suffrage is granted to every male citizen aged 21 years or upwards (excepting paupers, persons under guardianship, and Indians not taxed), having had his residence established in the state for the term of three months next preceding an election.

The Literary Seminaries in Maine are Bowdoin College at Brunswick, a flourishing institution; Waterville College, at Waterville, under the direction of the Baptist denomination; a Theological School at Bangor; the Gardiner Lyceum, at Gardiner; and the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, at Readfield, which unites agricultural and mechanical labor with literary instruction.

Every town is required by law to raise annually, for the support of common schools, a sum equal at least to 40 cents for each person in the town, and to distribute this sum among the several school districts, according to the number of scholars in each.

Indians. On an island in Penobscot river, there are still the remains of the Penobscot tribe of Indians. They consist of about 100 families, are Roman Catholics, and have a church and a priest.

Religion, 1831. The Baptists have 210 churches, 136 ministers, 22 licentiates, and 12,936 communicants; the Congregationalists, 156 churches, 107 pastors, and 9,626 communicants; the Methodists, 56 ministers, and 12,182 communicants; the Free-will Baptists, about 50 congregations; the Friends, about 30 societies; the Unitarians, 12 societies and 8 ministers; the Episcopalians, 4 ministers; the Roman Catholics, 4 churches; the New Jerusalem Church, 3 societies; and there are some Universalists.

The number of periodical papers in 1830, was 22.

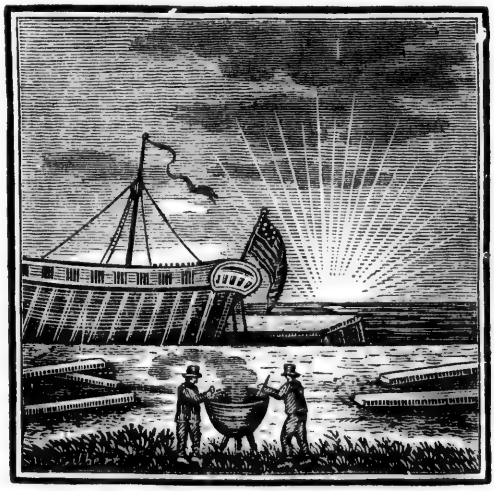
This state sends 8 representatives to congress.

The governor's salary is 1500 dollars.

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS ON MAINE.

1. Between what degrees of latitude and longitude does Maine lie?
2. What is its length and breadth?
3. How many square miles does it contain?
4. What was the population in 1830?
5. What is the population to a square mile?
6. How many counties does it contain?—7. Name them.
8. What are the principal rivers in Maine?—9. Bays?—10. The most noted lakes?
11. What was the value of the exports in 1829?
12. What was the number of cotton mills in 1831?
13. What are the principal articles of export?
14. What do the principal manufactures consist of?
15. What was the number of yards of cotton cloth made in 1831?
16. How many banks are there in the state?
17. When was Maine admitted into the Union?
18. When is the general election?
19. When and how often does the legislature meet?
20. To whom is the right of suffrage granted?
21. Name the principal literary institutions.
22. How much is every town obliged, by law, to raise annually for the support of common schools?
23. Where are the remains of the Penobscot tribe of Indians, and what is said of them?
24. Name the principal denominations of Christians in the state.
25. How many representatives does Maine send to Congress?
26. What is the governor's annual salary?

NEW HAMPSHIRE.



ARMS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

New Hampshire is bounded N. by Lower Canada; E. by Maine; S. E. by the Atlantic; S. by Massachusetts; and W. by Vermont. It lies between 42° 41′ and 45° 11′ N. lat. and between 1° 29′ and 6° 19′ E. long. from Washington.

It is 160 miles long from N. to S., 90 in its greatest breadth, and contains 9,491 square miles, or 6,074,240 acres. Population in 1790, 141,885; in 1800, 183,858; in 1810, 214,460; in 1820, 244,161; and in 1830, 269,533 Population to a square mile, 28.

TABLE OF THE COUNTIES AND COUNTY TOWNS.

Counties.		Pop. 1820.	Pop. 1830.	County Towns.	Pop.	Distance fr. Concord.
Rockingham	*se*	40,526	44,452	Portsmouth	8,082	45
				Exeter	2,759	39
Strafford	*e*	51,415	58,916	Dover	5,449	40
				Gilmanton	3,816	20
				Gilford	1,872	30
				Rochester	2,155	40
Merrimack	*m*	32,743	34,619	Concord	3,727	
Hillsborough	*s*	35,781	37,762	Amherst	1,657	30
Cheshire	*sw*	26,753	27,016	Keene	2,374	55
Sullivan	*w*	18,628	19,687	Newport	1,913	40
Grafton	*w*	32,989	38,691	Haverhill	2,153	67
				Plymouth	1,175	40
Coos	*n*	5,151	8,390	Lancaster	1,187	116
Total		244,161	269,533			

Concord is the seat of government. Portsmouth is much the largest town, and the only sea-port.

Five of the largest rivers in New England rise either wholly or in part in this state. These are the Connecticut, Merrimack, Androscoggin, Saco, and Piscataqua. The other most considerable rivers are the Upper and Lower Ammonoosuc, Sugar river, Ashuelot, Contoocook, Margallaway, and Nashua. The principal lakes are Winnipiseogee, Umbagog, Ossipee, Sunapee, Squam, and Newfoundland lakes.

The whole extent of sea-coast in this state, from the southern boundary to the mouth of Piscataqua harbor, is 18 miles. The shore is generally a sandy beach, and bordering upon it are salt marshes, intersected by creeks. There are several coves, convenient for fishing vessels, but the entrance of the Piscataqua is the only harbor for ships. For 20 or 30 miles from the sea the country is either level, or variegated by small hills and valleys. Then commences a country the surface of which is greatly diversified by hills, valleys, and several elevated mountains, among which are the White Mountains, accounted the highest in the United States. The other most considerable summits are Moosehillock, Monadnoc, Kearsarge, Sunapee, Ossipee, &c. Some of the most remarkable natural objects of curiosity are the cave in Chester, the rock in Durham, Bellows falls in Walpole, and particularly the Notch of the White Mountains.

There is a great variety of soil in this state; a considerable proportion is fertile, and it is generally better adapted to grazing than tillage. The interval lands on the large rivers are esteemed the most valuable. These produce various kinds of grain in great abundance. But the uplands, of an uneven surface, and of a rocky, warm, moist soil, are accounted the best for grazing. The principal articles of produce are beef, pork, mutton, butter, cheese, wheat, rye, Indian corn, oats, barley, pulse, and flax.

In the township of Chester, are two remarkable caves. One called the Devil's Den is in Mine Hill, in the western part. The hill is half a mile in diameter, and about 400 feet high, almost perpendicular on the south side. The

entrance of the cave, which is on the south side, is 10 yards above the base, and after a passage, varying in its dimensions, 25 feet in length, opens into the principal apartment, which is 15 or 20 feet square, three or four feet high, floored and ceiled by a regular rock. From the ceiling are dependent numerous stalactites or excrescences, in the form of pears, whose polished surfaces reflect a torch-light with innumerable hues and uncommon brilliancy.

The other cave is on the west side of Rattlesnake Hill, seven miles southwest of the meeting-house. The principal entrance is eleven feet high and four wide. It extends 20 feet into the side of the hill, and after forming a semicircle of 53 feet in length, passes out on the same side.

The manufactures of New Hampshire have increased very rapidly within a few years. There are now more than 40 cotton and woollen manufactories, many of them on an extensive scale. A glass manufactory has been established at Keene, and there are two iron manufactories at Franconia. The principal exports from New Hampshire are lumber, pot and pearl ashes, fish, beef, live cattle, pork, and flax-seed. The market for the northern part of the state, is Portland, for the south-eastern, Portsmouth and Newburyport; for the country on the Merrimack, Boston; for the country on the Connecticut, Hartford and Boston. The value of the exports in 1829 was $106,000.

New Hampshire has a college at Hanover, styled Dartmouth College, with which a medical school is connected; a small academical theological institution at New Hampton; and about 30 incorporated academies, of which the oldest and best endowed is Phillips Academy at Exeter.

Common schools are established throughout the state, and for their support a sum, amounting, each year since 1818, to $90,000, is annually raised by a separate tax. The State has a Literary Fund amounting to $64,000, formed by a tax of one half per cent. on the capital of the banks. The proceeds of this fund, and also an annual income of $9,000 derived from a tax on banks, are appropriated to aid the support of schools.

The number of periodical papers in 1831, was 16.

There are in this State 21 banks, viz. at *Portsmouth*, New Hampshire Bank, New Hampshire Union Bank, Rockingham Bank, Portsmouth Bank, Piscataqua Bank, Commercial Bank; at *Exeter*, Exeter Bank; at *Derry*, Derry Bank; at *Dover*, Strafford Bank, Dover Bank; at *Meredith*, Winnipiseogee Bank; at *Concord*, Concord Bank, Merrimack Co. Bank; at *Amherst*, Farmers' Bank; at ———, Manufacturers' Bank; at *Keene*, Cheshire Bank; at *Charlestown*, Connecticut River Bank; at *Claremont*, Claremont Bank; at *Haverhill*, Grafton Bank; at *Plymouth*, Pemigewasset Bank; at *Lebanon*, Lebanon Bank.

The Bank of the United States has an office of discount and deposit at Portsmouth.

History. The first English settlement in New Hampshire, was made near the mouth of the Piscataqua, in 1623. It was formed into a separate government in 1679, before which it was under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts.

Constitution and government. A constitution was established in 1784; and in 1792, this constitution was altered and amended, by a convention of delegates held at Concord, and is now in force. The legislative power is vested in a Senate and House of Representatives, which, together, are styled The General Court of New Hampshire. Every town, or incorporated township, having 150 ratable polls, may send one representative; and for every 300 additional polls, it is entitled to an additional representative. The Senate consists of 12 members, who are chosen by the people in districts. The executive power is vested in a Governor and a Council, which consists of five members. The governor, council, senators, and representatives, are all elected annually, by the people, on the second Tuesday in March; and their term of service commences on the first Wednesday in June. The General Court meets annually (at Concord) on

the first Wednesday in June. The right of suffrage is granted to every male inhabitant of 21 years of age, excepting paupers and persons excused from paying taxes at their own request.

***Religious Denominations in* 1831.**

	Churches.	Ministers.	Communicants.
Congregationalists,	146	116	12,867
Baptists,	75	61	5,279
Free-will Baptists,	67	51	4 or 5,000
Methodists,		30	3,180
Presbyterians,	11	9	1,499

The Christians have 17 ministers; the Friends, 13 societies; the Universalists, about 20 congregations; the Unitarians, 10 ministers; the Episcopalians, 8 ministers; the Catholics, 2 churches; the Shakers, 2 societies, and the Sandemanians, 1.

New Hampshire sends five representatives to Congress. The Governor's annual salary is $1200.

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS ON NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1. How is New Hampshire bounded?
2. What is its extent, square miles and population?
3. What is the population to a square mile?
4. How many counties does it contain?—5. Name them.
6. Which town is the seat of government, and which is the largest?
7. Name the five principal rivers.
8. How many miles of sea-coast has New Hampshire?
9. What is said of the country for 20 or 30 miles from the sea?
10. What kind of a country commences then?
11. What is said of the soil?
12. What are the principal articles of produce?
13. What can you say of the manufactures?
14. What was the value of exports in 1829?
15. What is said of common schools, and what is annually raised by tax for their support?
16. Mention the most remarkable curiosities.
17. How many periodical papers in 1831?
18. How many banks are there in the State?
19. Where was the first English settlement?
20. What can you say of the legislative power?
21. How many representatives does each town send?
22. How many members does the senate consist of, and how chosen?
23. How is the executive power vested?
24. When is the annual election?
25. When and how often does the general court meet?
26. Which are the most numerous denominations of Christians?
27. How many representatives does New Hampshire send to Congress?
28. What is the governor's annual salary?

VERMONT.

VERMONT is bounded N. by Lower Canada; E. by New Hampshire; S. by Massachusetts; and W. by New York, from which it is separated in part by lake Champlain. It lies between 42° 44′ and 45° N. lat. and between 3° 39′ and 5° 31′ E. longitude from Washington. It is 157 miles long from N. to S. 90 broad on the northern boundary, 40 on the southern, and contains 10,212 square miles. Population to a square mile, 27.

TABLE OF THE COUNTIES AND COUNTY TOWNS.

Counties.		Pop. 1820.	Pop. 1830.	County Towns.	Pop.	Distance from Montpelier.
Addison	*w*	20,469	24,940	Middlebury	3,468	56
Bennington	*sw*	16,125	17,470	Bennington	3,419	119
				Manchester	1,525	98
Caledonia	*ne*	16,669	20,967	Danville	2,631	30
Chittenden	*w*	16,055	21,775	Burlington	3,526	38
Essex	*ne*	3,284	3,981	Guildhall	481	78
Franklin	*nw*	17,192	24,525	St. Albans	2,375	64
Grand Isle	*nw*	3,527	3,696	North Hero	638	68
Orange	*e*	24,681	27,285	Chelsea	1,958	23
Orleans	*n*	6,976	13,980	Irasburgh	860	49
Rutland	*w*	29,983	31,295	Rutland	2,753	67
Washington	*m*	14,113	21,394	MONTPELIER	1,193	
Windham	*se*	28,659	28,758	*Newfane	1,441	108
Windsor	*e*	38,233	40,623	Windsor	3,134	59
				Woodstock	3,044	48
	Total	225,764	280,679			

* The name of the village in which the county buildings are situated is *Fayetteville.*

Population at Different Periods.

	Population.				Slaves.
In 1790,	85,539				16
1800,	154,465	Increase from 1790 to 1800,		68,826	0
1810,	217,895	———	1800 1810,	63,430	0
1820,	235,764	———	1810 1820,	17,869	0
1830,	280,679	———	1820 1830,	44,915	0

The Green Mountains, from which the state derives its name, come from Massachusetts, and run along the east side of Bennington, Rutland, and Addison counties. In Addison county they divide; the western and principal chain continuing a northerly course, and terminating near the northern boundary of the state; while the height of land, as it is called, strikes off to the north-east, dividing the waters which flow into the Connecticut from those which fall into lake Memphremagog and lake Champlain. The western range presents much the loftiest summits, but has inequalities which afford a passage for Onion and Lamoil rivers. The soil is for the most part fertile, being generally deep, and of a dark color, moist, loamy, and well watered. The interval lands are esteemed the best; bordering on these is usually a strip one or two miles wide, which is comparatively poor, but beyond this the land recovers a fertility nearly equal to that on the rivers. The principal productions are wheat, barley, rye, Indian corn, oats, &c. The principal exports are pot and pearl ashes, beef, pork, butter, cheese, &c. The market for the northern part of the state is Montreal; for the eastern, Hartford and Boston; for the western, New York. The amount of exports in 1829 was 808,000 dollars.

The principal rivers within the state are Lamoile, Onion, Otter Creek, Misisque, Deerfield, White, Black, and Pasumsic.

History.

Fort Dummer, in the south-east part of Vermont, was built in 1724; and Bennington, the oldest town in the state, was chartered in 1749, by Benning Wentworth, governor of New Hampshire.

The territory of Vermont was originally claimed both by New Hampshire and New York; and its political condition was, for a considerable time, unsettled; but the people preferring to have a separate government, formed a constitution in 1777, under which a government was organized in March, 1788; and in 1791, Vermont was admitted into the union.

Outlines of the constitution.

The first constitution of this state was formed in 1777; the one now in operation was adopted on the 4th of July, 1793.

The legislative power is vested in a single body, a house of representatives, elected annually, on the first Tuesday in September, every town in the state being entitled to send one representative. The representatives meet (at Montpelier) annually on the second Thursday of the October succeeding their election, and are styled *The General Assembly of the State of Vermont.*

The executive power is vested in a governor, lieutenant-governor, and a council of 12 persons, who are all chosen annually by the freemen on the first Tuesday in September, and their term of office commences on the second Thursday in October. They are empowered to commission all officers; to sit as judges to consider and determine on impeachments; to prepare and lay before the general assembly such business as shall appear to them necessary; and have power to revise and propose amendments to the laws passed by the house of representatives.

The constitution grants the right of suffrage to every man of the full age of 21 years, who has resided in the state for the space of one whole year, next before the election of representatives, and is of quiet and peaceable behavior.

The judiciary power is vested in a supreme court consisting of three judges; and of a county court of three judges for each county. The judges of the supreme, county, and probate courts, sheriffs, and justices of the peace, are elected annually by the general assembly.

A council of censors, consisting of 13 persons, are chosen every seven years (first elected in 1799) on the last Wednesday in March, and meet on the first Wednesday in June. Their duty is to inquire whether the constitution has been preserved inviolate; whether the legislative and executive branches of government have performed their duty as guardians of the people; whether the public taxes have been justly laid and collected; in what manner the public moneys have been disposed of; and whether the laws have been faithfully executed.

There are in this state 10 banks, *viz.* Bank of Burlington, of Windsor, of Brattleborough, of Rutland, of Montpelier, of St. Albans, of Caledonia, of Vergennes, of Orange county, of Bennington.

Note. The bank of the United States has an office of discount and deposit at Burlington.

Education.

There are two colleges in Vermont, at Burlington and Middlebury; medical schools at Burlington and Castleton; and about 20 incorporated academies in the state, where young men may be fitted for college.

Common schools are supported throughout the state. The money raised by the general law for the support of schools, at 3 per cent. on the grand list (the valuation for taxes,) would be about $51,119 42; and about as much more is supposed to be raised by school district taxes. The state has a literary fund, derived principally from a tax of 6 per cent. on the annual profits of the banks; the amount on loan in September, 1829, was $23,763 32.

Religous denominations, 1831.

The Congregationalists have 13 associations, 203 churches, 110 pastors, 35 unsettled ministers, 10 licentiates, and 17,236 communicants; the Baptists, 105 churches, 56 pastors, 8 licentiates, and

8,478 communicants; the Methodists, 44 ministers and 8,577 communicants; the Episcopalians, 15 ministers; the Unitarians, 3 societies and 1 minister; and there are some Free-will Baptists, Christians, and Universalists.

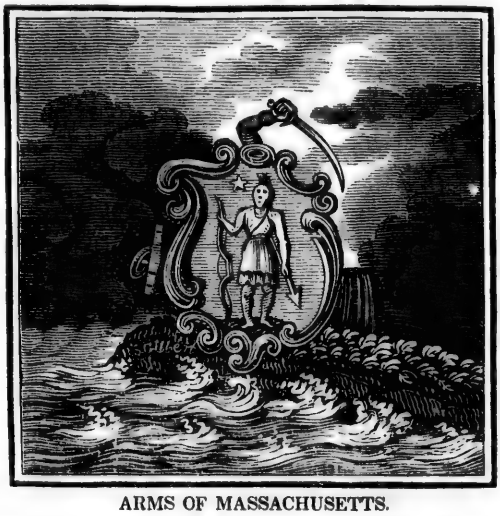
The number of periodical papers in 1830 was 13.

Vermont sends 5 representatives to congress. The governor's salary is $750.

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS ON VERMONT.

1. How is Vermont bounded?
2. Between what degrees of latitude and longitude does it lie?
3. What is its length, breadth, square miles, and population in 1830?—Population to a square mile?
4. How many counties does it contain?
5. What is said of the soil?
6. What are the principal productions?
7. What the principal exports?—Rivers?
8. What was the amount of exports in 1829?
9. By what states was Vermont originally claimed?
10. In what is the legislative power vested?
11. How many representatives is each town in the state allowed to send?
12. In whom is the executive power vested?
13. To whom does the constitution grant the right of suffrage?
14. What is said of the council of censors and their duty?
15. How many banks are there in the state?
16. At which town is the branch of the United States Bank?
17. How many colleges, and where located?
18. What is said in regard to the support of common schools?
19. How many representatives does Vermont send to congress?
20. What is the governor's salary?

MASSACHUSETTS.



ARMS OF MASSACHUSETTS.

MASSACHUSETTS is bounded N. by Vermont and New Hampshire; E. by the Atlantic; S. by Rhode Island and Connecticut; and W. by New-York. It lies between 41° 23′ and 43° 52′ N. lat. and between 3° 33′ and 7° 10′ E. longitude from Washington. It contains 7,250 square miles, or 4,644,000 acres.

It is divided into 14 counties, and 290 towns. It has on an average 81 persons each square mile, and is the most thickly settled state in the union.

TABLE OF THE COUNTIES AND COUNTY TOWNS.

Counties.		Males.	Females.	Co[illegible]	Tot. Pop.	County Towns.	Pop.	Distance from Boston.
Suffolk	*e*	28,586	31,693	1,[illegible]	62,162	Boston	61,392	
						Salem	13,886	14
Essex	*ne*	39,431	42,929	527	82,887	Newburyport	6,388	37
						Ipswich	2,951	27
Middlesex	*m*	38,107	39,348	513	77,968	Cambridge	6,071	3
						Concord	2,017	17
Plymouth	*e*	20,905	21,678	410	42,993	Plymouth	4,751	36
Norfolk	*e*	20,436	21,296	169	41,901	Dedham	3,057	10
Bristol	*s*	23,366	25,178	930	49,474	New Bedford	7,592	52
						Taunton	6,045	32
Barnstable	*se*	13,997	14,363	165	28,523	Barnstable	3,975	68
Nantucket	*se*	3,339	3,584	279	7,202	Nantucket	7,202	100
Dukes	*se*	1,702	1,768	48	3,518	Edgartown	1,509	97
Worcester	*m*	41,545	42,449	371	84,365	Worcester	4,172	39
Hampshire	*wm*	14,999	14,995	225	30,210	Northampton	3,613	91
Hampden	*sw*	15,288	16,003	349	31,640	Springfield	6,784	87
Franklin	*nw*	14,447	14,765	132	29,344	Greenfield	1,540	95
Berkshire	*w*	18,310	18,510	1,005	37,825	Lenox	1,355	133
Total		294,449	308,559	7,006	610,014			

Population of Massachusetts at different periods.

In 1800,	422,845.			
" 1810,	472,040.	Increase from 1800 to 1810,		49,195
" 1820,	523,287.	" "	1810 to 1820,	51,247
" 1830,	610,014.	" "	1820 to 1830,	86,727

Boston is the chief town. The other most considerable maritime towns are Salem, Newburyport, Marblehead, Beverly, Gloucester, Charlestown, Plymouth, and New Bedford. Worcester, Northampton, Springfield, Greenfield, Pittsfield, Haverhill, Dedham, Lowell, Taunton, Concord, and many others are pleasant and flourishing inland towns.

The principal rivers are the Connecticut, Merrimack, Concord, Nashua, Charles, Mystic, Neponset, Taunton, Chickapee, Deerfield, Westfield, Miller's, and Housatonic.

The Middlesex Canal, which connects Boston harbor with the Merrimack, is 30 miles long. It was completed in 1804, and was at that time the most considerable canal in the United States. Blackstone canal extends from Worcester to Providence, and is 45 miles in length.

Several different companies have been recently incorporated by the legislature of this state for the purpose of constructing rail-roads; one from Boston to Worcester; another from Boston to the river Hudson; another from Boston to Connecticut river; another from Boston to Providence by Pawtucket; another from Boston to Taunton; another from Boston to Lowell; another from Boston to Lake Ontario, New York; another from West Stockbridge to the boundary line of the state of New York.

PROFILE VIEW OF THE MASSACHUSETTS RAIL-ROAD.

The principal islands are Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard. The most noted capes are Cape Ann, Cape Cod, and Cape Malabar. The most considerable bays are Massachusetts, Cape Cod, Barnstable, Plymouth, and Buzzard's bays. There are no large lakes, but there are numerous ponds.

The range of the Green Mountains passes from north to south, through the western part of this state. The principal main takes the name of Hoosac mountain. The highest summits are Saddle and Takonnack mountains. The other most noted mountains in the state, are Wachuset, in Princeton, Mount Tom and Mount Holyoke, near Northampton, and Mount Toby, in Sunderland. The general aspect of the country is interesting, affording many highly varied and extensive prospects.

The face of the country is greatly diversified. The south-eastern part is mostly level. There are also level districts of small extent in the vicinity of the Merrimack in the north-east. Salt marshes are numerous in the maritime parts, though not very extensive. Most of that part bordering on the sea-coast, and extending into the interior as far as the county of Worcester, may be regarded as the level division, exhibiting no very considerable elevations. The five western counties of Worcester, Hampshire, Franklin, Hampden, and Berkshire, present the greatest irregularity of surface, and constitute the highlands of the state. These counties, however, abound in vast tracts of elevated lands diversified with gentle swells, in large districts of pine-plains, in valleys of various extent, as well as in wide intervals, particularly on Connecticut river.

The soil is exceedingly various, comprising every description from the most fertile to the most unproductive. In the south-eastern part it is mostly light and sandy, interspersed, however, with numerous fertile tracts. In the middle and northern parts, toward the sea-coast, it is of a much better quality, though not generally distinguished for its natural fertility; but by excellent cultivation, a great portion of it is rendered highly productive. The middle and western parts have generally a strong rich soil, excellent for grazing, and suited to most of the purposes of agriculture. The state is almost universally well watered. The streams of every description are remarkably clear and beautiful. The farms generally consist of from 100 to 300 acres, and are, for the most part, well cultivated. In no part of the United States have there been greater advances made in agricultural improvements than in Massachusetts. The country is intersected in every direction by roads, which are kept in a good state of repair.

The principal productions are, Indian corn, rye, wheat, oats, barley, peas, beans, buck-wheat, potatoes, hops, flax, and hemp. Beef, pork, butter, and cheese are abundant in most parts of the state, and of excellent quality. The county of Berkshire, in particular, is distinguished for its extensive dairies. The state abounds with orchards, and great quantities of cider are annually made, which is the common beverage of the inhabitants. The principal cultivated fruits are apples, peaches, pears, quinces, plums, cherries, and currants. Gardening is an object of attention throughout the state, and all the hortulan vegetables suited to the climate, together with a variety of domestic fruits, are, in this way, extensively cultivated.

Massachusetts is the most commercial state in the Union, except New York. The greatest part of the fisheries in the United States belong to this state. The principal articles of export are fish, beef, lumber, pork, ardent spirits, flax-seed, whale oil, spermaceti, and various manufactures. The total amount in 1829. was 8,255,000 dollars.

This state holds the second rank in point of manufactures. The most considerable are those of cotton cloths, boots and shoes, ardent spirits, leather, cordage, wrought and cast iron, nails, woollens, ships, straw bonnets, hats, cabinet work, paper, oil, and muskets. There is an extensive national establishment for the manufacture of arms at Springfield. In 1831 there were in

this state 250 cotton mills, with a capital of 12,891,000 dollars, making annually 79,231,000 yards of cloth.

The principal mines are those of iron, which are found in various parts, and there are numerous establishments for manufacturing iron. The counties of Plymouth and Bristol afford great quantities of this mineral, and there are several rich iron mines in the county of Berkshire. A lead mine is found at South Hadley, and at some other places. Ochres and other fossil productions have been found in various places. Quarries of good marble are found in Lanesborough, Stockbridge, Pittsfield, Sheffield, and several other places in Berkshire county. There are quarries of slate at Lancaster, Harvard, and Bernardston, and of soap-stone at Middlefield. Lime-stone is found in great abundance in the county of Berkshire, and free-stone in all parts of the state. Great quantities of beautiful stone for building are obtained from Chelmsford and Tyngsborough.

The climate of Massachusetts is subject to the extremes of heat and cold. The air, however, is generally dry, serene, and healthy. The thermometer in summer is frequently observed to exceed 77° for forty or fifty days together; and sometimes rises to 100°.

There are in this state 66 banks: total amount of capital paid in, $20,420,000. Of these, 19 are in Boston, including a branch of the United States Bank, 6 at Salem, 2 at New Bedford, 2 at Newburyport, 2 at Worcester, and the rest are scattered through the state with but one in a town.

Education. The principal literary institutions are Harvard University in Cambridge, connected with which there are medical, theological, and law schools; Williams College at Williamstown; Amherst College at Amherst; Massachusetts Medical College in Boston connected with Harvard University; Berkshire Medical Institution connected with Williams College; the Theological Seminaries at Andover and Newton; Round Hill School at Northampton, Berkshire Gymnasium at Pittsfield, and Mount Pleasant Classical Institution at Amherst. There are also 56 incorporated academies, of which Philips Academy at Andover, the oldest and best endowed, was incorporated in 1780, and has educated 2,025 scholars.

Common schools are well supported throughout the state. The laws require that every town or district, containing 50 families, shall be provided with a school or schools equivalent in time to six months for one school in a year; containing 100 families, 12 months; 150 families, 18 months; and the several towns in the state are authorized and directed to raise such sums of money as are necessary for the support of the schools, and to assess and collect the money in the same manner as other town taxes. Each town is also required to choose annually a school committee of 5, 6, or 7 persons, to take the general charge and superintendence of the public schools.

The number of periodical presses in Massachusetts in 1830 was estimated at 40.

Religious denominations, 1831. The Congregationalists have 491 churches, and 423 ordained ministers, 118 of whom are Unitarians; the Baptists, 129 churches, 110 ministers, and 12,580 communicants; the Methodists, 71 preachers and 8,200 members; the Universalists, 46 societies; the Episcopalians, 31 ministers; the New Jerusalem Church, 8 societies; the Presbyterians, 9 ministers; the Roman Catholics, 4 churches; and the Shakers, 4 societies.

History. The territory of Massachusetts comprised, for many years after its first settlement, two separate colonies, styled the Plymouth Colony and the Colony of Massachusetts Bay.

The first English settlement that was made in New England, was formed by 101 persons who fled from religious persecution in England, landed at Plymouth on the 22d of December, 1620, and laid the foundation of Plymouth Colony.

Constitution and government.

The constitution of this state was framed in 1780, and amended in 1821. The legislative power is vested in a senate and house of representatives, which together are styled The General Court of Massachusetts.

The members of the house of representatives are elected annually in May; and they must be chosen ten days at least before the last Wednesday of that month. Every corporate town having 150 ratable polls may elect one representative, and another for every additional 225 ratable polls.

The senate consists of 40 members, who are chosen, by districts, annually, on the first Monday in April.

The supreme executive magistrate is styled The Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and has the title of "His Excellency." The governor is elected annually by the people on the first Monday of April, and at the same time a lieutenant-governor is chosen, who has the title of "His Honor." The governor is assisted in the executive part of government by a council of nine members, who are chosen, by the joint ballot of the senators and representatives, from the senators; and in case the persons elected, or any of them, decline the appointment, the deficiency is supplied from among the people at large.

The general court meets (at Boston) on the last Wednesday of May, and also in January.

The right of suffrage is granted to every male citizen, 21 years of age and upwards (excepting paupers and persons under guardianship,) who has resided within the commonwealth one year, and within the town or district in which he may claim a right to vote, six calendar months next preceding any election, and who has paid a state or county tax, assessed upon him within two years next preceding such election; and also every citizen who may be by law exempted from taxation, and who may be, in all other respects, qualified as above mentioned.

The judiciary is vested in a supreme court, a court of common pleas, and such other courts as the legislature may establish. The judges are appointed by the governor by and with the advice and consent of the council, and hold their offices during good behavior.

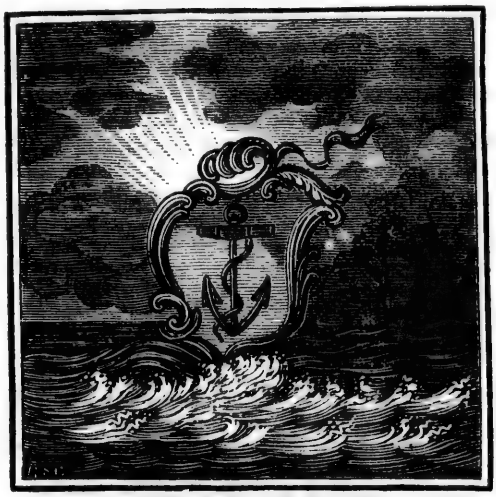
Massachusetts sends 12 representatives to congress. The governor's salary is $3,666 67.

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS ON MASSACHUSETTS.

1. How many square miles does Massachusetts contain?
2. How many inhabitants does it contain to a square mile?
3. How many counties?—Population in 1830?
4. Chief towns and rivers?
5. Mention the principal islands and capes.—6. Mountains.
7. Describe the face of the country.
8. What is said in regard to manufactures and commerce?
9. What are the principal minerals, and where found?
10. What is said of the climate?
11. How many banks are there in Massachusetts?
12. How many of them are in Boston?
13. Mention the principal literary institutions.
14. What is said in regard to common schools?
15. Give an account of the first English settlement in New England.
16. In what is the legislative power vested?
17. When is the annual election for representatives, and when for senators?
18. By whom is the governor assisted in the executive part of his office?

19. When and where does the general court meet?
20. To whom is the right of suffrage granted?
21. How many representatives does Massachusetts send to congress?
22. What is the governor's salary?

RHODE ISLAND.



ARMS OF RHODE ISLAND.

LENGTH 40 miles. Breadth, 29. Contains 1350 square miles. Bounded N. and E. by Massachusetts; S. by the Atlantic; W. by Connecticut. Between 41° 22′ and 42° 3′ N. L. and 5° 7′ and 5° 54′ E. L. from Washington.

TABLE OF THE COUNTIES AND COUNTY TOWNS.

Counties.		Pop. 1820.	Pop. 1830.	County Towns.	Pop. 1830.	Distance from Providence.
Providence	*n*	35,786	47,014	PROVIDENCE	16,832	
Newport	*se*	15,771	16,534	Newport	8,010	30
Washington	*sw*	15,687	15,414	South Kingston	3,663	31
Kent	*m*	10,228	12,784	East Greenwich	1,591	15
Bristol	*e*	5,637	5,466	Bristol	3,054	15
	Total	83,059	97,212			

Population at different periods.

	Population.					Slaves.
In	1790, 68,825					948
	1800, 69,122	Increase from	1790	to 1800,	297	380
	1810, 76,931	———	1800	1810,	7,809	108
	1820, 83,059	———	1810	1820,	6,128	48
	1830, 97,212	———	1820	1830,	14,153	14

Population to a square mile, 75, being the second state in the Union in point of a dense population.

The rivers are Pawtucket, Providence, Pawtuxet, Pawcatuck, and Wood river. Narraganset bay extends up from S. to N. between the main land on the E. and W., and embosoms many pleasant and fertile islands; among

which are Rhode Island, from which the state derives its name, Canonicut, Prudence, Patience, Hope, Dyer's, and Hog Islands. Block Island, off the coast in the Atlantic, is the most southerly land belonging to the state.

The most considerable towns are Providence, Newport, Bristol, Warren, South Kingston, East Greenwich, Smithfield, and the villages of Pawtucket, and Pawtuxet. The harbors are Newport, Providence, Wickford, Pawtuxet, Bristol, and Warren.

The face of the country is mostly level, except in the north-west part, which is hilly and rocky. The soil is generally better adapted to grazing than tillage. A large proportion of the western and north-western part of the state has a thin and lean soil; but the islands and the country bordering on Narraganset bay, are of great fertility, and are celebrated for their fine cattle, their numerous flocks of sheep, and the abundance and excellence of their butter and cheese. Here are found some of the finest cattle in New England. Cider is made for exportation. Corn, rye, barley, oats, and in some places wheat, are produced in sufficient quantities for home consumption; and the various kinds of grasses, fruits, culinary roots and plants, in great abundance and perfection. The rivers and bays swarm with a variety of excellent fish.

Iron ore is found in large quantities in several parts, and some copper; there is also an abundance of limestone, particularly in the county of Providence.

The manufactures of Rhode Island are extensive. They consist chiefly of iron, cotton, woollen, paper, and hats.

In 1831 there were in Rhode Island 116 cotton manufactories, with an aggregate capital, including cost of land, water power, buildings and machinery, of $6,262,340. These establishments consume annually 10,415,578 pounds of cotton, and make 37,121,681 yards of cloth. Persons employed in them, 8,500, including women and children: aggregate amount of their wages, $1,177,527. There are likewise in this state 5 bleacheries, and two establishments for printing calicoes connected with the cotton manufactories, with an aggregate capital of $532,375, making the grand total of 6,794,715 dollars, employed in the manufacture of cotton. The amount of capital employed in the manufacture of iron and steel, is $802,666, divided among 10 founderies and 30 machine-shops. Cost of establishments for the manufacture of wool in this state, including land, water-power, buildings, stock in trade &c., is $263,000.

The exports consist chiefly of flaxseed, lumber, horses, cattle, beef, pork, fish, poultry, onions, butter, cheese, barley, grain, spirits, and cotton and linen goods. They amounted, in 1829, to 390,000 dollars.

The climate of this state is as healthy as that of any part of America; and it is more temperate than the climate of any of the other New England states, particularly on the islands, where the breezes from the sea have the effect not only to mitigate the heat in summer, but to moderate the cold in winter. The summers are delightful, especially on the island of Rhode Island.

In Rhode Island there are 51 banks, including a branch of the United States bank: of which 11 are in Providence; the others are in various parts of the state. The amount of capital stock is $6,732,296.

Education. Brown University is situated at Providence; at the same place there is a seminary styled the Friends' Boarding School; and there are 8 or 10 academies in the state. Increasing attention has of late been paid to education, and the state now pays annually, for the support of free schools, the sum of $10,000, which is divided among the several towns according to population.

There are in the state 10 periodical papers.

The following was the number of the various religious denominations in this state, in 1831. The Baptists had 16 churches, 12 ministers, 2,600 communi-

cants; the Methodists, 10 preachers, and 1,100 members; the Congregationalists, 10 churches, 10 ministers, and 1,000 communicants; the Unitarians, 2 societies, and 2 ministers; the Sabbatarians, about 1,000 communicants, the Six-Principle Baptists, about 8 churches, and about 800 communicants; the Friends are considerably numerous; and there are some Universalists, and 1 Roman Catholic church.

The settlement of this state was commenced at Providence, in 1636, by the celebrated Roger Williams, a minister who was banished from Massachusetts on account of his religious opinions; and in 1638 the settlement of the island of Rhode Island was begun by William Coddington, John Clarke, and others.

In 1643, Mr. Williams went to England, and obtained, in 1764, a charter, by which the settlements of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations were united under one government, and which continued in force till 1663, when a new charter was granted by Charles II., which has ever since formed the basis of the government.

Rhode Island is the only state in the Union which is without a written constitution. Government.

The legislative power is vested in a General Assembly, consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives.

The house of representatives consists of 72 members, 6 from Newport, 4 from each of the towns of Providence, Portsmouth, and Warwick, and two from each of the other towns in the state; and they are elected semi-annually in April and August.

The senate consists of 10 members, who are elected annually in April.

The executive power is vested in a governor, who is elected annually in April. A lieutenant-governor is also elected, on whom the executive duties devolve in case of the office of governor being vacated.

The general assembly meets four times a year; at Newport on the first Wednesday in May, (the commencement of the political year,) and by adjournment, at the same place, in June. It meets on the last Wednesday in October, alternately at Providence and South Kingston; and by adjournment, in January, at East Greenwich, Bristol, or Providence.

The judges are appointed annually by the general assembly.

This state sends two representatives to congress.

The governor's annual salary is 400 dollars.

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS ON RHODE ISLAND.

1. What is the length and breadth of Rhode Island?
2. How many counties does it contain?
3. What was the total population of the state in 1830?
4. What was the increase of the population between 1820 and 1830?
5. Name the principal rivers, bays, and islands.
6. What are the principal towns and harbors?
7. Describe the face of the country.
8. What are some of the principal productions?
9. What are the principal minerals?
10. What is the number of cotton factories?
11. What their aggregate capital?
12. How much cloth do they make annually?
13. How many banks are there in Rhode Island?
14. How many of these are in Providence?
15. What can you say in regard to education?
16. Which is the most numerous denomination of Christians in this state?
17. What is said in regard to the history of the state?

18. What charter now forms the basis of the government?
19. In what is the legislative power vested?
20. Of what does the house of representatives consist?
21. Of what the senate?
22. How often does the general assembly meet?
23. How are the judges appointed?
24. How many representatives does this state send to congress?
25. What is the governor's salary?

CONNECTICUT.

ARMS OF CONNECTICUT.

CONNECTICUT is bounded N. by Massachusetts; E. by Rhode Island; S. by Long Island Sound, and W. by New York. It lies between 41° and 42° 2′ N. lat. and between 3° 16′ and 5° 11′ E. longitude from Washington. It is 90 miles long, 70 broad, and contains 4,764 square miles.

TABLE OF THE COUNTIES AND COUNTY TOWNS.

Counties.		Pop. 1820.	Pop. 1830.	County Towns.	Pop.	Dist. from Hartford.
Fairfield	*sw*	42,739	46,950	Fairfield	4,226	55
				Danbury	4,311	61
Hartford	*nm*	47,264	51,141	HARTFORD	7,076	
Litchfield	*nw*	41,267	42,855	Litchfield	4,456	31
Middlesex	*sm*	22,405	24,845	Middletown	6,892	14
				Haddam	3,025	25
New Haven	*sm*	39,616	43,848	NEW HAVEN	10,180	34
New London	*se*	35,943	42,295	New London	4,356	42
				Norwich	3,144	38
Tolland	*nm*	14,330	18,700	Tolland	1,698	17
Windham	*ne*	25,331	27,077	Brooklyn	1,413	41
8	*Total*	275,248	297,711			

Population at Different Periods.

	Population.				Slaves.
In 1790,	237,946				
1800,	251,002	Increase from 1790 to 1800,		13,056	2,764
1810,	261,942	———	1800 1810,	10,940	954
1820,	275,248	———	1810 1820,	13,306	310
1830,	297,711	———	1820 1830,	22,463	97

The principal rivers are the Connecticut, Housatonic, Thames, Farmington, and Naugatuck. The principal harbors are those of New London and New Haven.

Farmington Canal extends from New Haven to the northern border of the state, 57 miles, where it unites with the Hampshire and Hampden Canal, which leads to Westfield, and it is to be continued to Northampton—whole length, 87 miles.

Hartford, New Haven, Middletown, New London, and Norwich are incorporated cities; Bridgeport, Danbury, Guilford, Killingworth, Newtown, Stamford, Stonington, and Waterbury, boroughs.

The face of the country is greatly diversified by mountains, hills and valleys. There are but few level tracts, nor any considerable mountains. The greatest elevation is a range of small mountains on the west side of Connecticut river, being a continuation of the Green Mountains. The hills are generally of moderate size, and occur in quick succession, presenting to the traveller an ever-varying prospect.

The soil is generally rich and fertile, though intermixed with portions that are comparatively thin and barren; and the whole is well watered. It is generally in a state of good cultivation, resembling, in many parts, a well cultivated garden. The principal productions are Indian corn, rye, wheat in many parts, oats, barley, buckwheat, flax in large quantities, some hemp, potatoes, pumpkins, turnips, peas, beans, &c. Orchards are very numerous, and cider is made for exportation. The state is, however, generally better adapted to grazing than to tillage; and its fine meadows and pastures enable the farmers to feed great numbers of neat cattle, horses, and sheep. The quantity of butter and cheese made annually is great, and of well-known excellence. Beef and pork of superior quality, are also abundant. The state is generally laid out in small farms, from 50 to 300 and 400 acres. It is intersected by numerous roads, which are generally kept in a good state of repair; and is the third state in the Union in point of dense population, containing 62 to a square mile.

Though exposed to the extremes of heat and cold, and to sudden changes of temperature, the country is very healthful. The north-west winds, which prevail during the winter, are keen, but the serenity of the sky during the same season, makes amends, in some degree, for the severity of the weather. In the maritime towns, the weather is particularly variable, changing as the wind blows from sea or land; in the inland country it is less so.

The foreign trade of this state is principally with the West Indies: but its coasting trade is the most considerable. Its exports consist of beef, pork, cattle, horses, mules, butter, cheese, maize, rye, flax-seed, fish, candles, and soap. The whole amount, in 1829, was 458,000 dollars. Almost all the produce of the western part of the state is carried to New York.

Mines of different kinds have been found in this state, but in general they have not been wrought to any considerable extent. There is a lead mine on the Connecticut, two miles from Middletown, which was wrought during the revolutionary war. Copper mines have been discovered and opened in several places, but having proved unprofitable, have been neglected. Iron mines abound in many parts, and are productive. A quarry of valuable stone is found in Chatham, and one of marble in Milford. At Stafford is a mineral spring, the most celebrated in New England.

Connecticut has considerable manufactures of various descriptions, consisting of wool, cotton, paper, iron in different forms, glass, snuff, powder, buttons, hats, clocks, &c. Tin-ware is extensively manufactured, and sent to all parts of the United States.

In 1832 there were in the state 94 cotton manufactories, with a capital of $2,825,000, making annually 2,055,500 yards of cloth. There are, likewise, more than 40 woollen manufactories in this state. The total value of all kinds of manufactures in 1830 was $1,442,878.

There are in Connecticut 14 banks, including a branch of the United States Bank at Hartford. The amount of bank stock in 1830 was $3,064,780.

Education. The colleges in Connecticut are Yale College, at New Haven, which has connected with it medical, theological, and law schools; Washington College, at Hartford; and Wesleyan College or University, recently founded at Middletown. At Hartford is the American Asylum for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb; and there are other respectable literary seminaries and academies at New Haven, Hartford, and various other places.

This state possesses an important School Fund, which was derived from the sale of lands, reserved by Connecticut, in the state of Ohio, and which amounted on the first of April, 1829, to $1,882,261 68. The income of this fund is appropriated to the support of primary schools. In the year ending March 31, 1829, the sum of $72,161 15 was divided among the different free schools throughout the state. The number of children between the ages of 4 and 16, in 1828, was 84,899; and the dividends amounted to 85 cents to each child.

The number of periodical presses in 1831 was 30.

Religious denominations. The Congregationalists have 236 ministers and 36 licentiates; the Baptists, 99 churches, 78 ministers, 14 licentiates, and 9,732 communicants; the Episcopalians, 59 ministers; the Methodists, 40 ministers, and 7,000 communicants; there are also several societies of Friends, several of Universalists, two of Unitarians, one of Catholics, one of Shakers and some Free-will Baptists, and a few Sandemanians.

History. The territory of Connecticut originally comprised two colonies; the colony of Connecticut, and the colony of New Haven.

The settlement of Hartford, in the colony of Connecticut, was commenced by emigrants from Massachusetts, in 1635; and that of New Haven, in 1638, by emigrants from England.

In 1662, a charter was granted by Charles II., with ample privileges, uniting the colonies of Connecticut and New Haven under one government; but the colony of New Haven refused, for some time, to accept the charter, and the union did not take place till 1665.

The charter was suspended, in 1687, by Sir Edmund Andros; but it was restored again after the revolution of 1688 in England; and it formed the basis of the government till 1818.

Constitution and government. The charter granted in 1662 by Charles II., formed the basis of the government of Connecticut till 1818, when the present constitution was framed. The legislative power is vested in a senate and house of representatives, which together are styled the General Assembly.

The members of the house of representatives are chosen by the different towns in the state: the more ancient towns, the majority of the whole number, send each two representatives; the rest only one each. The present number is 208.

The senate must consist of not less than 18, nor more than 24 members, who are chosen by districts. The present number is 21.

The executive power is vested in a governor. A lieutenant-governor is also chosen, who is president of the senate, and on whom the duties of the governor devolve in case of his death, resignation, or absence.

The representatives, senators, governor, and lieutenant-governor are all elected annually by the people on the first Monday in April.

The general assembly has one stated session every year, on the first Wednesday in May, alternately at Hartford (1831) and at New Haven (1832).

"Every white male citizen of the United States, who shall have gained a settlement in this state, attained the age of 21 years, and resided in the town in which he may offer himself to be admitted to the privilege of an elector, at least six months preceding, and have a freehold estate of the yearly value of seven dollars, in this state; or having been enrolled in the militia, shall have performed military duty therein for the term of one year next preceding the time he shall offer himself for admission, or being liable thereto, shall have been, by authority of law, excused therefrom; or shall have paid a state tax within the year next preceding the time he shall present himself for such admission, and shall sustain a good moral character, shall, on his taking such an oath as may be prescribed by law, be an elector."

The judicial power is vested in a Supreme Court of Errors, a Superior Court, and such inferior courts as the general assembly may, from time to time, establish. The judges are appointed by the general assembly; and those of the Supreme and Superior Courts hold their offices during good behavior; but not beyond the age of 70 years.

No person is compelled to join, or support, or to be classed with, or associated to any congregation, church, or religious association. But every person may be compelled to pay his proportion of the expenses of the society to which he may belong: he may, however, separate himself from the society by leaving a written notice of his wish with the clerk of such society.

The governor's annual salary is 1100 dollars.

This state sends six representatives to congress.

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS ON CONNECTICUT.

1. How is Connecticut bounded?
2. What was the population in 1830?
3. How many counties does it contain?
4. Which is the most populous city?
5. What is said of the Farmington Canal?
6. What is said of the face of the country?—Soil and productions?
7. How does Connecticut rank in point of a dense population?
8. What are its principal exports?—What was the amount in 1829?
9. Mention the principal articles manufactured.
10. How many cotton manufactories were there in 1832?
11. What was the amount of capital employed in them?
12. How many yards of cloth do they make annually?
13. How many banks are there in Connecticut?
14. Mention the principal literary institutions.
15. What was the amount of the school fund in 1829?
16. From what was the school fund derived?
17. Which denomination of Christians is the most numerous?
18. What can you say of the history of the state?
19. What formed the basis of the government of Connecticut till 1818?
20. When is the annual election for governor, senators, and representatives?
21. When and how often does the general assembly meet?
22. What is a necessary qualification for an elector?
23. What is the governor's salary?
24. How many representatives does Connecticut send to congress?

NEW YORK.

ARMS OF NEW YORK.

NEW YORK is the most northern of the middle states, and the most populous state in the Union. It is bounded N. by lake Ontario, the St. Lawrence and Lower Canada; E. by Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut; S. by the Atlantic, New Jersey and Pennsylvania; W. by Pennsylvania, Lake Erie, and the Niagara. Between 30° 45′ and 45° N. latitude; and 2° 51′ W. and 5° E. longitude from Washington. Length, 316 miles. Breadth, 304. Containing 47,000 square miles. Population to a square mile, 40.

TABLE OF THE COUNTIES AND COUNTY TOWNS.

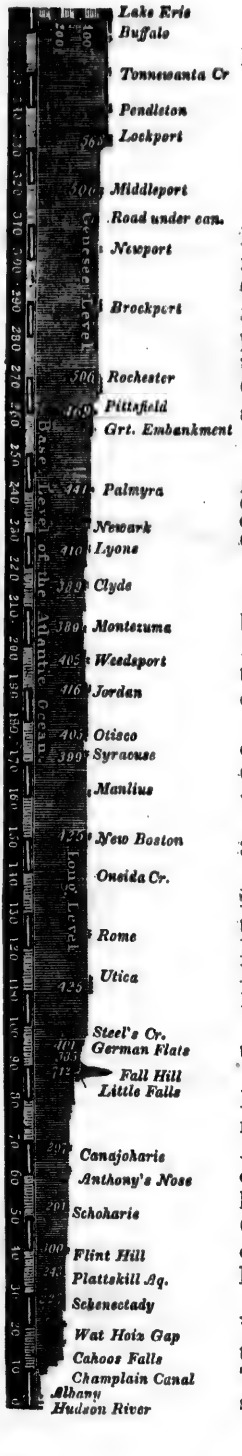
South District.

Counties.		Pop. 1820.	Pop. 1830.	County Towns.	Pop.	Distance fr. Albany.
Columbia	*e*	38,330	39,952	Hudson	5,395	29
Duchess	*se*	46,615	50,926	Poughkeepsie	7,222	75
Greene	*em*	22,996	29,525	Catskill	4,861	34
King's	*s*	11,187	20,537	Flatbush	1,143	156
New York	*s*	123,706	203,007	New York	203,007	151
Orange	*s*	41,213	45,372	Goshen	3,361	105
				Newburgh	6,424	96
Putnam	*se*	11,268	12,701	Carmel	2,379	106
Queen's	*s*	21,519	22,276	N. Hempstead		174
Richmond	*s*	6,135	7,084	Richmond		167
Rockland	*s*	8,837	9,388	Clarkstown	2,298	122
Suffolk	*se*	24,272	26,980	Suffolk C. H.		225
Sullivan	*s*	8,900	12,372	Monticello		113
Ulster	*sm*	30,934	36,551	Kingston	4,170	58
Westchester	*se*	32,638	36,456	Bedford	2,750	135
14 *Total S. Dist.*		428,550	537,041			

TABLE OF THE COUNTIES AND COUNTY TOWNS.—*Continued.*

North District.

Counties.		Pop. 1820.	Pop. 1830.	County Towns.	Pop.	Distance fr. Albany.
Albany	*cm*	38,116	53,560	ALBANY	24,238	
Alleghany	*wm*	9,330	26,218	Angelica	998	256
Broome	*sm*	11,100	17,582	Binghampton	1,203	145
Cattaraugus	*wm*	4,090	16,726	Ellicottsville	626	292
Cayuga	*m*	38,897	47,947	Auburn	4,486	166
Chatauque	*w*	12,568	34,057	Mayville		336
Chenango	*sm*	31,215	37,404	Norwich	3,774	110
Clinton	*ne*	12,070	19,344	Plattsburg	4,913	162
Cortland	*m*	16,507	23,693	Cortlandville	3,573	142
Delaware	*sm*	26,587	32,933	Delhi	2,114	77
Erie	*w*	15,668	35,710	Buffalo	8,653	284
Essex	*ne*	12,811	19,387	Elizabethtown	1,729	126
Franklin	*n*	4,439	11,312	Malone	2,207	212
Genesee	*w*	39,835	51,992	Batavia	4,271	244
Hamilton	*m*	1,251	1,324	Wells	340	72
Herkimer	*m*	31,017	55,869	Herkimer	2,486	80
Jefferson	*nw*	32,952	48,515	Watertown	4,768	160
Lewis	*nm*	9,227	14,958	Martinsburgh	2,382	129
Livingston	*wm*	19,196	27,719	Geneseo	2,675	226
Madison	*m*	32,208	39,037	Cazenovia		113
				Morrisville		101
Monroe	*wm*	26,529	49,862	Rochester	9,269	219
Montgomery	*em*	27,569	43,595	Johnstown	7,700	45
Niagara	*w*	7,322	18,485	Lockport	2,022	288
Oneida	*m*	50,997	71,326	Utica	8,323	96
				Rome	4,360	107
				Whitesboro'		100
Onondaga	*m*	41,461	58,974	Syracuse		133
Ontario	*wm*	35,312	40,167	Canandaigua	5,162	195
Orleans	*wm*	7,625	18,485	Albion		257
Oswego	*wm*	12,374	27,104	Oswego	2,703	167
				Richland	2,733	153
Otsego	*m*	44,856	51,372	Cooperstown	1,115	66
Rensselaer	*e*	40,153	49,472	Troy	11,405	6
Saratoga	*em*	36,052	36,616	Ballston	2,113	29
St. Lawrence	*nw*	16,037	36,351	Potsdam	3,650	216
Schenectady	*em*	13,081	12,334	Schenectady	4,258	15
Schoharie	*m*	23,154	27,910	Schoharie	5,146	32
Seneca	*wm*	17,773	21,031	Ovid	2,756	171
				Waterloo	1,837	173
Steuben	*swm*	21,989	33,975	Bath	3,387	216
Tioga	*swm*	14,716	27,704	Elmira	2,962	198
				Owego	3,080	167
Tompkins	*swm*	26,178	36,545	Ithaca	5,270	163
Warren	*em*	9,453	11,795	Caldwell	797	62
Washington	*e*	38,831	42,615	Salem	2,972	46
				Sandy Hill		50
Wayne	*wm*	20,319	33,555	Lyons	3,603	181
				Palmyra	3,434	196
Yates	*wm*	11,025	19,019	Penn Yan		185
42	*Total North Dist.*	944,262	1,366,467			
56	*Total of N. York*	. . . .	1,913,508, of whom 46 are slaves.			



PROFILE VIEW OF THE ERIE CANAL.

Population at Different Periods.

	Population.	Increase from		Slaves.
In 1790,	340,120			21,324
1800,	586,050	1790 to 1800,	245,930	20,613
1810,	959,049	1800 1810,	372,999	15,017
1820,	1,372,812	1810 1820,	413,763	10,088
1825,	1,616,458			
1830,	1,913,508	1820 1830,	540,696	46

The principal rivers are the Hudson, Mohawk, St. Lawrence, Delaware, Susquehanna, Tioga, Alleghany, Genesee, Oswego, Niagara, Tonnewanta, Black, Oswegatchie, St. Regis, Racket, Salmon, and Saranac. A part of the lakes Erie, Ontario, and Champlain, belongs to New York. The other lakes in this state are, lakes George, Cayuga, Seneca, Oneida, Oswegatchie, Canandaigua, Chatauque, Skeneatiles, and several smaller ones.

New York State Canals.

	Length.	Total cost.	Tolls in 1831.
Erie Canal	363 miles.	$9,027,456 95	$1,091,714 26
Champlain	63 "	1,179,871 05	102,896 23
Oswego	38 "	525,115 37	16,271 10
Cayuga & Seneca	20 "	214,000 31	12,920 39
		$1,223,801 98	

The Erie Canal, which forms a communication between the Hudson and lake Erie, extending from Albany to Buffalo, is the most magnificent work of the kind in America, and is much longer than any canal in Europe.

The Champlain Canal, which forms a communication between the Hudson and lake Champlain, is 63 miles long, and extends from Whitehall to Watervliet, where it unites with the Erie Canal.

The Oswego Canal extends from Oswego to Salina, 38 miles, and unites lake Ontario with the Erie Canal.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal, formed by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, extends from the Hudson to the Delaware, 60 miles; thence up the Delaware, 22 miles; thence up the valley of the Lackawaxen to Honesdale, 24 miles; total length, 106 miles: average cost, about $15,000 a mile.

The debt on account of canals, on the 1st of January, 1832, was 8,055,645 dollars.

The following are the principal cities and towns: New York, Albany, Utica, Hudson, Troy, and Schenectady, cities; Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Cattskill, Athens, Lansingburgh, Waterford, and Sandy Hill, on the Hudson; Cooperstown, Goshen, Cherry Valley, Sacket's Harbor, Oswego, Auburn, Skeneatiles, Geneva, Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo, west of the Hudson; Plattsburg, on Lake Champlain, and Brooklyn and Sag-Harbor, on Long Island.

The surface of the eastern part of the state of New York, is greatly diversified; there are some level tracts; but the greater part is hilly, or mountainous. The Catskill mountains are the principal range in the state. There are numerous summits west of Lake

Champlain, the highest of which is estimated at nearly 3,000 feet above the lake. The western part of the state is mostly a level, or moderately uneven country; but towards the Pennsylvania line it becomes hilly and broken.

A great part of this state has a good soil, and a considerable portion is celebrated for its fertility. Much of the country is excellent for grazing; and a great proportion is exceedingly well adapted to raising grain, and to the various purposes of agriculture. The level tracts in the western part have a deep rich soil, and yield abundant crops of Indian corn, wheat, &c. A considerable part of the state is under good cultivation, particularly the west end of Long Island, and the counties of West-Chester and Duchess.

Wheat is raised in greater abundance than any other kind of grain. Indian corn, rye, oats, flax, hemp, peas, beans, various kinds of grass, &c., are extensively cultivated. Orchards are abundant, and great quantities of excellent cider are made. Various other kinds of fruit flourish well, as pears, peaches in the southern part, plums, cherries, &c.

Iron ore is found in great abundance, in various parts. Gypsum, limestone, marble, slate, lead, &c., occur in different places. Salt springs are found in the counties of Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, Ontario, Genesee, and Oneida. These springs supply 1,441,558 bushels of salt annually, and the manufacture may be extended to any desirable quantity. The mineral waters of New York are the most celebrated in America. The waters of Saratoga and Ballston are visited from all parts of the Union. New Lebanon Springs are much resorted to for bathing. Sulphur springs are numerous; of these Clifton springs at Farmington, are the most noted. Oil springs, which produce Seneca oil, are found in Cataraugus and Alleghany counties.

There are many natural curiosities in this state; the most celebrated of which is the great cataract of Niagara. Baker's and Glen's Falls on the Hudson, Adgate Falls on Sable river, the Cohoes on the Mohawk, and the falls on the Genesee, Salmon river, Fall Creek, Black river, and West Canada Creek, are all objects of interest. The passage of the Hudson through the Highlands, Rockbridge in Chester, Split Rock on Lake Champlain, the Ridge road extending from the Genesee to Lewiston, and the scenery around Lake George, are all regarded as curiosities.

Not long since there was discovered on the north bank of Black river, opposite to the village of Watertown, an extraordinary cavern, the mouth of which is about 10 rods from the river. It has been but partially explored, although it is said to have been traversed to the distance of more than 100 rods. It is of vast extent, comprising a great number of spacious rooms, halls, and chambers, with immense quantities of calcareous concretions in different states, from the consistence of lime mortar to that of the most beautiful stalactites as hard as marble. The mouth of the cavern is a small hollow, about 5 feet below the surrounding surface of the earth. You then descend 16½ feet into a room, about 16 feet by 20, and 8 feet high; and behold in front of you a large table rock, 12 or 14 feet square, 2 thick, and elevated about 4 feet from the bottom of the cavern; the roof over-head is covered with stalactites, some of which reach to the rock. On your left hand is an arched way of 150 feet, and on your right is another arched way, 6 feet broad at the bottom, and 6 high, leading into a large room. Passing by this arch about 20 feet, you arrive at another, which leads into a hall 10 feet wide, and 100 long, from 5 to 8 high, supported by pillars and arches, and the side bordered with curtains, plaited in variegated forms, as white as snow. Near the middle of this hall an arched way extends through, which, like the hall, is bordered with curtains, hung over with stalactites. Returning into the hall, you pass through another arch into a number of rooms on the left hand, curtained, and having stalactites hanging from the roof. You then descend 10 feet into a chamber about 20 feet square, 2 high, curtained in like manner, and hung over with stalac-

stites. In one corner of this chamber, a small mound is formed, about 12 feet in diameter, rising 3 feet from the floor; the top of which is hollow and full of water, from the drippings of stalactites above, some of which reach near to the basin.

The number and spaciousness of the rooms, curtained and plaited with large plaits, extending along the walls from 2 or 3 feet from the roof, of the most perfect whiteness, resembling the most beautiful tapestry; the large drops of water which are constantly suspended from the roofs above; the columns of spar resting on pedestals, which in some places seem to be formed to support the arches; the reflection of the lights, and the great extent and variety of the scenery of this wonderful cavern, form altogether one of the most pleasing and interesting scenes of the kind ever beheld by the eye of man.

The exports of New York exceed those of any other state in the Union, and amounted, in 1829, to 20,119,000 dollars. They consist of beef, pork, wheat, flour, Indian corn, rye, butter, cheese, pot and pearl ashes, flaxseed, peas, beans, horses, cattle, lumber, &c.

Manufactures. There were in this state in 1831, 208 woollen manufactories, and the total value of woollens manufactured annually was estimated at $2,500,000. The number of iron works in the state is over 200, and the total value of all manufactures of iron is estimated at $4,000,000.

There are in the state of New York, (1832,) 112 cotton manufactories.

Amount of capital invested,	$4,485,500
Value of goods manufactured annually,	3,530,250
Pounds of cotton used annually,	7,961,670
Equal to 26,538 bales, of 300 lbs. each.	
Number of spindles in use,	157,316
Number of persons employed and sustained by said establishments,	15,971

The following will give some idea of the amount of several of the principal manufactures in this state made annually.

Woollens	$2,500,000
Cottons	3,520,250
Iron and manufactures	4,000,000
Paper	700,000
Leather	3,458,650
Hats	3,500,000
Boots and shoes, deducting leather	3,000,000
Window glass	200,000
Domestic articles made in families	4,823,831
	$25,702,731

Onondaga Salt Springs.—On the borders of Onondaga lake there are valuable saline springs, which are the property of the state, and from which salt, in large quantities, is manufactured. The water yields salt at the rate of one bushel to 45 gallons. The salt is made at the villages of Salina, Syracuse, Liverpool, and Geddes.

	Bushels.	Duties.
Quantity of salt inspected in 1826,	827,508	$68,825.33
Do. do. 1827,	983,410	126,942.41
Do. do. 1828,	1,160,888	131,959.32
Do. do. 1829,	1,404,800	

In the state of New York are 67 banks, January 1832, including 3 branches of the United States bank; 19 of which are in the city of New York, 5 at Albany, 3 at Troy, 2 at Rochester, and the others are in various parts of the state, only one in a place. Total capital $27,133,460.

Education

The principal literary seminaries in this state are Columbia College, in the city of New York; Union College, at Schenectady; Hamilton College, at Clinton; Geneva College, at Geneva; the Medical Colleges in New York city and at Fairfield; the Theological Seminaries in New York city, at Auburn, Hartwick, and Hamilton; the Polytechny, at Chittenango; the Albany Academy, and about 50 other academies.

Summary of the Annual Report of the Superintendent of Common Schools, January, 1832.

Organized counties		55
Towns and wards		793
School districts		9,383
Those that have made reports		8,835
Whole number of scholars taught in the common schools		506,887
Whole number of children between 5 and 16 in the districts from which reports have been received		509,731
Increase of children taught in 1831		7,463
Increase of number of districts		270
Average number of months in the year in which scholars are taught		8
Amount of school moneys received in the several districts in the state, viz.—		
From the state treasury	$100,000 00	
Town taxes and local funds	144,886 09	
		244,886 09
Amount paid for teachers' wages over and above the public money		372,692 00
Total paid teachers		$617,578 09

The productive capital of the School Fund, is $1,704,159 40.

Newspapers are now published in all the organized counties of the state, except Putnam, Richmond, and Rockland, which counties are supplied with New York city and other papers.

The daily papers are 18 in number, viz. 13 printed in the city of New York, 4 in Albany, and 1 in Rochester.

In the city of New York 64 papers are published, viz.

	Whole number issued at each publication.		Annually.
13 Daily	13,200	(average, 1400)	5,623,800
12 Semi-weekly	19,200	(average, 1600)	1,996,800
33 Weekly	56,000		2,912,000
3 Semi-monthly	3,000		72,000
3 Monthly	2,000		24,000
64 Papers. Total number of sheets printed annually,			10,628,600
194 Probable number issued in other parts of the state,			5,400,000
258		Total	16,028,600

Religious denominations, 1831.

The Presbyterians have 5 synods, 29 presbyteries, 587 churches, 486 ministers, 124 licentiates, and 54,093 communicants; the Dutch Reformed, 148 churches, 111 ministers, 7 licentiates, and 8,672 communicants; the Associate Synod of N. A., 15 congregations, 13 ministers, and 1,668 communicants; the Methodists, 73,174 members; the Baptists, 549 churches, 387 ministers, and 43,565 communicants; the Episcopalians, 129 ministers; the Lutherans, 27 ministers, and 2,973 communicants; the Roman Catholics, Friends, and Universalists are considerably numerous; the Unitarians have 5 societies and 2 ministers, and there are some Shakers, and some United Brethren.

Comparative view of the number of Clergy in the State in 1819 *and* 1832.

	No. in 1819.	No. in 1832.
Presbyterians and Congregationalists	328	460
Episcopalians	83	143
Baptists	139	310
Reformed Dutch	105	98
Methodists	90	357
Lutherans	16	13
Other denominations, not enumerated in 1819		89
Total	761	1470

History. The settlement of this state was commenced by the Dutch, in 1614, who named the country *New Netherlands*, and established a colonial government in 1629. In 1664, Charles II. of England granted to his brother, the duke of York, a patent for a large tract of country, forming the present states of New York and New Jersey; and during the same year, colonel Nicolls, with a considerable force, in the service of the duke, made a conquest of the country; and the name of New Netherlands was afterwards changed into *New York*. In 1673, the colony was recaptured by the Dutch, and held by them a few months; but, with the exception of this short period, it was in the possession of the English from 1664 till the American Revolution, in 1775.

Constitution and government. The present constitution of the state of New York was formed in 1821. The executive power is vested in a governor, who is elected by the people every two years; and, at the same time, a lieutenant-governor is also chosen, who is president of the senate, and on whom, in case of the impeachment, resignation, death, or absence of the governor from office, the powers and duties of governor devolve.

The legislative power is vested in a senate of 32 members, who are chosen for four years, and an assembly of 128 members, who are elected annually; and these bodies united are styled The Legislature.

For the election of the senators, the state is divided into eight districts, each being entitled to choose four senators, one of whom is elected every year. The members of the assembly are chosen by counties, and are apportioned according to population.

The election of governor, lieutenant-governor, senators, and members of the assembly, is held at such time in the month of October or November, as the legislature may by law provide.

The political year commences on the first day of January; and the legislature meets annually (at Albany) on the first Tuesday in January, unless a different day is appointed by law.

The constitution grants the right of suffrage, in the election of public officers, to every white male citizen, of the age of 21 years, who has been an inhabitant of the state one year next preceding any election, and, for the preceding six months, a resident in the county where he may offer his vote; but no man of color is entitled to vote unless he is possessed of a freehold estate of the value of 250 dollars, without any encumbrance.

The chancellor and judges are appointed by the governor, with the consent of the senate. The chancellor and justices of the supreme and circuit courts hold their offices during good behavior, or until they attain the age of 60 years. The judges of the county courts, or courts of common pleas, are appointed for a term of five years.

The governor's annual salary is $4,000. This state sends 40 representatives to congress

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS ON NEW YORK.

1. How is New York bounded?
2. How many square miles does it contain?—3. How many counties?
4. What was the total population in 1830?
5. How many were slaves?
6. Mention the principal rivers and lakes.
7. Mention the canals in New York, length, and their cost?
8. What can you say of the Erie canal?—9. Champlain?
10. Delaware and Hudson?—Principal cities and towns?
11. Describe the face of the country.—12. Soil.
13. What is said of the different kinds of grain?
14. How many bushels of salt do the salt springs of the state supply annually?
15. What was the amount of exports in 1829?
16. What do the exports consist of?
17. What was the number of woollen manufactures in the state in 1831?
18. What the value of woollens manufactured annually?
19. What is the number of iron works?
20. What is the value of all the manufactures of iron?
21. Give an account of the manufacture of cotton.
22. Can you mention the annual amount of the principal manufactures in the state?
23. How many banks were there in the state, January 1832?
24. Mention the principal literary seminaries.
25. How many scholars were taught in the common schools of the state in 1831?
26. What was the total number of clergy in 1832?
27. Can you give a short history of the state?
28. When was the present constitution of the state formed?
29. In whom is the executive power of the state vested?
30. What is said of the legislative power?
31. Into how many districts is the state divided for the election of senators?
32. When does the political year commence?
33. To whom does the constitution grant the right of suffrage?
34. What is the governor's salary?
35. How many representatives does the state send to congress?

NEW JERSEY.

ARMS OF NEW JERSEY.

New Jersey is bounded N. by New York; E. by the Atlantic and by Hudson river, which separates it from New York; S. by Delaware bay, and W. by Delaware river, which separates it from Pennsylvania. It extends from long. 1° 26′ to 3° 9′ E. from Washington, and from lat. 39° to 41° 24′ N. It is 160 miles long from N. to S. and contains 8,320 square miles, or 5,324,000 acres.

TABLE OF THE COUNTIES AND COUNTY TOWNS.

Counties.		Pop. 1820.	Pop. 1830.	County Towns.	Dist. from Trenton.
Bergen,	*ne*	18,178	22,414	Hackensack	63
Burlington,	*m*	28,822	31,066	Mount Holly	21
Cape May,	*se*	4,265	4,945	Cape May C. H.	102
Cumberland,	*s*	12,668	14,091	Bridgetown	69
Essex,	*nm*	30,793	41,928	Newark	49
Gloucester,	*sm*	23,039	28,431	Woodbury	39
Hunterdon,	*wm*	28,604	31,066	Trenton Flemington	23
Middlesex,	*m*	21,470	23,157	New Brunswick	27
Monmouth,	*e*	25,038	29,233	Freehold	36
Morris,	*nm*	21,368	23,580	Morristown	55
Salem,	*sw*	14,022	14,155	Salem	65
Somerset,	*m*	16,506	17,689	Somerville	33
Sussex,	*nw*	32,752	20,349	Newton	70
Warren,	*nw*		18,634	Belvidere	54
14	*Total*	277,575	320,779, of whom 2,446 are slaves.		

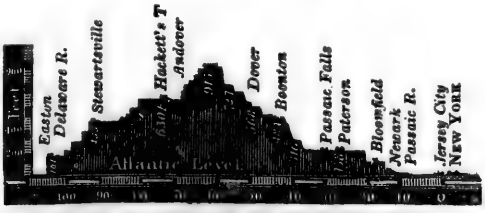
Population at different periods.

Population.			Slaves.
In 1790	184,139		11,423
1800	211,149	Increase from 1790 to 1800, 27,010	12,422
1810	245,562	—— 1800 1810, 34,413	10,851
1820	277,575	—— 1810 1820, 32,013	7,557
1830	320,779	—— 1820 1830, 42,204	2,446

Delaware river separates this state from Pennsylvania, and the Hudson forms the northern part of the eastern boundary. The other most considerable rivers are the Raritan, Passaic, Hackensack, Great Egg Harbor River, and Musconetcunk.

Trenton is the seat of government. The other most considerable towns are Newark, New Brunswick, Elizabethtown, Burlington, and Amboy.

The Morris Canal is intended to connect the Delaware and Hudson rivers, and to extend from Easton to Jersey City. The whole line from Easton on the Delaware, to Newark on the Passaic, is finished. The remaining part, from



PROFILE VIEW OF THE MORRIS CANAL.

Newark to Jersey City is about 11 miles long. Hopatcong lake, at the summit level, being about 900 feet above tide-water, supplies the canal with water throughout. The whole expense is estimated at a little upwards of $1,100,000.

The Delaware and Raritan Canal, which is to extend from New Brunswick on the Raritan to Lamberton on the Delaware below Trenton, a distance of 28 miles, is in progress, and will probably be finished in 1833. This will be a source of great internal improvement. It is 7 feet deep, and 75 feet wide at the water-line.

Charters for several rail-roads have been granted by the legislature within two years, the state having reserved the right to levy a transit duty upon the goods, &c. transported upon them, which is expected to yield to the state a large revenue, when the works shall be completed.

The most important of these enterprises is the Camden and Amboy Rail-road, the charter of which was granted in 1829, and which is to extend from Amboy to Camden, a distance of 61 miles. The part of this rail-road which extends from Amboy to Bordentown, 34 miles in length, and having a deviation of only $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile in the whole distance from a right line, is expected to be completed in 1832. The other part of the rail-road, from Bordentown to Camden, a distance of 27 miles, is expected to be finished early in the summer of 1833.

The Paterson and Hudson River Rail-road is to extend from Paterson to Jersey City, a distance of 14 miles. The stock has been taken up, and the work commenced. A charter was granted in 1832 for a rail-road from the Hudson river through Newark, Elizabethtown, near Rahway, and Woodbridge, to New Brunswick, and by means of the connecting road which the joint companies are compelled to make, it will be united to the Camden and Amboy Rail-road.

The four northern counties, Sussex, Warren, Morris, and Bergen, are mountainous. The next four, Hunterdon, Somerset, Essex, and Middlesex, are agreeably diversified with hills and valleys. South Mountain, a great ridge of the Alleghany range, crosses the state in lat. 41 N., and the Kittatinny ridge crosses a little to the north of South Mountain. The greater part of the six southern counties is composed of the long range of level country which commences at Sandy Hook, and lines the coast of the middle and southern states.

Much of this range is nearly barren, producing only shrub oaks and yellow pines; but the rest of the state has a large proportion of good soil, excellent for grazing, and for the various purposes of agriculture. The productions are wheat, rye, maize, buckwheat, potatoes, oats, and barley. Great numbers of cattle are raised in the mountainous parts for the markets of New York and Philadelphia. Large quantities of butter and cheese are also made.

The exports are flour, wheat, horses, cattle, hams, cider, lumber, flax-seed, leather, and iron. The greater part of the produce exported from this state, passes through New York and Philadelphia: and hence the amount of the direct foreign exports in 1829 was but $8,000.

Great quantities of leather are manufactured at the valuable tanneries of Trenton, Newark, and Elizabethtown. Large quantities of shoes are made at Newark. There is a glass-house in Gloucester county, and there are paper-mills and nail manufactories in various parts of the state. But the most important manufacture is that of iron. In the county of Morris, there are 7 rich iron mines, 2 furnaces, 2 rolling and slitting mills, and 30 forges. The annual produce of these works is about 540 tons of bar iron, 800 tons of pig, besides large quantities of hollow ware, sheet iron, and nail rods. There are also iron works in the counties of Burlington, Gloucester, Sussex, &c. The annual produce in the whole state, is computed at about 1200 tons of bar iron, 1200 tons of pig, and 80 tons of nails, exclusive of small articles.

The number of cotton manufactories is 51, with an aggregate capital of 2,027,644, which make annually 5,133,776 yards of cloth.

There are in New Jersey 18 banks, *viz.* Belvidere Bank, Belvidere; Cumberland Bank, Bridgetown; Salem Banking Company, Salem; State Bank, Camden; Farmers' Bank of New Jersey, Mount Holly; Trenton Banking Company, Trenton; New Brunswick Bank, New Brunswick; State Bank, New Brunswick; State Bank, Elizabeth; State Bank, Newark; Newark Banking and Insurance Company, Newark; Commercial Bank of New Jersey, Perth Amboy; Washington Bank, Hackinsack; People's Bank, Paterson; State Bank, Morris; Sussex Bank, Newton; Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Rahway; Orange Bank, Orange; Morris Canal and Banking Company, Jersey City.

Education. There are colleges and theological seminaries at Princeton and New Brunswick, and academies at various places.

This state has a school fund which amounted, in October, 1829, to $245,404 47, which is all in productive stocks, yielding an interest, on an average, of about 5 per cent. A tax of half of one per cent. on the amount of the capital stock of the several banks subscribed and paid in, is also appropriated to this fund; and the whole annual income is about $22,000. By a law passed in 1829, $20,000 were annually appropriated to the support of common schools out of the income of the fund.

The number of periodical presses is 19.

Religious denominations. The Presbyterians have 85 churches, 88 ministers, 20 licentiates, and 12,519 communicants; the Methodists, 10,730 members; the Dutch Reformed, 28 churches and 28 ministers; the Baptists, 34 churches, 21 ministers, and 2,324 communicants; the Episcopalians, 20 ministers; the Friends are considerably numerous, and there are some Congregationalists.

Constitution and government. The constitution of New Jersey was formed in 1776; and no revision of it has since taken place, except that the legislature has undertaken to explain its provisions in particular parts. The government is vested in a governor, legislative council, and general assembly; and these bodies united are styled The Legislature.

The members of the legislative council and of the general assembly, are elected annually, on the second Tuesday in October.

The number of members of the legislative council is 14, one being elected by each county in the state. The general assembly has consisted, for a number of years past, of 43 members; but by a law enacted in 1829, seven additional members were added; and it will hereafter consist of 50 members, apportioned among the counties as follows:—Bergen 3, Essex 5, Morris 4, Sussex 3, Warren 3, Hunterdon 5, Somerset 3, Middlesex 4, Monmouth 4, Burlington 5, Gloucester 4, Salem 3, Cumberland 3, and Cape May 1.

The legislature meets annually (at Trenton), on the 4th Tuesday in October.

The governor is chosen annually by a joint vote of the council and assembly, at their first joint meeting after each annual election. The governor is president of the council; and the council also elect from their own body, at their first annual meeting, a vice-president, who acts in the place of the governor in his absence. The governor and council form a court of appeals, in the last resort in all causes of law; and they possess the power of granting pardon to criminals after condemnation.

The constitution grants the right of suffrage to "all persons of full age who are worth fifty pounds proclamation-money, clear estate in the same, and have resided within the county in which they claim to vote for twelve months immediately preceding the election." The legislature has declared, by law, that every white male inhabitant, who shall be over the age of 21 years, and shall have paid a tax, shall be considered worth fifty pounds, and entitled to a vote.

The judges are appointed by the legislature, those of the supreme court for a term of seven years, and those of the inferior courts for five years; both are capable of being reappointed.

This state sends 6 representatives to congress. Governor's salary, $2,000.

NOTE.—The practical questions will be omitted in the remaining states as the teacher may easily ask questions, similar to those which are given on the other states, and any others that he may think useful.

PENNSYLVANIA.

ARMS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PENNSYLVANIA is bounded N. by New York and lake Erie; E. by New Jersey, S. E. by Delaware, S. by Maryland and Virginia, and W. by part of Virginia and Ohio. It extends from 39° 42′ to 47° 17′ N. lat. and from 3° 31′ W. lon. to 2° 18′ E. lon. from Washington. Its greatest length from east

to west is 307 miles, and its average breadth, 160. Extent, 46,000 square miles, or 29,440,000 acres.

TABLE OF THE COUNTIES AND COUNTY TOWNS.

Eastern District.

Counties.		Pop. 1820.	Pop. 1830.	County Towns.	Pop.	Distance fr. Harrisburg.
Adams	*s*	19,370	21,379	Gettysburg	1,473	34
Berks	*se*	46,275	53,357	Reading	5,859	52
Bucks	*se*	37,842	45,740	Doylestown	1,262	107
				Bristol		122
Chester	*se*	44,451	50,908	West Chester	1,258	75
Cumberland	*sm*	23,606	29,218	Carlisle	2,523	18
Delaware	*se*	14,810	17,361	Chester	848	95
Dauphin	*sem*	21,653	25,303	HARRISBURG	4,311	
Franklin	*s*	31,892	35,103	Chambersburg	2,794	48
Lehigh	*e*	18,895	22,266	Allentown		85
Lancaster	*se*	68,336	76,558	Lancaster		35
Lebanon	*sem*	16,988	20,546	Lebanon	7,704	24
Montgomery	*e*	35,793	39,404	Norristown	1,826	88
Northampton	*e*	31,765	39,267	Easton	1,089	101
Perry	*m*	11,342	14,257	New Bloomfield	3,529	36
Philadelphia	*se*	73,295	108,503	Philadelphia	80,458	98
*Philadelphia	*city*	63,802	80,458			
Pike	*e*	2,894	4,843	Milford		157
Schuylkill	*em*	11,339	20,783	Orwigsburg	773	59
Wayne	*ne*	4,127	7,663	Bethany	327	162
York	*s*	38,759	42,608	York	4,216	24

Western District.

Alleghany	*w*	27,673	37,964	Pittsburg	12,542	201
*Pittsburg	*city*	7,248	12,542			
Armstrong	*w*	10,324	17,625	Kittaning	1,620	183
Beaver	*w*	15,340	24,206	Beaver	914	229
Bedford	*s*	20,248	24,536	Bedford	870	105
Bradford	*n*	11,554	19,669	Towanda		128
Butler	*w*	10,193	14,683	Butler	580	203
Cambria	*m*	2,287	7,079	Ebensburg	270	131
Centre	*m*	13,797	18,765	Bellefonte	699	85
Clearfield	*m*	2,342	4,803	Clearfield		129
Columbia	*em*	17,621	20,049	Danville		65
Crawford	*nw*	9,397	16,005	Meadville	1,070	236
Erie	*nw*	8,553	16,906	Erie	1,329	272
Fayette	*sw*	27,285	29,237	Uniontown	1,341	184
Greene	*sw*	15,554	18,028	Waynesburg		222
Huntingdon	*m*	20,144	27,159	Huntingdon		90
Indiana	*wm*	8,882	14,251	Indiana	433	157
Jefferson	*wm*	561	2,225	Brookville		165
Luzerne	*em*	20,027	27,304	Wilkesbarre	2,233	114
Lycoming	*m*	13,517	17,637	Williamsport		87
McKean	*n*	728	1,439	Smithport		200
Mercer	*w*	11,681	19,731	Mercer	656	235
Mifflin	*m*	16,618	21,529	Lewistown	1,479	55
Northumberland	*m*	15,424	18,168	Sunbury	1,057	52
Potter	*n*	183	1,265	Cowdersport		174

* Philadelphia and Pittsburg exclusive of the suburbs.

TABLE OF THE COUNTIES AND COUNTY TOWNS.—*Continued.*

Western District.

Counties.		Pop. 1820.	Pop. 1830.	County Towns.	Pop.	Distance fr. Harrisburg.
Somerset	*s*	13,974	17,441	Somerset	649	143
Susquehannah	*ne*	9,660	16,777	Montrose	415	163
Tioga	*n*	4,021	9,062	Wellsborough		147
Union	*m*	18,619	20,749	New Berlin		60
Venango	*w*	1,976	4,706	Warren		240
Warren	*nw*	40,038	42,860	Washington	1,816	212
Washington	*sw*	4,915	9,128	Franklin	409	212
Westmoreland	*sw*	30,540	38,400	Greensburg	810	170
51 *Total of Penn.*		1,049,313	1,347,672			

Population at Different Periods.

	Population.	Increase from			Slaves.
In 1701,	20,000				
1763,	280,000	1701 to 1763,		260,000	
1790,	434,373	1763	1790,	154,373	3,737
1800,	602,545	1790	1800,	168,172	1,706
1810,	810,091	1800	1810,	207,546	795
1820,	1,049,313	1810	1820,	239,222	211
1830,	1,347,672	1820	1830,	298,659	386

There are three incorporated cities in this state, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and Lancaster. The other most noted towns are Reading, Easton, Bethlehem, Carlisle, York, Germantown, Chambersburg, Columbia, Sunbury, Brownsville, Washington, &c.

The principal rivers are the Delaware, Schuylkill, Lehigh, Susquehanna, Juniata, Alleghany, Monongahela, and Ohio.

Canals.

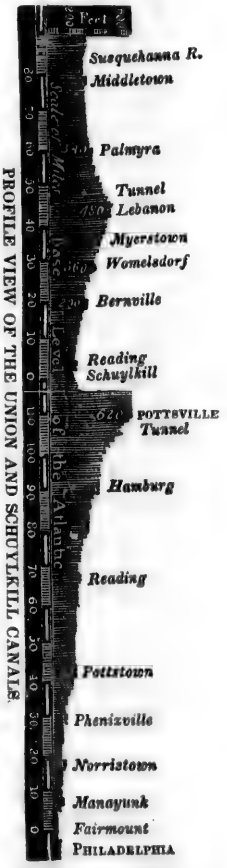
The Union Canal extends from Reading on the river Schuylkill, where it intersects the Schuylkill Canal, to Middletown on the Susquehannah river, a distance of 80 miles.

The Schuylkill Canal extends from Philadelphia to the coal mines at Port Carbon, a distance of 114 miles.

The Lehigh Canal extends along that river from Easton to Mauch Chunk, a distance of 47 miles. A rail road 9 miles in length, extends from Mauch Chunk to the coal mines.

The Lackawaxen Canal extends from the Delaware river at the mouth of Lackawaxen creek, up it to near Bethany, 24 miles; it there unites with a rail-road 9 miles in length, which extends to the coal mines at the Lackawannock mountains.

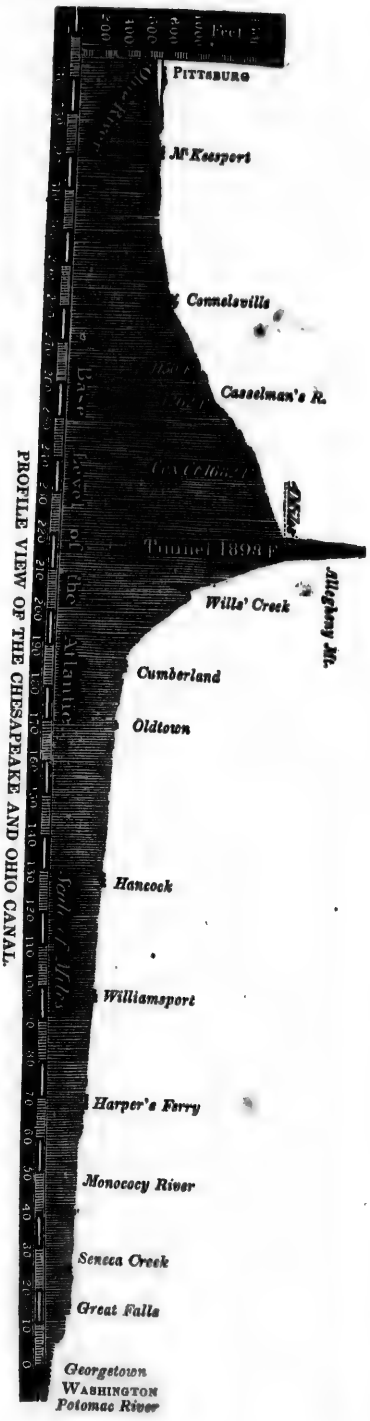
The Conestoga Canal connects the city of Lancaster with the Susquehanna river, length 18 miles.



PROFILE VIEW OF THE UNION AND SCHUYLKILL CANALS.

The Susquehanna Canal extends along the west side of that river from the mouth of the Juniata river to near the junction of the north and west branches, a distance of 39 miles. The canal is then extended along the north branch to the state of New York, a distance of 165 miles, and along the west branch to Dunnstown, a distance of 70 miles.

Ohio River
PITTSBURG
Pine Creek
Kiskiminitas
Warren
Blairsville
Chestnut Ridge
Johnstown
Frankstown
Huntingdon
Waynesburg
Lewistown
Mexico
Millerstown
Juniata R.
Harrisburg
Middletown
Bainbridge
Marietta
Columbia Rail-road
Base Level of the Atlantic Ocean
PROFILE VIEW OF THE PENNSYLVANIA CANAL.


PITTSBURG
Mt Kessport
Connelsville
Casselman's R.
Tunnel 1898 f.
Allegheny Mt.
Wills' Creek
Cumberland
Oldtown
Hancock
Williamsport
Harper's Ferry
Monocacy River
Seneca Creek
Great Falls
Georgetown
WASHINGTON
Potomac River
PROFILE VIEW OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.

The Pennsylvania canal extends from Columbia on the Susquehanna to the Juniata river, and thence to Pittsburg, a distance of 322 miles.

The Pittsburg and Erie Canal is intended to unite the Ohio river at Pittsburg, with lake Erie at the town of Erie. Length 168 miles, of which about 20 miles are now finished.

The Delaware division of the Pennsylvania Canal extends from Easton, at the mouth of the Lehigh river, to Bristol on the Delaware, a distance of 60 miles.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal will extend through the south-east part of Pennsylvania, from the state line at Wills' creek to Pittsburg, a distance of 151 miles.

According to the "Pennsylvania State Register," for 1831, "The whole extent of the state canals is 428½ miles, of which 406 miles are completed. Besides this extent of canal navigation, there are 302 miles belonging to private companies, making an aggregate, in the state, of 728 miles.—The public property of the commonwealth is as follows:

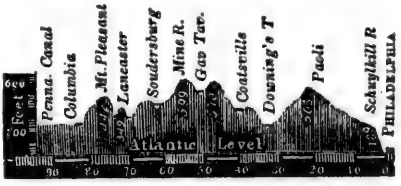
Expended on the state canals		$10,544,243 16
Bank stock owned by the state		2,108,700 00
Turnpike stock	do.	1,911,243 39
Canal stock	do.	200,000 00
Bridge stock	do.	410,000 00
	Total	$15,174,186 55

State debt, January 1, 1831, ... $12,512,520,48."

Rail-Roads.

The Columbia Rail-Road extends from Philadelphia to Columbia, on the Susquehanna river, and is 83 miles in length. It crosses the river Schuylkill on a substantial bridge of three arches, about two miles above the city of Philadelphia.

VIEW OF THE COLUMBIA RAIL-ROAD.



The Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Rail-Road extends from the city of Philadelphia, in a north-western direction, to Norristown, upon the river Schuylkill, a distance of about 18 miles.

Pennsylvania is intersected by various mountains. The principal ridges of the Alleghany mountains, comprehended in Pennsylvania, are the Kittatinny, or the Blue mountains. Behind these and nearly parallel to them, are Peters, Tuscarora, and Nescopeck mountains, on the east side of the Susquehanna; on the west, Shareman's hill, Sideling hill, Ragged, Great, Warrior's, Evit's, and Wills' mountains; then the great Alleghany ridge, which being the largest, gives name to the whole; and west of this are the Chestnut ridges. Between the Juniata and the west branch of the Susquehanna, are Jacks, Tussys, Nittiny, and Bald Eagle mountains. The valleys between these mountains are often of a rich, black soil, suited to the various kinds of grass and grain. Some of the mountains admit of cultivation almost to their summits. The other parts of the state are generally level, or agreeably diversified with hills and valleys.

The soil of Pennsylvania is various; a small part of it is barren, but a great proportion of it fertile and a considerable part very excellent. It is generally better adapted to tillage than grazing; and much of it, particularly the south-east part, is under excellent cultivation. The two best tracts of land are, one in the south-east part, along the Susquehanna, the other in the north-west part, between lake Erie and Alleghany river. Wheat is the most important

article of produce. The next in value is Indian corn. Buckwheat, rye, barley, oats, flax, hemp, beans, peas, and potatoes are extensively cultivated. Cherries, peaches, apples, and cider, are abundant. There are large dairies in many parts. Pennsylvania has an excellent breed of horses.

Iron ore is distributed in large quantities in many parts of the state; and in some places copper, lead, and alum are found. Here are also numerous limestone quarries, and various kinds of marble; and in the middle and western parts there is an abundance of coal.

The general style of architecture in this state is neat and solid. Stone buildings are most common in old settlements; brick houses are frequent; log and frame houses abound in the new country. In the towns there is a considerable proportion of brick houses. Many turnpike roads of the most durable materials, and best construction, are made in various parts of the state. That from Philadelphia to Lancaster is 62 miles in length, 24 feet wide, and covered 18 inches deep with powdered stone. Numerous bridges, of great strength and beauty, are constructed over the rivers.

Pennsylvania exceeds all the other states in the variety and extent of her manufactures, some of which are of superior excellence. In 1832 there were 67 cotton manufactories in the state, with an aggregate capital of $3,758,500, and making annually 21,332,467 yards of cloth. In the article of iron manufactures Pennsylvania far excels any other state in the Union. The total value of manufactures, including about 250 different articles, is estimated at $70,000,000.

In 1831 there were 33 banks in this state, 11 of which were in the city of Philadelphia. The bank capital is $10,310,333.

Education. The principal literary seminaries in this state are the University of Pennsylvania with its Medical School, at Philadelphia; Dickinson College, at Carlisle; Jefferson College, at Canonsburg; Washington College, at Washington; Western University, at Pittsburg; Alleghany College, at Meadville; Madison College, at Union Town; Mount Airy College, at Germantown; the Theological Seminaries, at Gettysburg, York, and Alleghany Town; and the Moravian schools, at Bethlehem, Nazareth, and Litiz.

The Constitution declares that "the legislature shall, as soon as conveniently may be, provide by law for the establishment of schools in such manner that the poor may be taught gratis." Under this injunction means have been provided in nearly all the counties of the state, for the instruction of the children of indigent parents. They are sent to the most convenient schools of the neighborhoods in which they respectively reside, and the expense is paid by the county commissioners. In the city and county of Philadelphia, which constitutes the First School District of Pennsylvania, the Lancasterian system has been introduced for the education of the children described in the Constitution. In the Twelfth Annual Report of the Comptrollers of the Public Schools of this district, dated Feb. 23, 1830, it is stated, that "during twelve years, 34,703 children had received the benefits of tuition under the wise and beneficent provisions of the existing act of the General Assembly." These schools are superintended by gentlemen who serve without compensation. The teachers are well qualified for their duties, and are liberally paid.

The number of periodical presses in 1831, was 150.

Religious denominations, 1831. The Presbyterians have 429 churches, 209 ministers, 39 licentiates, and 38,873 communicants; the Methodists, 140 preachers, and 46,390 members; the Baptists, 144 churches, 96 ministers, and 7,561 communicants; the German Reformed Church, 282 churches, and 73 ministers; the Episcopalians, 60 ministers; the Associate Presbyterians, 39 congregations, 18 ministers, and 4,180 communicants; the Evangelical Lutherans, 2 synods; the Dutch Reformed Church, 6 churches and 6 ministers; the Friends are numerous; the United Brethren have about 15 congregations;

the Unitarians, 5 congregations and 3 ministers; and there is a considerable number of Roman Catholics, some Universalists, Jews, &c.

History.

Pennsylvania was granted by Charles II. by a charter signed on the 4th of March, 1681, to the illustrious William Penn, who was constituted the proprietary of the province. In 1682, William Penn, together with about two thousand settlers, most of whom, like himself, belonged to the society of Friends or Quakers, arrived in the country; and in the following year he laid out the plan of the city of Philadelphia. He established a friendly intercourse with the Indians, which was not interrupted for more than seventy years.

From the beginning of the 18th century till the commencement of the American Revolution, the government was generally administered by deputies appointed by the proprietaries, who mostly resided in England.

Constitution and government.

The first Constitution of Pennsylvania was adopted in 1776; the present Constitution in 1790.

The legislative power is vested in a General Assembly, consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives.

The representatives are elected annually on the second Tuesday in October, by the citizens of Philadelphia and of the several counties, apportioned according to the number of taxable inhabitants. The number cannot be less than 60, nor more than 100.

The senators are chosen for four years, one fourth being elected annually, at the time of the election of the representatives. Their number cannot be greater than one third, nor less than one fourth of the number of the representatives.

[In 1829, it was enacted by the General Assembly, "that until the next enumeration of taxable inhabitants, and an apportionment thereon, the senate, at a ratio of 7,700 [taxable inhabitants], shall consist of 33 members;" and "the house of representatives, at a ratio of 2,554, shall consist of 100 members."—The following statement shows the representative number, and the number of members of the legislature, at different periods.

	Ratio.	Senators.	Ratio.	Reps.
1793 to 1800		24		78
1800 " 1807	4,670	25	1,350	86
1807 " 1814	4,500	31	1,500	95
1814 " 1821	5,250	31	1,750	97
1821 " 1828	6,300	33	2,100	100
1828 " 1835	7,700	33	2,544	100.]

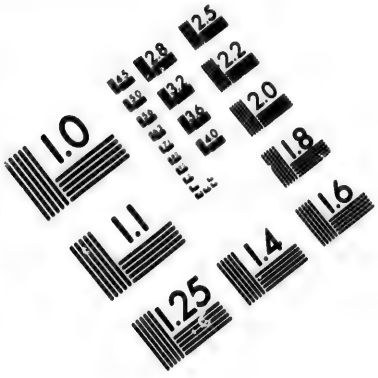
The executive power is vested in a governor, who is elected by the people on the second Tuesday in October, and who holds his office during three years, from the third Tuesday in December next following his election; and he cannot hold the office more than 9 years in any term of 12 years.

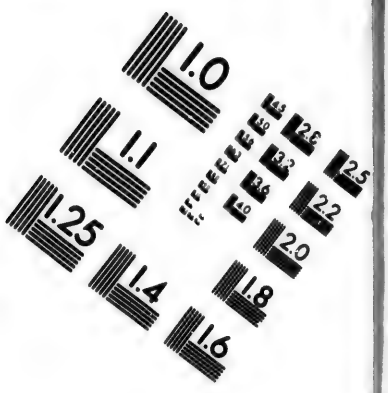
The General Assembly meets annually (at Harrisburg), on the first Tuesday in December, unless sooner convened by the governor.

The judicial power is vested in a Supreme Court, in courts of oyer and terminer and jail-delivery, in courts of common pleas, an orphan's court, a register's court, a court of quarter sessions of the peace for each county, and in such other courts as the legislature may, from time to time, establish. The judges of the Supreme Court and the several courts of common pleas, are appointed by the governor, and hold their offices during good behavior.

The right of suffrage is possessed by every freeman of the age of 21 years, who has resided in the state two years next preceding an election, and within that time paid a state or county tax, assessed at least six months before the election.

This state sends 28 representatives to congress. Governor's salary, $4,000.





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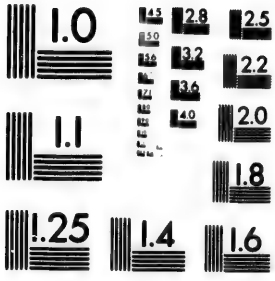

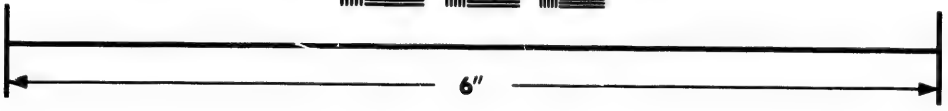

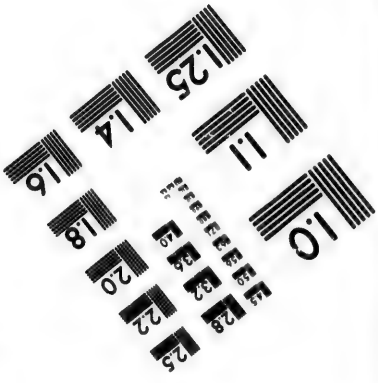

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DELAWARE.

ARMS OF DELAWARE.

DELAWARE is bounded N. by Pennsylvania; E. by Delaware river, Delaware bay, and the Atlantic; S. and W. by Maryland. It extends from lat. 38° 30′ to 39° 45′ N. and from lon. 1° 13′ to 1° 57′ E. from Washington. It is 87 miles long from N. to S. and from 10 to 36 broad, containing 2,120 square miles.

TABLE OF THE COUNTIES AND COUNTY TOWNS.

Counties.		Pop. 1820.	Pop. 1830.	County Towns.	Distance from Dover.
Kent	*m*	20,793	19,911	DOVER	
New Castle	*n*	27,899	29,710	New Castle	42
				Wilmington	47
Sussex	*s*	24,057	27,118	Georgetown	40
3	*Total*	72,674	76,739	of whom 3,305 are slaves	

Population of Wilmington, the largest town, in 1820, 5,268; in 1830, 6,628.

Population at different periods.

	Population.					Slaves.
In	1790, 59,094					8,887
	1800, 64,273	Increase from	1790	to 1800,	5,179	6,153
	1810, 72,674	———	1800	1810,	8,401	4,177
	1820, 72,749	———	1810	1820,	75	4,509
	1830, 76,739	———	1820	1830,	3,990	3,305

The principal rivers besides the Delaware which forms a part of the boundary, are Brandywine Creek, Christiana Creek, Duck Creek, Mispillion Creek, Indian river, Choptank, and Nanticoke.

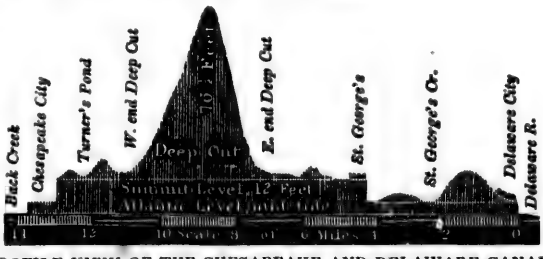
The general aspect of this state is that of an extended plain, favorable for cultivation. Some of the upper parts of the county of New Castle, indeed, are irregular and broken. The heights of Christiana are lofty and commanding, and the hills of Brandywine are rough and stony; but in the lower coun-

try, there is very little diversity of level. The highest ridge between Delaware and Chesapeake bays, passes through this state. On the summit of the ridge there is a chain of swamps, from which a number of waters descend on the west to Chesapeake bay, and on the east to the river Delaware. Along the Delaware river, and about nine miles into the interior, the soil is generally a rich clay, which produces large timber, and is well adapted to the purposes of agriculture; but between this tract and the swamps the soil is light, sandy, and of an inferior quality. In the county of New Castle the soil is a strong clay; in Kent it is mixed with sand, and in Sussex the sand greatly predominates.

The principle articles of produce are wheat, Indian corn, rye, barley, oats, buckwheat, and potatoes. The county of Sussex contains some excellent grazing lands, and it exports great quantities of timber, obtained from Cyprus Swamp or Indian river, which extends about six miles from east to west, and nearly twelve from north to south. The staple commodity is wheat, which is produced of a superior quality, and is highly esteemed for its uncommon softness and whiteness, and is preferred in foreign markets. Large establishments have been erected for manufacturing wheat into flour. Of these the Brandywine mills, in the vicinity of Wilmington, are the most important. These are one of the finest collection of mills in the United States, and are celebrated both for the excellence and the quantity of flour which they manufacture.

In 1832 there were ten cotton manufactories, with an aggregate capital of $384,500, and making annually 5,203,746 yards of cloth. The other manufactures of note are woollens, paper, and powder.

Delaware contains very few minerals. In the county of Sussex and among the branches of the Nanticoke, are large quantities of bog iron ore, well adapted for casting; but it is not wrought to any extent.



PROFILE VIEW OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL.

This canal, which lies partly in Maryland, but chiefly in Delaware, 13½ miles long, 66 wide at the surface of the water, and 10 feet deep, opens a highly advantageous communication between Philadelphia and Baltimore, and other places, by sloops and steamboats. During the year beginning June 1, 1830, and ending June 1, 1831, there were employed between Philadelphia and Baltimore, Alexandria, Richmond, Petersburg, and Norfolk, in the transportation of passengers and merchandise, by way of this canal, 2 lines of steamboats and 7 lines of packets. Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

There were made, during that time, according to the official report, the following number of passages through this canal:—1230 packets, with merchandise; 600 vessels, with wood, carrying 13,332 cords; 272 vessels, rafts, and arks, with lumber, carrying 7,118,734 feet; 294 vessels, with flour, carrying 101,462 barrels; 246 vessels, with wheat, corn, &c. carrying 289,173 bushels; 2638 vessels with cotton, iron, oysters, fish, whiskey, and various other articles, making a total of 5,280 passages of vessels, of different descriptions, through the canal during the year. The tolls received during the same year amounted to $62,223 15.

There is a rail-road extending from Newcastle on the Delaware to French-

town, a distance of 16 miles, on which the passengers between Philadelphia and Baltimore are now transported. There is yet but one track completed.

The number of banks in 1832 was 8, *viz.* 3 at Wilmington, 1 at Newcastle, 1 at Georgetown, 1 at Dover, 1 at Smyrna, and 1 at Milford.

Education. This state has a school fund, amounting to $170,000, the interest of which, together with a small tax levied on each school district of four miles square, at the will of the majority of the taxable inhabitants, is appropriated to the support of common schools. No district is entitled to any share of the school fund, that will not raise, by taxation, a sum equal to its share of the income of the fund. But few of the districts have yet gone into operation under the school law.

The number of periodical presses is 6, two of which are semi-weekly.

Religous denominations. The Methodists in this state have 15 preachers, and 12,304 members; the Presbyterians, 8 churches, 9 ministers, and 1300 communicants; the Baptists, 9 churches, 9 ministers, and 520 communicants; the Episcopalians have 6 churches and 6 ministers.

History. The first European settlement in this state was formed by Swedes and Finns, in 1627; in 1655, the colony was taken from the Swedes by the Dutch, under governor Stuyvesant; and after the conquest of New York by the English, in 1664, it was placed under the jurisdiction of the government of New York.

In 1682, the country was granted to William Penn, and it was placed under the same executive and legislative government with Pennsylvania. It was then, as it is now, divided into three counties, Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, generally styled, till the American revolution, "The Three Lower Counties upon the Delaware."

In 1701, the representatives of Delaware withdrew from those of Pennsylvania; the first separate legislative assembly met at Newcastle, in 1704.

Outlines of the constitution as amended Dec. 1831. The legislative power is vested in a general assembly, consisting of a senate and house of representatives for two years. The representatives are elected, 7 from each county, the whole number being 21. The senators are elected for 4 years, 3 from each county, the whole number being 9.

The executive power is vested in a governor, who is elected by the people for 4 years; and he is not eligible a second time to said office.

The general assembly meets on the first Tuesday in January, biennially. The first meeting under the amended constitution is to be in 1833.

The constitution grants the right of suffrage to every free white male citizen of the age of twenty-two years or upwards, having resided in the state one year next before the election, and the last month thereof in the county where he offers to vote, and having within two years next before the election, paid a county tax, which shall have been assessed at least six months before the election; and every free white male citizen of the age of twenty-one years and under the age of twenty-two years, having resided as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote without payment of any tax.

The judicial power of this state is vested in a court of errors and appeals, a superior court, a court of chancery, an orphan's court, a court of oyer and terminer, a court of general sessions of the peace and jail delivery, a register's court, justices of the peace, and such other courts as the general assembly may direct.

The governor's annual salary is $1,333 33⅓. This state sends one representative to congress.

MARYLAND.

MARYLAND is bounded N. by Pennsylvania; E. by Delaware and the Atlantic; S. and W. by Virginia. It lies between long. 2° 31′ W. and 1° 58 E. and between lat. 38° and 39° 44′ N. It contains 13,959 square miles, or 8,933,760 acres, of which one-fifth is water. Chesapeake bay runs through the state from N. to S. dividing it into two parts. The part east of the bay is called the eastern shore, and the part west of the bay, the western shore. The state is divided into 19 counties, 11 of which are on the western shore, and 8 on the eastern.

TABLE OF THE COUNTIES AND COUNTY TOWNS.

Counties.		Pop. 1820.	Pop. 1830.	Chief Towns.	Dist. from Annapolis.
Western Shore.					
Alleghany	*nw*	8,654	10,602	Cumberland	165
Anne Arundel	*m*	27,165	28,295	ANNAPOLIS	
Baltimore	*n*	33,663	40,251	Baltimore	30
Baltimore, *city*		62,738	80,625	Baltimore	
Calvert	*s*	8,073	8,899	Prince Fredericktown	63
Charles	*s*	16,500	17,666	Port Tobacco	69
Frederick	*n*	40,459	45,793	Frederick	76
Hartford	*ne*	15,924	16,315	Belair	53
Montgomery	*wm*	16,400	19,816	Rockville	52
Prince George's	*sm*	20,216	20,473	Upper Marlborough	23
St. Mary's	*s*	12,974	13,455	Leonardtown	72
Washington	*nwm*	23,075	25,265	Hagerstown	101
Eastern Shore.					
Caroline	*e*	10,018	9,070	Denton	44
Cecil	*ne*	10,048	15,432	Elkton	80
Dorchester	*se*	17,759	18,685	Cambridge	62
Kent	*e*	11,453	10,502	Chestertown	47
Queen Anne's	*e*	14,952	14,396	Centreville	32
Somerset	*se*	19,579	20,155	Princess Anne	107
Talbot	*em*	14,387	12,947	Easton	47
Worcester	*se*	17,421	18,271	Snowhill	127
19	*Total*	407,350	446,913		

Different Classes of Population in 1830.

	Whites.	Slaves.	Free col'd Persons.
Males	147,315	53,429	34,920
Females	143,778	49,449	28,022
Total	291,093	102,878	52,942

Deaf and dumb white persons..131 ; slaves and colored persons 82
Blind, white persons,.....156; slaves and colored persons 117

Population of Maryland at different Periods.

	Population.				Slaves.
In 1790,	319,728				103,036
" 1800,	345,824	Increase from 1790 to 1800,		26,096	108,554
" 1810,	380,546	———	1800 1810,	34,722	111,502
" 1820,	407,350	———	1810 1820,	16,804	107,398
" 1830,	446,913	———	1820 1830,	39,563	102,878

The principal rivers are the Potomac, which divides this state from Virginia, Susquehannah, Patapsco, Patuxent, Elk, Sassafras, Chester, Choptank, Nanticoke, and Pocomoke.

In the counties on the eastern shore of the Chesapeake, the land is generally level and low, and in many places is covered with stagnant waters, giving rise in the summer and fall months to agues, and intermittent fevers. On the western shore, the land below the lowest falls of the river, is principally level and free from stones. Above these falls the country becomes successively uneven and hilly, and in the western part of the state is mountainous. The principal range of mountains is the Blue Ridge or South Mountains, which pass through the state in a northerly direction from Virginia into Pennsylvania. The extreme western part of the state is crossed by the Alleghany mountains. Between these and the Blue Ridge are several inferior chains, as Will's mountain, Evit's, Warrior, and Ragged mountains, and Sideling hill. The soil is well adapted to the culture of tobacco and wheat, which are the staple productions of the state. Some cotton of inferior quality is also raised, and in the western counties, considerable quantities of flax and hemp. Two articles are said to be peculiar to Maryland; the genuine *white* wheat, which grows in Kent, Queen Ann's, and Talbot counties, on the eastern shore; and the bright *kite's-foot* tobacco, which is produced on some parts of the western shore, south of Baltimore. The forests abound with various kinds of nuts, used for fattening hogs, which run wild in the woods, and are killed in considerable numbers for exportation. Apples and peaches are abundant.

Excellent roads proceed from Baltimore in various directions. There is a turnpike from Baltimore to Cumberland on the Potomac, a distance of 135 miles. From Cumberland to Brownsville on the Monongahela, in Pennsylvania, there is now completed by the United States, a free turnpike road, of the most superior construction. The distance is 72 miles, making the whole distance from Baltimore to Brownsville 207 miles. This is the shortest and best communication yet opened between the tide water of the Atlantic and the navigable western waters. A turnpike extends from Baltimore, in a north-west direction, 16 miles, to Reistertown, and there divides; one branch turning more to the north meets the Pennsylvania line in 19 miles; the other in a W. N. W. direction, runs 29 miles in Maryland.

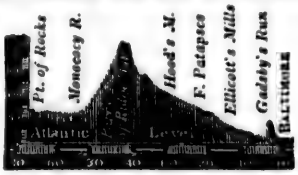
Iron ore abounds in various parts of the state, and coal is found in inexhaustible quantities, and of a superior quality, on the Potomac, in the neighborhood of Cumberland. Furnaces have been erected in various places for the manufacture of iron. Glass, paper, and whiskey are also made in considerable quantities. The value of manufactures in 1830, was $11,468,794. The principal exports are flour and tobacco. The value of the exports for the year ending September 30th, 1829, was $4,804,364. Maryland is the fourth state

in the Union in amount of shipping. In 1815, the number of tons was 156,062, and in 1828, it was 170,948.

In 1832 there were 23 cotton manufactories in this state, with an aggregate capital of $2,144,000, which make annually 7,640,000 yards of cloth.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAIL-ROAD.

The Baltimore and Ohio Rail-Road, which is to extend from the city of Baltimore to the river Ohio, about 350 miles, is finished to the Point of Rocks, and is the greatest enterprise of the kind undertaken in America.



The Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail-Road is to extend from the city of Baltimore to York-haven, in Pennsylvania.

The number of banks and branches in this state in 1831, was eighteen, nine of which were in the city of Baltimore.

Education.

The principal literary seminaries in this state are the University of Maryland, St. Mary's College, and Baltimore College, in Baltimore; and St. John's College, at Annapolis. There are several academies in the state, which receive $800 a year from the state treasury. A law in favor of primary schools was passed in 1825, and has been partially carried into effect in two or three of the counties. The state has a School Fund consisting of a sum advanced by Maryland during the late war and paid by the national government, amounting to $75,000, together with a tax on bank capital of 20 cents on $100. The fund is at interest, and the amount received from the banks has also generally been placed at interest, to the credit of the several counties; but in some instances it has been expended for its proper object. The intention of the state was, that it should be used to pay teachers only; and that the expense of building school-houses, and other expenses, should be paid by a tax on property within the several school districts.

The number of periodical presses in 1830 was 25.

Religious denominations.

The Roman Catholics are the most numerous sect of Christians in this state; they have one archbishop, the metropolitan of the United States, and 30 or 40 churches; the Methodists are numerous; the Episcopalians have 57 ministers; the Presbyterians, 11 ministers, 6 licentiates, and 1,058 communicants; the Baptists, 15 churches, 12 ministers, and 680 communicants; the German Reformed, 9 ministers; and the Friends are considerably numerous.

History.

This country was granted by Charles I. to George Calvert, lord Baltimore, a Roman Catholic; the first settlement was formed by his son Leonard Calvert, together with about 200 Catholics, in 1634; and it was named Maryland, from Henrietta Maria, the queen of Charles.

Constitution and government.

The constitution of this state was formed in 1776; since which time many amendments have been made. The legislative power is vested in a senate, consisting of 15 members, and a house of delegates, consisting of 80 members; and these two branches united are styled The General Assembly of Maryland.

The members of the house of delegates, four from each county, are elected annually by the people, on the first Monday in October; and the members of the senate are elected every fifth year on the third Monday in September, at Annapolis, by electors who are chosen by the people on the first Monday of the same month of September. These electors choose by ballot nine senators from the Western Shore, and six from the Eastern, who hold their office five years.

The executive power is vested in a governor, who is elected annually on the first Monday in January, by a joint ballot of both houses of the general assembly. No one can hold the office of governor more than three years successively, nor be eligible as governor until the expiration of four years after he has

been out of that office. The governor is assisted by a council of five members, who are chosen annually by a joint ballot of the senate and house of delegates.

The general assembly meets annually (at Annapolis) on the last Monday in December. The council of the governor is elected on the first Tuesday in January; the governor nominates to office, and the council appoints.

The constitution grants the right of suffrage to every free white male citizen, above 21 years of age, having resided twelve months within the state, and six months in the county, or in the city of Annapolis or Baltimore, next preceding the election at which he offers to vote.

The chancellor and judges are nominated by the governor, and appointed by the council; and they hold their offices during good behavior.

The executive council, consisting of five members, are elected annually on the first Tuesday in January; and in case of the demise of the governor during his term of office, the first named of the council, for the time being, becomes the governor of the state, till the next meeting of the general assembly. In appointing officers under the state, the governor has the right of nomination, and the council the right of appointment. The governor does not possess the power of a *veto* on the acts of the general assembly.

The house of delegates is composed of 80 members, elected annually, four from each of the 19 counties, and two from each of the cities of Annapolis and Baltimore. The senate consists of 15 members, elected for five years, by an electoral college of 40 members, two from each of the counties, and one from each of the cities of Annapolis and Baltimore. The electors are chosen on the first Monday in September every 5th year, and they elect the senators on the succeeding 3d Monday in September.

One of the peculiarities of the declaration of rights of the state is the section which declares, "That every gift, sale, or devise of lands, to any minister, public teacher, or preacher of the gospel, as such, or to any religious sect, order, or denomination, or to or for the support, use, or benefit of, or in trust for, any minister, public teacher, or preacher of the gospel, as such, or any religious sect, order, or denomination; and every gift or sale of goods or chattels to go in succession, or to take place after the death of the seller or donor, or to or for such support, use, or benefit, and also every devise of goods or chattels to or for the support, use, or benefit of any minister, public teacher, or preacher of the gospel, as such, or any religious sect, order, or denomination, without the leave of the legislature, shall be void; except always any sale, gift, lease, or devise, of any quantity of land not exceeding two acres for a church, meeting, or other house of worship and for a burying ground, which shall be improved, enjoyed, or used only for such purposes, or such sale, gift, lease, or devise shall be void."

The governor's annual salary is $2,666⅔.

This state sends eight representatives to congress.

VIRGINIA.

ARMS OF VIRGINIA.

VIRGINIA is bounded N. by Pennsylvania; N. E. by Maryland; E. by the Atlantic; S. by North Carolina and Tennessee; W. by Kentucky and Ohio. It lies between 36° 30′ and 40° 43′ N. lat. and between 6° 34′ W. and 1° 20′ E. long. It is 370 miles long, and contains about 64,000 square miles.

TABLE OF THE COUNTIES AND COUNTY TOWNS.

Eastern District.

Counties.		Whites.	Slaves.	Free Blacks.	Total Pop. 1830.	County Towns.	Distance from Richmond.
Accomac	*e*	9,458	4,654	2,544	19,656	Accomac C. H.	214
Albemarle	*m*	10,455	11,689	484	22,618	Charlottesville	81
Amelia	*sm*	3,293	7,518	220	11,031	Amelia C. H.	47
Amherst	*m*	5,879	5,927	263	12,072	Amherst C. H.	136
Bedford	*s*	11,113	8,790	341	20,253	Liberty	145
Brunswick	*s*	5,397	9,760	612	15,770	Lawrenceville	69
Buckingham	*nm*	7,172	10,928	245	18,351	Buckingham C. H.	87
Campbell	*sm*	7,497	7,735	472	15,704	Campbell C. H.	132
Lynchburg,	*town*	2,490	1,751	385	4,626	Lynchburg	120
Caroline	*em*	6,490	10,764	520	17,774	Bowling Green	44
Charles City	*em*	1,782	2,957	761	5,504	Charles City C. H.	30
Charlotte	*sm*	5,583	9,433	236	15,252	Charlotte C. H.	96
Chesterfield	*em*	7,709	10,337	591	18,637	Chesterfield C. H.	14
Culpeper	*nm*	12,044	11,419	563	24,026	Culpeper C. H.	94
Cumberland	*m*	4,054	7,309	326	11,689	Cumberland C. H.	55
Dinwiddie	*sm*	7,709	10,337	591	18,637	Dinwiddie C. H.	40
Petersburg,	*town*	3,440	2,850	2,032	8,322		22
Elizabeth City	*se*	2,704	2,218	131	5,068	Hampton	96
Essex	*e*	3,647	6,417	467	10,531	Tappahannock	50
Fairfax	*ne*	4,892	3,972	311	9,206	Fairfax C. H.	129
Fauquier	*nm*	13,116	12,612	621	26,379	Warrenton	107
Fluvanna	*m*	4,223	3,795	203	8,221	Palmyra	59
Franklin	*s*	9,728	4,988	195	14,911	Rocky Mount	185
Gloucester	*e*	4,314	5,691	603	10,608	Gloucester C. H.	82
Goochland	*m*	3,857	5,706	795	10,358	Goochland C. H.	28

TABLE OF THE COUNTIES AND COUNTY TOWNS.—*Continued.*

Eastern District.—Continued.

Counties.		Whites.	Slaves.	Free Blacks	Total Pop. 1830.	County Towns.	Distance from Richmond
Greenville	*s*	2,104	4,681	332	7,117	Hicksford	63
Halifax	*s*	12,915	14,527	590	28,032	Halifax C. H.	130
Hanover	*em*	6,526	9,278	449	16,253	Hanover C. H.	20
Henrico	*em*	5,717	5,934	1,089	12,738	} Richmond.	
Richmond, *city*		7,757	6,345	1,960	16,060		
Henry	*s*	4,058	2,868	174	7,100	Martinsville	207
Isle of Wight	*se*	5,023	4,272	1,222	10,517	Smithfield	180
James City	*e*	1,284	1,983	571	3,838	Williamsburg	60
King & Queen	*e*	4,714	6,514	416	11,644	K'g & Q'n C. H.	49
King George	*ne*	2,475	3,635	287	6,397	King George C. H.	88
King William	*em*	3,155	6,310	347	9,812	King William C. H.	27
Lancaster	*e*	1,976	2,631	195	4,800	Lancaster C. H.	83
Loudon	*ne*	15,517	5,360	1,062	21,938	Leesburg	153
Louisa	*m*	6,468	9,382	301	16,151	Louisa C. H.	54
Lunenburg	*s*	4,479	7,233	245	11,957	Lunenburg C. H.	91
Madison	*m*	4,389	4,873	71	9,236	Madison	110
Matthews	*e*	3,995	3,481	189	7,663	Matthews C. H.	100
Mecklenburg	*s*	7,443	11,950	874	20,366	Boydton	118
Middlesex	*e*	1,870	2,137	118	4,122	Urbanna	83
Nansemond	*se*	5,143	4,943	1,698	11,784	Suffolk	102
Nelson	*m*	5,186	5,946	122	11,251	Lovington	118
New Kent	*em*	2,586	3,530	342	6,457	New Kent C. H.	30
Norfolk	*se*	8,180	5,842	966	14,998	} Portsmouth	116
Norfolk, *borough*		5,131	3,757	928	9,816	} Norfolk	112
Northampton	*e*	3,573	3,734	1,334	8,644	Eastville	174
Northumberland	*e*	4,029	3,357	567	7,953	Northum'd C. H.	92
Nottoway	*sm*	2,949	6,985	223	10,141	Nottoway C. H.	67
Orange	*m*	6,456	7,983	198	14,637	Orange	80
Patrick	*s*	5,494	1,782	117	7,393	Patrick C. H.	241
Pittsylvania	*s*	14,690	10,992	340	26,022	Pittsylvania C. H.	167
Powhatan	*m*	2,661	5,472	384	8,517	Scotsville	32
Prince Edward	*sm*	5,039	8,593	475	14,107	Prince Edw. C. H.	75
Prince George	*em*	3,066	4,598	700	8,368	City Point	34
Prince William	*ne*	5,127	3,842	361	9,330	Brentsville	104
Princess Anne	*se*	5,023	3,736	343	9,102	Princess Anne C. H.	137
Richmond	*e*	2,975	2,630	451	6,056	Richmond C. H.	56
Southampton	*se*	6,573	7,755	1,745	16,073	Jerusalem	81
Spottsylvania	*em*	4,685	6,925	310	11,920	} Fredericksburg.	66
Fred'ksburg, *town*		1,798	1,125	384	3,307		
Stafford	*ne*	4,713	4,164	485	9,362	Stafford C. H.	76
Surrey	*se*	2,865	3,377	866	7,108	Surrey C. H.	60
Sussex	*se*	4,118	7,736	866	12,720	Sussex C. H.	50
Warwick	*se*	619	892	27	1,570	Warwick C. H.	81
Westmoreland	*e*	3,718	3,845	848	8,411	Westmoreland C. H.	70
York	*e*	2,129	2,598	627	5,354	Yorktown	72
65 *Total of E. Dist.*		375,940	416,259	40,780	832,979		

Western District.

Alleghany	*m*	2,197	571	48	2,816	Covington	191
Augusta, North	*m*	7,208	1,677	257	9,142	} Staunton.	121
Augusta, South	*m*	8,048	2,588	147	10,783		
Bath	*m*	2,803	1,140	65	4,008	Bath C. H.	170
Berkeley	*n*	8,323	1,919	276	10,528	Martinsburg	172
Botetourt	*sm*	11,808	4,170	386	16,354	Fincastle	196
Brooke	*nw*	6,774	227	39	7,040	Wellsburg	373
Cabell	*w*	5,267	561	56	5,884	Cabell C. H.	344
Frederick, East	*n*	8,104	5,342	653	14,099	} Winchester	150
Frederick, West	*n*	9,260	2,088	598	11,946		
Giles	*w*	4,779	470	49	5,298	Giles C. H.	240

TABLE OF THE COUNTIES AND COUNTY TOWNS.—*Continued.*

Western District.—Continued.

Counties.		Whites.	Slaves.	Free Blacks.	Total Pop. 1830.	County Towns.	Distance From Richmond.
Grayson	*s*	7,161	462	52	7,675	Grayson C. H.	276
Greenbrier	*wm*	7,791	1,159	65	9,015	Lewisburg	221
Harrison, E.	*nw*	9,443	626	50	10,119	Clarksburg	260
Harrison, W.	*nw*	4,404	145	10	4,558		
Hampshire	*n*	9,796	1,330	153	11,279	Romney	195
Hardy	*n*	5,408	1,167	223	6,798	Moorfields	195
Jefferson	*n*	8,438	3,999	493	12,927	Charleston	182
Kenhawa	*w*	7,468	1,718	75	9,261	Kenhawa C. H.	308
Lee	*sw*	5,830	612	19	6,461	Jonesville	392
Lewis	*wm*	6,006	162	13	6,241	Weston	249
Logan	*w*	3,511	163	6	3,680	Logan C. H.	324
Monongalia, E.	*n*	6,352	233	103	6,688	Morgantown	293
Monongalia, W.	*n*	7,223	129	16	7,368		
Mason	*w*	5,776	713	45	6,534	Point Pleasant	371
Monroe	*wm*	7,033	682	83	7,798	Union	208
Montgomery	*sw*	10,212	2,037	55	12,304	Christiansburg	206
Morgan	*n*	2,517	153	22	2,692	Berkeley Springs	186
Nicholas	*wm*	3,229	119	1	3,349	Nicholas C. H.	268
Ohio	*nw*	15,033	362	195	15,590	Wheeling	357
Pendleton	*nm*	5,750	498	23	6,271	Franklin	171
Pocahontas	*wm*	2,297	227	17	2,541	Huntersville	191
Preston	*n*	4,947	125	27	5,099	Ringwood	261
Randolph	*nm*	4,426	259	115	5,000	Beverly	210
Rockbridge	*m*	10,465	3,398	381	14,244	Lexington	156
Rockingham	*m*	17,814	2,331	548	20,693	Harrisonburg	122
Russell	*sw*	6,002	679	36	6,717	Lebanon	330
Scott	*sw*	5,319	338	15	5,702	Estillville	368
Shenandoah, E.		7,171	992	164	8,327	Woodstock	156
Shenandoah, W.	*nm*	9,698	1,431	294	11,423		
Tazewell	*sw*	4,912	820	18	4,104	Tazewell C. H.	290
Tyler	*nw*	3,991	108	5	5,750	Middlebourne	307
Washington	*sw*	12,785	2,568	261	15,614	Abington	309
Wood	*w*	5,487	873	49	6,409	Parkersburg	299
Wythe	*sw*	9,952	2,094	117	12,163	Wythe	253
45	*Total W. Dist.*	318,505	53,465	6,323	378,293		
110	*Total of Virg.*	694,445	469,724	47,103	1,211,272		

Population at different Periods.

	Population.				Slaves.
In 1790,	747,610				292,627
1800,	880,200	Increase from 1790 to 1800,		132,590	346,968
1810,	974,622	——	1800 1810,	94,422	392,518
1820,	1,065,366	——	1810 1820,	90,744	425,153
1830,	1,211,272	——	1820 1830,	145,906	469,724

The principal rivers are the Potomac, Shenandoah, Rappahannock, Mattapony, Pamunky, York, James, Rivanna, Appomatox, Elizabeth, Nottaway, Meherrin, Staunton, Kenhawa, Ohio, Sandy, Monongahela, and Cheat.

PROFILE VIEW OF THE DISMAL SWAMP CANAL.

The Dismal Swamp Canal, 22 miles long, opens a communication between Norfolk, in Virginia, and Elizabeth City, in North Carolina.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, which is to extend from the city of Washington to the river Ohio, is now in progress. Its course is partly on the Virginia, and partly on the Maryland side of the Potomac.

The staple productions of Virginia are wheat and tobacco. The exports of the state, for the year ending September 30, 1829, amounted to $3,787,000.

The state of Virginia may be divided into four zones, essentially differing from one another. The first extending from the sea-coast to the termination of tide at Fredericksburg, Richmond, &c., is low and flat, sometimes fenny, sometimes sandy, and on the margin of rivers composed of a rich loam covered with a luxuriant and even rank vegetation. This part is unhealthy in the months of August, September, and October.

The next division extends from the head of tide-water to the Blue Ridge. The surface near the tide-water is level; higher up the rivers it becomes swelling; and near the mountains it is often abrupt and broken. The soil is divided into sections of very unequal quality, parallel to each other, and extending throughout the state. The parallel of Chesterfield, Henrico, Hanover, &c. is a thin, sandy, and, except on the rivers, an unproductive soil. That of Goochland, Cumberland, Prince Edward, Halifax, &c., is generally fertile. Fluvanna, Buckingham, Campbell, Pittsylvania, again, are poor; and Culpeper, Orange, Albemarle, Bedford, &c., a rich, though frequently a stony, broken soil, on a substratum of tenacious and red-colored clay. The population of this section, especially near the mountains, is more robust and healthy than that of any other part of the state. The scenery of the upper part is highly picturesque and romantic. There is a vein of lime-stone running through Albemarle, Orange, &c. Pit coal of a good quality is found within 20 miles above Richmond, on James river.

The third division is the valley between the Blue Ridge, and North and Alleghany mountains; a valley which extends, with little interruption, from the Potomac, across the state, to North Carolina and Tennessee, narrower, but of greater length than either the preceding divisions. The soil is a mould formed on a bed of lime-stone. The surface of the valley is sometimes broken by sharp and solitary mountains detached from the general chain, the sides of which, nearly bare, or but thinly covered with blasted pines, form disagreeable objects in the landscape. The bed of the valley is fertile, producing good crops of Indian corn, wheat, rye, oats, buckwheat, hemp, flax, timothy, and clover. The farms are smaller than in the lower parts of Virginia, and the cultivation is better. Here are few slaves. This valley has inexhaustible mines of excellent iron ore. Chalk is found in Botetourt county.

The fourth division extends from the Alleghany mountains to the river Ohio; a country wild and broken, in some parts fertile, but generally lean or barren; but having mines of iron, lead, coal, salt, &c.—The soil of a great proportion of the county of Randolph and the adjacent counties in the north-west part of the state, is of an excellent quality, producing large crops of grain. The surface is uneven and hilly. The county is well watered, is excellent for grazing, and has a very healthy climate.

There are many mineral springs in Virginia. The hot and warm springs of Bath county, the sweet springs of Monroe county, the sulphur springs of Greenbrier and of Montgomery counties, and the baths of Berkeley county, are much frequented. The most remarkable curiosities are the Natural Bridge, the passage of the Potomac at Harper's Ferry, the cataract of Falling Spring, and several caves.

Gold Mines. Since the year 1827, the gold mines of Virginia have attracted considerable attention. The belt of country in which they are found extends through Spotsylvania and some neighboring counties. The gold region abounds in quartz, which contains cubes of sulphuret of iron. These cubes are often partly or totally decomposed; and the cells thus created are sometimes

filled with gold. The gold is found on the surface, and in the structure of quartz; but in greatest abundance resting upon slate, and in its fissures. The gold is diffused over large surfaces, and has not yet been found sufficiently in mass, except in a few places, to make mining profitable. The method of obtaining the metal is by filtration, or washing the earth, and by an amalgam of quicksilver. The average value of the earth yielding gold is stated at 20 cents a bushel. The amount received from this state at the United States' mint in 1830 was $24,000.

The number of cotton manufactories in this state in 1832 was seven, with an aggregate capital of 290,000 dollars, making annually 675,000 yards of cloth.

The Natural Bridge, the most sublime of nature's works, is on the ascent of a hill, which seems to have been cloven through its length by some great convulsion. The fissure, just at the bridge, is by some admeasurements 270 feet deep, by others only 205. It is about 45 feet wide at the bottom, and 90 feet at the top—this of course determines the length of the bridge, and its height from the water. The breadth in the middle is about 60 feet, but more at the ends, and the thickness of the mass at the summit of the arch, about 40 feet. A part of this thickness is constituted by a coat of earth, which gives growth to many large trees. The residue, with the hill on both sides, is one solid rock of lime-stone.

The arch approaches the semi-elliptical form, but the larger axis of the ellipsis, which would be the cord of the arch, is many times longer than the transverse. Though the sides of this bridge are provided, in some parts, with a parapet of fixed rocks, yet few men have resolution to walk to them and look over into the abyss. You involuntarily fall on your hands and feet, creep to the parapet, and peep over it.

If the view from the top be painful and intolerable, that from below is delightful in an equal extreme. It is impossible for the emotions arising out of the sublime to be felt beyond what they are here; so beautiful an arch, so elevated, so light, and springing, as it were, up to heaven, the rapture of the spectacle is really indescribable.

"The fissure continuing narrow, deep, and straight for a considerable distance above and below the bridge, opens a short but very pleasing view of the North Mountain on one side, and the Blue Ridge on the other, at the distance, each of them, of about five miles. This bridge is in the county of Rockbridge, to which it has given name; and affords a public and commodious passage over a valley, which cannot be crossed elsewhere for a considerable distance. The stream passing under it, is called Cedar creek. It is a tributary of James' river, and sufficient in the driest season to turn a grist-mill, though its fountain is not more than two miles above.

The following account is from another source: "As we stood under this beautiful arch, we saw the place where visitors have often taken the pains to engrave their names upon the rock. Here Washington climbed up 25 feet and carved his own name, where it still remains. Some wishing to immortalize their names, have engraved them deep and large, while others have tried to climb up and insert them high in this book of fame.

"A few years since, a young man, being ambitious to place his name above all others, came very near losing his life in the attempt. After much fatigue he climbed up as high as possible, but found that the person who had before occupied his place was taller than himself, and consequently had placed his name above his reach. But he was not thus to be discouraged. He opened a large jack-knife, and in the soft lime-stone began to cut places for his hands and feet. With much patience and industry he worked his way upwards, and succeeded in carving his name higher than the most ambitious had done before him.

"He could now triumph, but his triumph was short, for he was placed in

such a situation that it was impossible to descend unless he fell upon the ragged rocks beneath him. There was no house near, from which his companions could get assistance. He could not remain in that condition, and, what was worse, his friends were too much frightened to do any thing for his relief. They looked upon him as already dead, expecting every moment to see him precipitated upon the rocks below, and dashed to pieces. Not so with himself. He determined to ascend. Accordingly he plied himself with his knife, cutting places for his hands and feet, and gradually ascended with incredible labor. He exerted every muscle. His life was at stake, and all the terrors of death arose before him. He dared not look downwards lest his head should become dizzy, and perhaps on this circumstance his life depended.

"His companions stood at the top of the rock exhorting and encouraging him. His strength was almost exhausted; but a bare possibility of saving his life still remained, and hope, the last friend of the distressed, had not yet forsaken him. His course upwards was rather oblique than perpendicular. His most critical moment had now arrived. He had ascended considerably more than 200 feet, and had still further to rise, when he felt himself fast growing weak. He now made his last effort, and succeeded. He had cut his way not far from 250 feet from the water, in a course almost perpendicular; and in a little less than two hours, his anxious companions reached him a pole from the top, and drew him up. They received him with shouts of joy; but he himself was completely exhausted. He immediately fainted away on reaching the spot, and it was some time before he could be recovered!

"It was interesting to see the path up these awful rocks, and to follow in imagination this bold youth as he thus saved his life. His name stands far above all the rest, a monument of hardihood, of rashness, and of folly."

The passage of the Potomac through the Blue Ridge, says Mr. Jefferson, is perhaps one of the most stupendous scenes in nature. You stand on a very high point of land. On your right comes the Shenandoah, having ranged along the foot of the mountain a hundred miles to seek a vent. On your left approaches the Potomac in quest of a passage also. In the moment of their junction they rush together against the mountain, rend it asunder, and pass off to the sea.

The first glance of this scene hurries our senses into the opinion that the mountains were formed first; that the rivers began to flow afterwards; that in this place particularly they have been dammed up by the Blue Ridge, and have formed an ocean which filled the whole valley; that, continuing to rise, they have at length broken over at this spot, and have torn the mountain down from its summit to its base. The piles of rock on each side, but particularly on the Shenandoah, the evident marks of their disrupture and avulsion from their beds by the most powerful agents of nature, corroborate the impression.

But the distant finishing which nature has given to the picture is of a very different character. It is a true contrast to the foreground. It is as placid and delightful as that is wild and tremendous. For the mountain being cloven asunder, she presents to your eye, through the cleft, a small catch of smooth blue horizon, at an infinite distance in the plain country, inviting you, as it were, from the riot and tumult roaring around, to pass through the breach, and participate the calm below.

Here the eye ultimately composes itself, and that way too the road happens to lead. You cross the Potomac above the junction, pass along its side through the base of the mountain for three miles, its terrible precipices hanging in fragments over you, and within about 20 miles reach Fredericktown, and the fine country around. This scene is worth a voyage across the Atlantic. Yet here, as in the neighborhood of the Natural Bridge, are people who have passed their lives within a half dozen miles, and have never been to survey these monu-

ments of a war between rivers and mountains, which must have shaken the earth itself to its centre.

In the lime-stone country of Virginia there are several caves of considerable extent. The most remarkable one is Wier's Cave, which is on the north side of the Blue Ridge, and on the south fork of the Shenandoah. It is in a hill, which is about 200 feet in perpendicular height, and so steep that you may pitch a biscuit from its summit into the river which washes its base. It was discovered in 1804. Its entrance is only about 100 yards from that of Madison's Cave, another celebrated cavern, which, though it has been much longer known, is greatly inferior to Wier's Cave. The following is an account of a visit to this extraordinary place.

There were three of us, besides our guide, with lighted torches, and our loins girded, now ready to descend into the cave. We took our lights in our left hands, and entered. The mouth was so small, that we could descend only by creeping one after another. A descent of almost 20 yards brought us into the first room. The cave was cold, dark, and silent. In this manner we proceeded, now descending 30 or 40 feet—now ascending as high—now creeping on our hands and knees, and now walking in large rooms, the habitations of solitude.

The mountain seems to be composed almost wholly of lime-stone, and, by this means, the cave is lined throughout with the most beautiful incrustations and stalactites of carbonated lime, which are formed by the continual dripping of the water. These stalactites are of various and elegant shapes and colors, often bearing a striking resemblance to animated nature. At one place we saw over our heads what appeared to be a waterfall of the most delightful kind, descending 12 or 15 feet. Nor could the imagination be easily persuaded that it was not in reality a waterfall. You could see the water dashing and boiling down, with its white spray and foam, but it was all solid, carbonated lime-stone.

Thus we passed on in this world of solitude; now stopping to admire the beauties of a single stalactite; now wondering at the magnificence of a large room; now creeping through narrow passages, hardly wide enough to admit the body of a man; and now walking in superb galleries, until we came to the largest room, called Washington Hall. This is certainly the most elegant room I ever saw. It is about 270 feet in length, about 35 in width, and between 30 and 40 feet high. The roof and sides are very beautifully adorned by the tinsels which nature has bestowed in the greatest profusion, and which sparkle like the diamond, while surveyed by the light of torches. The floor is flat, smooth, and solid.

I was foremost of our little party in entering this room, and was not a little startled on approaching the centre, and by my small light seeing a figure as it were rising up before me, out of solid rock. It was not far from seven feet high, and corresponded in every respect to the common idea of a ghost. It was very white, and resembled a tall man clothed in a shroud. I went up to it sideways, though I could not really expect to meet a ghost in a place like this. On examination, I found it was a very beautiful piece of the carbonate of lime, very transparent, and very much in the shape of a man. This is called Washington's Statue.

In one room we found an excellent spring of water, which boiled up, slaked our thirst, sunk again into the mountain, and was seen no more. In another room was a noble pillar, called the Tower of Babel. It is composed entirely of stalactites of lime, or, as its appearance would seem to suggest, of petrified water. It is about 30 feet in diameter, and a little more than 90 in circumference, and about 30 high. It would appear as if there must be many millions of stalactites in this one pillar.

Thus we wandered in this world within a world till we had visited 12 very beautiful rooms, and as many creeping places, and had now arrived at the end, a distance from our entrance of between 2,400 and 2,500 feet, or about half a

mile. We here found ourselves exceedingly fatigued; but our torches forbade our delay, and we once more turned our lingering steps towards the common world. When arrived again at Washington Hall, one of the company three times discharged a pistol, whose report was truly deafening. It was as loud as any cannon I ever heard, and as its sound reverberated and echoed through one room after another, till it died away in distance, it seemed like the moanings of spirits. We continued our wandering steps till we arrived once more at daylight, having been nearly three hours in the cavern.

Banks in 1830.

Bank of Virginia (incorporated 1804,) at Richmond, with branches at Petersburg, Norfolk, Fredericksburg, and Lynchburg; Farmers' Bank of Virginia (incorporated 1813,) at Richmond, with branches at Norfolk, Petersburg, Fredericksburg, Lynchburg, Winchester, and Danville; Bank of the Valley, at Winchester, with branches at Romney, Charlestown, and Leesburg; North-western Bank, at Wheeling. The aggregate amount of bank capital is $5,607,000. The Bank of the United States has an office of discount and deposit at Richmond and Norfolk.

Literature.

Besides the University of Virginia, incorporated in 1819, and established at Charlottesville, Albemarle county, there are three colleges in this state; William and Mary college, at Williamsburg; Hampden Sidney college, in Prince Edward county, on Appomatox river; and Washington college at Lexington, west of the Blue Ridge, near James river. Academies and common schools are also established in several towns. This state has produced a number of eminent characters, of whom WASHINGTON, the Great and the Good, is of most illustrious memory. It has furnished four of the presidents of the Union. Education is, however, generally much neglected, particularly among the lower classes. This state has a Literary Fund, created in 1809, and amounting, in available capital, according to a late report, to $1,510,689 71. The income during the year 1830 was $71,887 94. All escheats, confiscations, and derelict property; also all lands forfeited for the non-payment of taxes, and all sums refunded by the national government for the expenses of the late war, have been appropriated to the encouragement of learning. Of the interest of the fund, $15,000 are annually appropriated to the University of Virginia, and $45,000 to the education of the poor in the different counties, according to the ratio of white population.

Internal improvement.

The state has a permanent fund devoted to the purposes of internal improvement of $1,418,961 11; and a disposable fund of $681,630; total $2,100,591 11; [of this about $475,000 is at present unproductive.] Annual income from both funds, $121,836 75. This fund is managed by 13 directors, styled the Board of Public Works, 10 of whom are chosen annually by the legislature, 3 from the Trans-Alleghany District, 2 from the Valley District, 3 from the Middle District, and 2 from the Tide-Water District. The governor, treasurer, and first auditor of the state, are, *ex officio*, members. In all canals and roads authorized by the state, this fund contributes three-fifths of the stock. The Board meets annually on the first Monday in January, and the members are paid $4 a day, and 20 cents a mile for travel.

The number of periodical papers in 1831 was estimated at 45.

Religious denominations, 1831.

The Baptists in this state have 337 churches, 192 ministers, and 39,440 communicants; the Methodists, 77 preachers and 27,947 members; the Presbyterians, 104 churches, 75 ministers, 15 licentiates, and 7,508 communicants; the Episcopalians, 45 ministers; the Friends are considerably numerous, and there are some Lutherans, Roman Catholics, and Jews.

History.

The first permanent English settlement formed in America was made, in 1607, by 105 adventurers, on James river, in this state, at a place named Jamestown, in honor of James I. of England. Several unsuccessful attempts had been made in the latter part of the preceding century,

during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, in honor of whom the country was named Virginia; which name, though now limited to a single state, at the time of the settlement was applied to all the country in America lying between lat. 34° and 45° N. The early history of the colony is replete with interesting and affecting incidents, occasioned by dangers and calamities; by sickness, want, and contests with the Indians.

Outlines of the Constitution, amended in 1830.

By this constitution the legislative power is vested in a senate and a house of delegates, which are together styled The General Assembly of Virginia. The house of delegates consists of 134 members, chosen annually; 31 from the 26 counties west of the Alleghany mountains; 25 from the 14 counties between the Alleghany mountains and Blue Ridge; 42 from the 29 counties east of the Blue Ridge, and above tide-water; and 36 from the counties, cities, towns, and boroughs lying upon tide-water. The senate consists of 32 members, 13 from the counties west of the Blue Ridge, and 19 from the counties, cities, towns, and boroughs east thereof. The senators are elected for four years; and the seats of one-fourth of them are vacated every year. In all elections to any office or place of trust, honor, or profit, the votes are given openly, or *viva voce*, and not by ballot.

A reapportionment for representatives in both houses, is to take place every ten years, commencing in 1841, until which time there is to be no change in the number of delegates and senators from the several divisions; and after 1841, the number of delegates is never to exceed 150; nor that of the senators, 36.

The executive power is vested in a governor elected by the joint vote of the two houses of the general assembly. He holds his office three years, commencing on the 1st of January next succeeding his election, or on such other day as may be, from time to time, prescribed by law; and he is ineligible for the three years next after the expiration of his term of office.

There is a council of state, consisting of three members elected for three years, by the joint vote of the two houses; the seat of one being vacated annually. The senior counsellor is lieutenant-governor.

The judges of the supreme court of appeals and of the superior courts are elected by a joint vote of both houses of the general assembly, and hold their offices during good behavior, or until removed by a concurrent vote of both houses; but two-thirds of the members present must concur in such a vote, and the cause of removal be entered on the journals of each house.

The right of suffrage is extended to every white male citizen of the commonwealth, resident therein, aged 21 years and upwards, who is qualified to exercise the right of suffrage according to the former constitution and laws;—or who owns a freehold of the value of $25; or who has a joint interest to the amount of $25 in a freehold;—or who has a life estate in, or reversionary title to, land of the value of $50, having been so possessed for six months; or who shall own and be in the actual occupation of a leasehold estate, having the title recorded two months before he shall offer to vote—of a term originally not less than five years, and of the annual value or rent of $200;—or who, for twelve months before offering to vote, has been a house-keeper and head of a family, and shall have been assessed with a part of the revenue of the commonwealth within the preceding year, and actually paid the same.

It was enacted by the legislature, that the state elections for the year 1831 should be held in the month of August, on the respective court days in the different counties, and for all future years, in the month of April; that the election for members of congress should be held in 1830, in August, and, afterwards, every second year, in April; that the election of electors of president and vice-president of the United States should be held every fourth year on the 1st Monday in November; that the legislature should meet hereafter on the 1st Monday in December; that the term of the office of governor should commence on the 31st of March; that the lieutenant-governor, while acting as governor,

should receive the same compensation as the governor; and that the salaries of the officers of the executive department should remain the same as heretofore.

The governor's annual salary is $3,333⅓.

This state sends 21 representatives to congress.

NORTH CAROLINA.

ARMS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

NORTH CAROLINA is bounded N. by Virginia; E. by the Atlantic; S. by South Carolina and Georgia, and W. by Tennessee. It extends from lat. 33° 50′ to 36° 30′ N. and from long. 6° 20′ W. to 1° 33′ E. and contains 48,000 square miles.

TABLE OF THE COUNTIES AND COUNTY TOWNS.

Counties.		Pop. 1820.	Pop. 1830.	County Towns.	Dist. from Raleigh.
Anson	*s*	12,534	14,081	Wadesborough	134
Ashe	*nw*	4,335	6,991	Jeffersonton	205
Beaufort	*e*	9,850	10,949	Washington	122
Bertie	*em*	10,805	12,276	Windsor	130
Bladen	*s*	7,276	7,801	Elizabethtown	99
Brunswick	*s*	5,480	6,523	Smithville	178
Buncombe	*w*	10,542	16,259	Ashville	259
Burke	*w*	13,412	17,727	Morgantown	199
Cabarras	*wm*	7,248	8,796	Concord	141
Camden	*ne*	6,347	6,721	New Lebanon	201
Carteret	*e*	5,609	6,607	Beaufort	166
Caswell	*n*	13,253	15,188	Caswell C. H.	93
Chatham	*m*	12,661	15,499	Pittsborough	33
Chowan	*ne*	6,464	6,688	Edenton	155
Columbus	*s*	3,912	4,141	Whitesville	138
Craven	*e*	13,394	14,325	Newbern	120
Cumberland	*m*	14,446	14,824	Fayetteville	61
Currituck	*ne*	8,098	7,654	Currituck	211

TABLE OF THE COUNTIES AND COUNTY TOWNS.—*Continued.*

Counties.		Pop. 1820.	Pop. 1830.	County Towns	Dist. from Raleigh.
Davidson	*wm*		13,421	Lexington	110
Duplin	*sm*	9,744	11 373	Kenansville	120
Edgecombe	*m*	13,276	14,933	Tarborough	72
Franklin	*nm*	9,741	10,665	Louisburg	30
Gates	*ne*	6,837	7,866	Gates C. H.	241
Granville	*n*	18,222	19,343	Oxford	47
Greene	*m*	4,533	6,313	Snow Hill	84
Guilford	*wm*	14,511	18,735	Greensborough	85
Halifax	*n*	17,237	17,738	Halifax	86
Haywood	*w*	4,073	4,593	Haywood C. H.	295
Hertford	*ne*	7,712	8,541	Winton	129
Hyde	*e*	4,967	6,177	Lake Landing	207
Iradell	*w*	13,071	15,262	Statesville	146
Johnston	*m*	9,607	10,938	Smithfield	27
Jones	*se*	5,216	5,628	Trenton	140
Lenoir	*m*	6,799	7,635	Kingston	80
Lincoln	*sw*	18,147	22,625	Lincolnton	169
Macon	*w*		5,390	Franklin	333
Martin	*ew*	6,320	8,544	Williamston	106
Mecklenburg	*sw*	16,895	20,076	Charlotte	150
Montgomery	*wm*	8,693	10,918	Lawrenceville	109
Moore	*m*	7,128	7,753	Carthage	69
Nash	*m*	8,185	8,492	Nashville	44
New Hanover	*se*	10,866	10,759	Wilmington	149
Northampton	*n*	13,242	13,103	Northamp. C.H.	95
Onslow	*se*	7,016	7,814	Onslow C. H.	188
Orange	*m*	23,492	23,875	Hillsborough	41
Pasquotank	*ne*	8,008	8,616	Elizabeth City	189
Perquimans	*ne*	6,857	7,417	Hertford	282
Person	*n*	9,029	10,027	Roxborough	60
Pitt	*em*	10,001	12,174	Greenville	97
Randolph	*wm*	11,331	12,400	Ashborough	72
Richmond	*s*	7,537	9,326	Rockingham	113
Robeson	*s*	8,204	9,355	Lumberton	94
Rockingham	*n*	11,474	12,920	Wentworth	108
Rowan	*wm*	26,009	20,796	Salisbury	118
Rutherford	*sw*	15,351	17,557	Rutherfordton	223
Sampson	*m*	8,908	11,768	Clinton	96
Stokes	*nw*	14,033	16,196	Salem	127
Surrey	*nw*	12,320	14,501	Rockford	151
Tyrrell	*e*	4,319	4,732	Columbia	170
Wake	*m*	20,102	20,417	RALEIGH	
Warren	*n*	11,004	10,916	Warrenton	57
Washington	*e*	3,986	4,562	Plymouth	128
Wayne	*m*	9,040	10,902	Waynesboro'	51
Wilkes	*nw*	9,967	11,942	Wilkesborough	175
64	*Total*	638,829	738,470	—246,462 are slaves.	

POPULATION AT DIFFERENT PERIODS.

	Population.			Slaves.
In 1790,	393,951			100,571
1800,	478,103	Increase from 1790 to 1800,	84,152	133,296
1810,	555,500	—— 1800 1810,	77,397	168,824
1820,	638,829	—— 1810 1820,	83,329	205,017
1830,	738,470	—— 1820 1830,	99,641	246,462

Along the whole coast of North Carolina is a ridge of sand, separated from the main land, in some places by narrow sounds, in others by broad bays. The passages or inlets through it are shallow and dangerous, and Ocracoke inlet is the only one north of Cape Fear, through which vessels pass. In the counties on the sea-coast, the land is low, and covered with extensive swamps and marshes, and for 60 or 80 miles from the shore is a dead level. Beyond this, the country swells into hills, and in the most western part rises into mountains. Coal has lately been found in Chatham county, and lead ore a few miles north of Raleigh. The principal rivers are the Chowan, Roanoke, Pamlico, Neuse, Cape Fear, Yadkin, Catawba, and Broad. Most of the produce of North Carolina is exported from the neighboring states. Not a single point has yet been found on the coast, within the limits of the state, at which a safe and commodious port could be established. Hitherto the productions of the northern parts of the state, lying on the Roanoke and its branches, and also on the upper parts of the Tar and Neuse, have been sent to the markets of Virginia; and the trade of Broad river, the Catawba, and the Yadkin, has gone to South Carolina. The principal exports are pitch, tar, turpentine, lumber, rice, cotton, tobacco, wheat and Indian corn. The value of the exports from the ports of North Carolina in 1829 was only $564,000.

In the level parts the soil generally is but indifferent. On the banks of some of the rivers, however, and particularly the Roanoke, it is remarkably fertile; and in other parts, glades of rich swamp, and ridges of oak-land, of a black and fruitful soil, form an exception to its general sterility. The sea-coast, the sounds, inlets, and lower parts of rivers, have invariably a soft muddy bottom. That part of the state which lies west of the mountains, is, for the most part, remarkably fertile, and abounds with oak trees of various kinds, walnut, elm, line, and cherry trees; the last of which grows there to such a size that many of them are three feet in diameter. The soil and productions, in the hilly country, are nearly the same as in the northern states. Wheat, rye, barley, oats, and flax, are the crops most generally cultivated, and seem to suit well the nature of the soil. Throughout the whole state, Indian corn and pulse of all kinds are abundant. Cotton is raised in considerable quantities.

Of the plains in the low country, the large natural growth is almost universally pitch pine, a tall and beautiful tree, which grows here to a size far superior to the pitch pine of the northern states. This valuable tree affords pitch, tar, turpentine, and various kinds of lumber, which, together, constitute about one-half of the exports of North Carolina. It is of two kinds, the common and the long-leaved. The latter differs from other pines, not in shape, but in the length of its leaves, which are nearly half a yard long, and hang in large clusters. The trees in the low countries both of North and South Carolina, are loaded with quantities of a long, spongy moss, which, hanging in clusters from the limbs, give to the forests a singular appearance. The misletoe frequently engrafts itself upon the trees in the back country. In this part plums, grapes, blackberries and strawberries grow spontaneously; also several valuable medicinal plants, as ginseng, Virginia snake-root, Seneca snake-root, and some others. The rich bottoms are overgrown with canes, the leaves of which continue green through the winter, and afford good pasture for cattle.

North Carolina is far removed from that perfection of culture which is necessary to give it the full advantage of the natural richness of its soil and the value of its productions. One great cause of its backwardness in agricultural improvement, is the want of inland navigation and of good harbors.

Gold mines. The gold mines of North Carolina, which have lately excited much interest, are found on the Yadkin and its branches, in the neighborhood of Wadesborough and Salisbury, and extend over a considerable district, in almost any part of which gold may be found in greater or less abundance,

mixed with the soil. It exists in grains or masses, from almost imperceptible particles to lumps of two pounds' weight.

The first account of gold from North Carolina, on the records of the mint of the United States, occurs in 1814, in which year it was received to the amount of $11,000. It continued to be received during the succeeding years, until 1824 inclusive, in different quantities, but less than that of 1814, and on an average not exceeding $2,500 a year. In 1825, the amount received was $17,000; in 1826, $20,000; in 1827, about $21,000; in 1828, nearly $46,000; in 1829, $128,000; and in 1830, $204,000.

These mines are very extensive; and a succession of gold mines has been discovered in the country lying to the east of the Blue Ridge, extending from the vicinity of the river Potomac into the state of Alabama. These mines are now wrought, to a greater or less extent, in the states of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.

Banks in 1830.

The State Bank of North Carolina, at Raleigh, with six branches; Cape Fear Bank, at Wilmington, with branches at Fayetteville, Salem, Charlotte, and Hillsborough; Newbern Bank, at Newbern, with branches at Raleigh, Halifax, and Milton. The amount of bank capital is $3,200,000.

The Bank of the United States has an office of discount and deposit at Fayetteville.

Education

The principal literary institution in this state is the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill. Academies are established at various places. The state has a literary fund, arising from bank dividends, &c. amounting to upwards of $70,000. It is provided, that when this fund shall have accumulated to a sufficient amount, the income of it shall be divided among the several counties, in proportion to the free population, for the support of common schools.

There are 12 periodical presses in this state.

Religious denominations.

The Baptists in this state have 14 associations, 272 churches, 139 ministers, and 15,530 communicants; the Presbyterians have 126 churches, 57 ministers, 9 licentiates, and 5,907 communicants; the Methodists, 32 preachers, and 12,641 members; the Lutherans, 45 congregations, 16 ministers, and 1,888 communicants; the Episcopalians, 11 ministers; the United Brethren, 4 congregations, and 1,727 members; the Friends have a number of societies.

History.

The first permanent settlements were formed about the middle of the seventeenth century. North Carolina was long united under the same government with South Carolina: it was for many years called the County of Albemarle, or the County of Albemarle in Carolina, and about the beginning of the 18th century, the Colony of North Carolina. As early as 1715, it had a separate legislative assembly, at which Charles Eden was governor; and in the year 1727, it was formed into an entirely distinct province.

Constitution and government.

The constitution of North Carolina was agreed to and resolved upon, by representatives chosen for that purpose, at Halifax, December 18, 1776.

The legislative authority is vested in a body, styled The General Assembly, consisting of a senate and a house of commons, both elected annually by the people. One senator and two members of the house of commons are sent from each of the 62 counties; and one of the latter also from each of the towns of Edenton, Newbern, Wilmington, Salisbury, Hillsborough, and Halifax.

The chief executive officer is the governor, who is chosen annually by a joint vote of the two houses; and he is eligible for 3 years only in 6. He is assisted by an executive council of seven members, chosen annually by a joint vote of the two houses. In case of the death of the governor, his duties devolve upon the speaker of the senate.

The judges of the supreme and superior courts are appointed by a joint vote of the two houses, and hold their offices during good behavior.

The constitution grants the right of voting for members of the house of commons to all freemen of the age of 21 years, who have been inhabitants of any one county within the state twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and have paid public taxes; but in order to be entitled to vote for senators, they must be possessed of a freehold of 50 acres of land.

The governor's annual salary is $2,000. This state sends 13 representatives to congress.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

ARMS OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

LENGTH, 188 miles; breadth, 160: containing 30,000 square miles. Between 32° 2′ and 35° 10′ N. long. and between 1° 45′ and 6° 15′ W. long. Bounded N. and N. E. by North Carolina; S. E. by the Atlantic; and S. W. by Georgia, from which it is separated by the Savannah.

TABLE OF THE DISTRICTS AND SEATS OF JUSTICE.

Districts.		Seats of Justice.	Dist. fr. Columbia.	Districts.		Seats of Justice.	Dist. fr. Columbia.
Abbeville	*nw*	Abbeville	100	Lancaster	*n*	Lancaster C. H.	73
Anderson	*nw*	Anderson C. H.	129	Laurens	*wm*	Laurens C. H.	79
Barnwell	*sw*	Barnwell C. H.	62	Lexington	*m*	Lexington C. H.	12
Beaufort	*s*	Coosawhatchie	147	Marion	*ne*	Marion C. H.	115
Charleston	*se*	Charleston	110	Marlboro'	*n*	Marlboro' C H.	102
Chester	*n*	Chester C. H.	57	Newberry	*wm*	Newberry C. H.	45
Chesterfield	*n*	Chesterf'ld C. H.	102	Orangeb'gh	*m*	Orangeb'gh C.H.	43
Colleton	*se*	Walterborough	93	Pickens	*nw*	Pickens C. H.	157
Darlington	*ne*	Darlington C. H.	86	Richland	*m*	COLUMBIA	
Edgefield	*w*	Edgefield C. H.	57	Spartanburgh	*n*	Spartanb'gh C.H.	104
Fairfield	*m*	Winnsborough	29	Sumter	*m*	Sumterville	44
Georgetown	*e*	Georgetown	134	Union	*n*	Unionville	77
Greenville	*nw*	Greenville C. H.	117	Williamsb'gh	*e*	Kingstree	86
Horry	*ne*	Conwayborough	150	York		York C. H.	78
Kershaw	*m*	Camden	33				

Population of the Districts and other Divisions, as given in the Census of 1830.

Abbeville	*District*,	28,134	Georgetown	*District*	19,943
Anderson	*do*	17,170	Greenville.	*do*	16,476
Barnwell	*do*	19,236	Horry,	*do*	5,323
Charleston	*City*	30,289	Kershaw	*do*	13,545
Charleston Neck,		10,054	Lancaster,	*do*	10,361
St. Andrew's	*Parish*	3,727	Laurens,	*do*	20,863
St. John's Colleton		10,045	Lexington,	*do*	9,076
St. James, Goose Creek,		8,632	Marion	*do*	11,208
St. Stephen's,		2,416	Marlborough,	*do*	8,578
Christ Church,		3,412	Newberry,	*do*	17,441
St. James, Santee,		3,743	Orangeburgh,	*do*	18,455
St. Thomas and St. Dennis,		3,055	Pickens,	*do*	14,475
St. Peter's	*Parish*	3,834	Richland,	*do*	11,465
St. Helena,		8,799	Columbia,	*Town*	3,310
St. Luke's,		9,659	Spartanburgh,	*District*	21,148
Prince William's		9,040	Sumter,	*do*	28,278
Chester,	*District*	19,182	Union,	*do*	17,908
Chesterfield,	*do*	8,472	Washington,	*do*	13,728
Colleton,	*do*	27,256	Williamsburgh,	*do*	9,015
Edgefield,	*do*	30,511	York,	*do*	17,785
Fairfield,	*do*	21,546			

Total population, 581,458. Slaves, 315,665.

Population at different Periods.

	Population.				Slaves.
In 1790,	249,073				107,094
1800,	345,591	Increase from 1790 to 1800,	96,518		146,151
1810,	415,115	——— 1800	1810,	69,524	196,365
1820,	502,741	——— 1810	1820,	86,626	258,475
1830,	581,458	——— 1820	1830,	78,717	315,365

The distinguishing virtues of the Carolinians are hospitality to strangers, and charity to the indigent and distressed. The planters, who in general have large incomes, live in a luxurious and splendid style, devoting much of their time to the pursuit of pleasure, and possessing much of that pride and dignity of spirit which characterize an independent country gentleman. The virtues of the farmers of the upper country are less brilliant, but more substantial. They have fewer vices, are of more frugal and industrious habits, and exhibit greater fortitude in the reverses of fortune. Labor in the lower country is performed almost entirely by slaves.

The principal rivers are the Waccamaw, Pedee, Black River, Santee, Cooper, Ashley, Stono, Edisto, Asheppo, Cambahee, Coosaw, Broad, and Savannah.

South Carolina is divided by nature into two parts, which, from their physical situation, have been called Upper and Lower Carolina. The latter is supposed to have once been under the dominion of the ocean. Towards the coast the country is a level plain, extending more than 100 miles westward from the sea. Here the eye finds no relief from the dull uniformity of boundless forests, swamps, and level fields. This fatiguing plain is succeeded by a curious range of little sand-hills, exactly resembling the waves of an agitated sea. This singular country occupies an extent of about 60 miles. It is extremely barren, enlivened here and there by spots of verdure, or by some straggling pines; and its few inhabitants earn a scanty subsistence by the cultivation of corn and sweet potatoes. After passing these sand-hills, we come next to a remarkable tract of ground, called the Ridge, which, on its approach

from the sea, is lofty and bold, but on the north-west is level from its summit. This is a fine belt of land, extending from the Savannah to Broad River, fertile, well cultivated, and watered by considerable streams. The country beyond this ridge resembles, in its scenery, the most interesting of the northern states. The traveller is gratified by the pleasant alternation of hill and dale; the lively verdure of the hills is contrasted with the deeper tints of the extensive forests, which decorate their sides; and in the valleys broad rivers roll their streams through the varied beauties of luxuriant and cultivated fields. From these delightful regions the ground still continues to rise till we reach the western limit of the state. Here 7 or 8 mountains run in regular direction, the most distinguished of which is Table Mountain; other mountains are Oolenoy, Oconee, Paris', Glassey, Hogback, and King's. These are all in the districts of Pendleton, Greenville, Spartanburg, and York.

The soil of South Carolina is divided into 6 classes: 1. Tide-swamp. 2. Inland swamp. 3. High river swamp, or low grounds, distinguished by the name of second low grounds. 4. Salt marsh. 5. Oak and hickory high land. 6. Pine barren. The first two classes are peculiarly adapted to the culture of rice and hemp; the third is most favorable to the growth of hemp, corn, and indigo. The salt marsh has been much neglected. The oak and hickory land is remarkably fertile, and well adapted to the culture of corn, as well as indigo and cotton. The pine-barren, though the least productive, is so much more salubrious than the other soils in the low country, that a proportion of pine-barren is an appendage indispensably necessary to every swamp plantation.

The staple commodities of this state are cotton and rice, of which great quantities are annually exported. These articles have so engrossed the attention of the planters, that the culture of wheat, barley, oats, and other crops equally useful, but less profitable, has been almost wholly neglected. So little wheat is raised throughout the state, that considerable quantities are annually imported. Cotton was not raised in any considerable quantities till as late as 1795. Before that period indigo was, next to rice, the most important article of produce; but it is now neglected. Tobacco thrives well. The exports, in 1829, amounted to $8,179,409. The fruits which flourish best are pears, pomegranates, and water-melons; the latter, in particular, grow to an enormous size, and are superior perhaps to any in the world. Other fruits are figs, apricots, nectarines, apples, peaches, olives, almonds, and oranges.

The period of vegetation comprehends, in favorable years, from 7 to 8 months, commencing in January or February, and terminating in October or November. The frosts generally in the months of November, December, January, and February, are too severe for the delicate productions of more southern latitudes. The low country is seldom covered with snow; but the mountains near the western boundary are often mantled in that wintry robe. Frost sometimes binds up the earth, but seldom penetrates deeper than two inches, or lasts longer than three or four days. At some seasons, and particularly in February, the weather is very variable. The temperature has been known to vary 46 degrees in one day. In Charleston for seven years the thermometer was not known to rise above 93 degrees, or to fall below 17 above 0. The number of extreme hot days in Charleston is seldom more than 30 in a year; and there are about as many sultry nights, in which the heat and closeness of the air are such as to prevent the enjoyment of sound sleep.

The low country is infested with all the diseases which spring from a warm, moist, and unelastic atmosphere. Of these the most frequent are fevers, from which the inhabitants suffer more than from any, or perhaps from all other diseases together. The districts of the upper country enjoy as salubrious a climate as any part of the United States.

The Santee Canal, 22 miles long, forms a junction between the Santee and the Cooper river, which flows into Charleston harbor; and it opens to the city

the commerce of the interior of South and North Carolina. A rail-road from Charleston to Hamburg, on the Savannah, opposite to Augusta, 120 miles long, is now in progress. Several miles, extending from Charleston, were completed in 1830, and a locomotive steam-car has been placed upon it, moving at the rate of 15 miles an hour.

Gold is found in considerable quantities; the amount received, at the United States' mint, in 1830, from this state, was $26,000.

There are 9 banks and branches of banks in this state; 6 at Charleston, 1 at Columbia, 1 at Georgetown, and 1 at Camden.

Education.

The principal literary institutions of this state are the College of South Carolina, at Columbia, and Charleston College, in Charleston. The college of South Carolina has been built and supported by the state legislature; and the sum of nearly $200,000 has been expended upon the buildings, library, philosophical apparatus, and occasional repairs. In addition to this, the legislature makes an annual appropriation of about $15,000 to defray the expenses of the institution; and it also supports two beneficiaries at the college, at the annual expense of $260 each.

The legislature makes an annual appropriation of nearly $40,000 for the support of free schools. The Commissioners of Free Schools, at the session of the legislature, in 1828, reported that 840 schools were established throughout the state, in which 9,036 scholars were instructed, at the expense of $39,716. The annual appropriation, in 1829, was $37,200.

The number of periodical presses in 1831, was 15.

Religious denominations.

The Methodists in this state have 54 preachers and 25,114 members; the Baptists, 6 associations, 159 churches, 131 ministers, and 12,316 communicants; the Presbyterians, 77 churches, 46 ministers, 7 licentiates, and 6,671 communicants; the Episcopalians, 34 ministers; there are also some Associate Presbyterians, Lutherans, Roman Catholics, and Unitarians.

This state, together with North Carolina and Georgia, was first granted to the earl of Clarendon and others, by Charles II., in 1663; and the first permanent settlement was made at Charleston, in 1680.

South Carolina was for a considerable time the seat of the revolutionary war; and Charleston and Camden, also the places named Eutaw Springs and Cowpens, were rendered memorable by warlike achievements.

Constitution and government.

The first constitution of this state was formed in 1775; the present constitution was adopted in 1790. The legislative authority is vested in a General Assembly, consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The senate consists of 45 members, who are elected by districts for four years, one half being chosen biennially. The house of representatives consists of 124 members, who are apportioned among the several districts, according to the number of white inhabitants and taxation; and are elected for two years. The representatives and one half of the senators are chosen every second year, on the second Monday in October and the day following.

The executive power is vested in a governor, who is elected for two years, by a joint vote of the senate and house of representatives, at every first meeting of the house of representatives. A governor, after having performed the duties of the office for two years, cannot be re-elected till after the expiration of four years. At the time of the election of governor, a lieutenant-governor is chosen in the same manner, and for the same period. The general assembly meets annually, at Columbia, on the fourth Monday in November. The chancellor and judges are appointed by the joint ballot of the senate and house of representatives, and hold their offices during good behavior. The constitution grants the right of suffrage to every free white male citizen, of the age of 21 years, having resided in the state two years pre-

vious to the day of election, and having been possessed of a freehold of 50 acres of land, or a town lot, at least six months before such election, or (not having such freehold or town lot) having been a resident in the election district in which he offers his vote, six months before said election, and having paid a tax the preceding year of 3*s.* sterling towards the support of the government.

The governor's annual salary is 3,500 dollars.

South Carolina sends 9 representatives to congress.

GEORGIA.

ARMS OF GEORGIA.

LENGTH, 300 miles; breadth, 200: containing 58,000 square miles. Between 30° 19′ and 35° N. L. and 3° 52′ and 8° 47′ W. L. Bounded north by Tennessee and North Carolina; north-east by South Carolina; south-east by the Atlantic; south by Florida; and west by Alabama.

TABLE OF THE COUNTIES AND COUNTY TOWNS.

Counties.		Whites.	Colored.	Total Pop.	County Towns.	Distance fr. Milledgeville.
Appling	*sm*	1,284	184	1,468	Appling C. H.	125
Baker	*sw*	977	276	1,253	Byron	155
Baldwin	*m*	2,724	4,565	7,289	MILLEDGEVILLE	
Bibb	*m*	4,138	3,005	7,143	Macon	35
Bryan	*se*	723	2,416	3,139	Bryan C. H.	
Bullock	*em*	1,933	653	2,586	Statesborough	117
Burke	*e*	5,066	6,767	11,833	Waynesborough	37
Butts	*nm*	3,225	1,687	4,912	Jackson	51
Camden	*se*	1,458	3,120	4,578	Jeffersonton	212
Campbell	*nw*	2,694	629	3,323	Campbellton	134
Carroll	*nw*	2,723	696	3,419	Carrollton	153
Chatham	*e*	4,325	9,905	14,230	Savannah	167
Clarke	*nm*	5,438	4,738	10,176	Watkinsville	69
Columbia	*nm*	4,471	8,135	12,606	Applingville	93

TABLE OF THE COUNTIES AND COUNTY TOWNS.—*Continued.*

Counties.		Whites.	Colored.	Total Pop.	County Towns.	Distance fr. Milledgeville.
Coweta	*nw*	3,634	1,372	5,006	Newman	129
Crawford	*wm*	3,591	1,723	5,314	Knoxville	60
Decatur	*sw*	2,541	1,307	3,848	Bainbridge	206
Dekalb	*nw*	8,376	1,671	10,047	Decatur	117
Dooly	*wm*	1,787	348	2,135	Berrien	97
Early	*sw*	1,505	546	2,051	Blakely	227
Effingham	*e*	1,746	1,223	2,969	Willoughby	181
Elbert	*n*	6,501	5,853	12,354	Elberton	101
Emanuel	*em*	2,168	513	2,681	Swainsborough	79
Fayette	*nw*	4,268	1,233	5,501	Fayetteville	187
Franklin	*n*	7,712	2,423	10,135	Carnesville	114
Glynn	*se*	597	3,970	4,467	Brunswick	200
Greene	*nm*	5,026	7,525	12,551	Greensborough	44
Gwinett	*nw*	10,938	2,282	13,220	Lawrenceville	93
Habersham	*n*	9,733	915	10,648	Clarksville	144
Hall	*nw*	10,573	1,182	11,755	Gainesville	123
Hancock	*nm*	4,607	7,215	11,822	Sparta	24
Harris	*w*	2,831	2,274	5,105	Hamilton	134
Henry	*nwm*	7,991	2,576	10,567	McDonough	85
Houston	*wm*	5,161	2,208	7,369	Perry	60
Irwin	*sm*	1,066	114	1,180	Irwin C. H.	
Jackson	*n*	6,184	2,816	9,000	Jefferson	98
Jasper	*m*	6,767	6,364	13,131	Monticello	35
Jefferson	*em*	3,603	3,706	7,309	Louisville	52
Jones	*m*	6,469	6,873	13,342	Clinton	22
Laurens	*m*	3,188	2,390	5,578	Dublin	47
Lee	*wm*	1,367	307	1,674	Pindertown	130
Liberty	*se*	1,588	5,646	7,234	Riceborough	202
Lincoln	*nm*	2,824	3,313	6,137	Lincolnton	100
Lowndes	*s*	2,113	340	2,453	Franklinville	187
Madison	*n*	3,365	1,261	4,626	Danielsville	92
McIntosh	*se*	1,095	3,903	4,998	Darien	187
Marion	*wm*	1,327	109	1,436	Marion C. H.	174
Meriwether	*nw*	3,018	1,406	4,424	Greenville	211
Monroe	*m*	8,836	7,366	16,202	Forsythe	60
Montgomery	*m*	934	335	1,269	Mount Vernon	89
Morgan	*nm*	5,146	6,877	12,023	Madison	44
Muscogee	*w*	2,261	1,247	3,508	Columbus	120
Newton	*nwm*	8,131	3,023	11,154	Covington	60
Oglethorpe	*nm*	5,554	8,004	13,558	Lexington	69
Pike	*wm*	4,362	1,694	6,056	Zebulon	86
Pulaski	*m*	3,117	1,782	4,899	Hartford	67
Putnam	*m*	5,512	7,744	13,656	Eatonton	22
Rabun	*n*	2,114	61	2,175	Clayton	174
Randolph	*w*	1,508	683	2,191	Randolph C. H.	170
Richmond	*e*	5,163	6,481	11,644	Augusta	90
Scriven	*e*	2,387	2,389	4,776	Jacksonborough	144
Talbot	*w*	3,839	2,101	5,940	Talbotton	112
Taliaferro	*nm*	2,162	2,770	4,934	Crawfordsville	47
Tatnall	*em*	1,519	520	2,039	Perry's Mills	115

TABLE OF THE COUNTIES AND COUNTY TOWNS.—*Continued.*

Counties.		Whites.	Colored.	Total Pop.	County Towns.	Distance fr. Milledgeville.
Telfair	*m*	1,569	567	2,136	Jacksonville	111
Thomas	*s*	2,127	1,169	3,296	Thomasville	235
Troup	*w*	3,607	2,192	5,799	Lagrange	133
Twiggs	*m*	4,495	3,534	8,029	Marion	37
Upson	*nwm*	4,444	2,569	7,013	Upson C. H.	87
Walton	*nwm*	7,763	3,168	10,931	Monroe	72
Ware	*s*	1,132	62	1,194	Waresborough	161
Warren	*nm*	6,044	4,802	10,846	Warrenton	49
Washington	*m*	5,905	3,915	9,820	Sandersville	27
Wayne	*se*	676	286	962	Waynesville	190
Wilkes	*nw*	5,265	8,972	14,237	Washington	64
Wilkinson	*m*	4,603	1,955	6,558	Irwinton	20
76 *Total*				516,567		

Population at different Periods.

	Population.					Slaves.
In 1790,	82,548					29,264
1800,	162,686	Increase from	1790	to 1800,	80,138	59,699
1810,	252,433	———	1800	1810,	89,747	105,218
1820,	348,989	———	1810	1820,	88,456	149,656
1830,	516,567	———	1820	1830,	165,578	217,470

Milledgeville is the seat of government. Savannah and Augusta are the largest towns. The other most considerable towns are Washington, Louisville, Darien, St. Mary's, Greensborough, Petersburg, and Sparta.

The principal rivers are the Savannah, Ogechee, Altamaha, Satilla, Oakmulgee, Oconee, St. Mary's, Flint, Chatahoochee, Tallapoosa, and Coosa.

The coast of Georgia for four or five miles inland is a salt marsh, mostly uninhabited. In front of this, towards the sea, there is a chain of islands of a gray rice soil, covered in their natural state with pine, hickory, and live oak, and yielding on cultivation sea-island cotton. The principal of these islands are Wassaw, Ossabaw, St. Catharine's, Sapello, St. Simon's, Jekyl, and Cumberland. Back of the salt marsh there is a narrow margin of land, of nearly the same quality with that of the islands. In the rear of this margin commences the pine barrens. The rivers and creeks are everywhere bordered with swamps or marsh, which, at every tide, for fifteen or twenty miles from the coast, are either wholly or partially overflowed. These constitute the rice plantations. The pine barrens extend from 60 to 90 miles from the sea, beyond which the country becomes uneven, diversified with hills and mountains, of a strong, rich soil, producing cotton, tobacco, Indian corn, wheat, and other kinds of grain. The north-western part of the state is mountainous, and abounds in sublime and picturesque scenery.

The soil of Georgia is various; but a large proportion of it is very productive. At a distance from the sea it changes from gray to red; in some places it is gravelly, but fertile; and farther back into the country its tint is gradually deepened, till it becomes what is called the mulatto soil, consisting of black mould and red earth. This sort of land is generally strong, and affords abundant crops of wheat, tobacco, corn, &c. It is succeeded in its turn by a soil that is nearly black, and very rich, on which are large quantities of black walnut and mulberry.

The staple commodities of this state are cotton and rice, of which great quantities are exported. The forests afford an abundant supply of fine timber, consisting chiefly of oak, pine, hickory, mulberry, and cedar. The kinds of

fruit are melons in great perfection, figs in plenty, oranges, pomegranates, olives, lemons, limes, citrons, pears, and peaches. The pine barrens produce grapes of large size and excellent flavor. The exports, which consist chiefly of cotton, rice, lumber, tobacco, canes, deer-skins, and maize, amounted, in 1829, to 4,981,939 dollars.

The winters in Georgia are mild and pleasant; snow is seldom seen, nor is vegetation interrupted by severe frosts. The thermometer usually fluctuates between 40 and 60 degrees. In the low country, in the vicinity of the swamps, bilious complaints and fevers are very common, during the months of July, August, and September. At the approach of this season, the rich planters, with their families, remove either to the sea islands, or to more elevated situations.

There are several valuable mineral springs in this state; one near Washington; one in Jefferson county, 12 miles south-east of Louisville; and another in Madison county, five miles from Danielsville.

Two considerable tribes of Indians reside partly within the chartered limits of this state; the Cherokees in the north-western part, and the Creeks in the western. The Cherokees have made greater advances in the arts of civilized life than any other tribe of North American Indians. A proposition to remove them to the west of the Mississippi, which has been recently made, has excited a deep interest throughout the country; and it is to be hoped that such a course will be pursued as shall be consistent at once with justice and humanity,—with the welfare of the Cherokees, and the honor of the United States. "Within the last 20 years the Cherokees have rapidly advanced towards civilization. They now live in comfortable houses, chiefly in villages, and cultivate large farms. They raise large herds of cattle, which they sell for beef to the inhabitants of the neighboring states."

Gold is found in considerable quantities in this state. The amount received from Georgia, at the United States' mint, in 1830, was $212,000. The gold mines which have been discovered are in the northern part of the state, near the sources of the Catahooche, Tallapoosa, and Coosa.

There are 19 banks and branches in this state, 4 at Savannah, 4 at Augusta, 3 at Milledgeville, 1 at Washington, 1 at Darien, 1 at Jonesborough, 1 at Eatonton, 3 at Macon, and 1 at Columbus.

The state penitentiary is at Milledgeville.

The principal literary seminary in this state is Franklin College, or the University of Georgia, at Athens, which has funds to the amount of $136,000, of which $100,000 are invested in the Bank of the State of Georgia, which stock the state guaranties to yield eight per cent. per annum.

The following statement relating to education is given by Mr. Sherwood in his "Gazetteer of Georgia."—"There are about 80 incorporated academies in this state, 64 of which have been brought into operation. The average number of pupils in each, is 47=3,008. In the northern and southern sections of the state, there are probably 5 common schools in each county; 40 counties; 30 pupils each =6,000. In the middle section, say 7 common schools in each county; 25 counties =5,250. Total number of pupils in the academies and common schools, 14,258." The state possesses "Academy and Poor School Funds" to a considerable amount. By an act of the legislature of 1792, each county academy was allowed to purchase the value of £1,000 of confiscated property: 1,000 acres of land in each county were granted for the support of schools; and also a fund of $250,000, to be vested in stocks for the same purpose.

In 1831 there were 20 periodical presses in this state.

Religious denominations.

The Methodists, in this state, have 64 preachers, and 27,038 members; the Baptists, 12 associations, 390 churches, 205 ministers, and 31,797 communicants; the Presbyterians, 55 churches, 31 ministers, and 3,034 communicants; the Episcopalians, 4 churches and 4 ministers; the Roman Catholics, 3 churches and 3 ministers.

History. The first English settlement of Georgia was commenced in 1733, at Savannah, by general Oglethorpe, together with 160 persons.

Constitution and government. The first constitution of Georgia was formed in 1777; a second, in 1785; and a third, the one now in operation, in 1798. The legislative power is vested in a senate and house of representatives, which together are styled the General Assembly. The members of both houses are chosen annually on the first Monday in October. One senator is elected for each county, and the number of representatives is in proportion to population, including three fifths of all the people of color; but each county is entitled to at least one, and no one to more than four, members. The executive power is vested in a governor, who was formerly elected by the general assembly; but he is now (and ever since 1824 elected by the people on the first Monday in October; and he holds the office for two years. The general assembly meets (at Milledgeville) on the first Monday in November; unless convened at another time by the governor. The constitution grants the right of suffrage to all "citizens and inhabitants, who have attained the age of 21 years, and have paid all the taxes which may have been required of them, and which they may have had opportunity of paying, agreeably to law, for the year preceding the election, and shall have resided six months within the county."

The judicial power is vested in a Superior Court and in such inferior jurisdictions as the legislature may, from time to time, ordain and establish; and the superior and inferior courts sit twice in each county every year. The judges of the Superior Court are elected by the legislature for three years; the justices of the inferior courts, and justices of the peace, are elected quadriennially by the people; and the clerks of the superior and inferior courts biennially.

The annual salary of the governor is 3,000 dollars.

This state sends nine representatives to congress.

ALABAMA.

Length, 280 miles; breadth, 160 miles: containing 46,000 square miles. Between 30° 12′ and 35° N. latitude; and between 8° and 11° 30′ W. longitude from Washington. Bounded north by Tennessee; east by Georgia; south by Florida, and west by the state of Mississippi.

TABLE OF THE COUNTIES AND COUNTY TOWNS.

Counties.		Population.	County Towns.	Dist. from Tuscaloosa.
Autauga	*m*	11,872	Washington	129
Baldwin	*s*	2,324	Blakely	228
Bibb	*m*	6,305	Centreville	39
Blount	*nm*	4,233	Blountsville	110
Butler	*sm*	5,634	Greenville	143
Clarke	*sm*	7,584	Clarkesville	146
Conecuh	*s*	7,444	Sparta	205
Covington	*s*	1,522	Montezuma	187
Dale	*s*	2,021	Dale C. H.	242
Dallas	*m*	14,017	Cahawba	96
Fayette	*nm*	3,470	Fayette C. H.	50
Franklin	*nw*	11,078	Russelville	127
Greene	*wm*	15,026	Erie	47
Henry	*se*	3,955	Columbia	260

TABLE OF THE COUNTIES AND COUNTY TOWNS.—*Continued.*

Counties.		Population.	County Towns.	Dist. from Tuscaloosa.
Jackson	*ne*	12,702	Bellefonte	172
			Woodville	185
Jefferson	*m*	6,855	Elyton	59
Lauderdale	*nw*	11,782	Florence	146
Lawrence	*n*	14,984	Moulton	102
Limestone	*n*	14,848	Athens	130
Lowndes		9,421	Lowndes C. H.	138
Madison	*n*	28,011	Huntsville	155
Marengo	*sm*	7,742	Linden	78
Marion	*nw*	4,058	Pikeville	118
Mobile	*sw*	3,071	Mobile	226
Mobile, *city*		3,194		
Monroe	*sm*	8,780	Clairborne	157
Montgomery	*sm*	12,694	Montgomery	119
Morgan	*n*	9,053	Somerville	135
Perry	*m*	11,509	Perry C. H.	61
Pickens	*w*	6,620	Pickens	48
Pike	*se*	7,103	Pike C. H.	179
St. Clair	*nem*	5,975	Ashville	129
Shelby	*m*	5,521	Shelbyville	73
Tuscaloosa	*m*	13,646	TUSCALOOSA	
Walker	*nm*	2,202	Walker C. H.	47
Washington	*sw*	3,478	Washington C. H.	146
Wilcox	*sm*	9,469	Canton	113
36	*Total*	308,997, of whom 117,294 are slaves.		

Population at different Periods.

	Population.		Slaves.
In 1810, less than	10,000		
1816,	29,683		
1818,	70,542		
1820,	127,901		In 1820, 41,879
1827,	244,041		1827, 93,008
1830,	308,997	Increase From 1820 to 1830, 181,096	1830, 117,294

The principal rivers are the Alabama, Tombigbee, Black Warrior, Coosa, Tallapoosa, Tennessee, Chatahoochee, Perdido, and Cahawba.

The southern part of the country, which borders on the gulf of Mexico and West Florida, for the space of 50 miles wide, is low and level, covered with pine, cypress, and loblolly; in the middle it is hilly, with some tracts of open land; the northern part is somewhat broken and mountainous, and the country generally is more elevated above the sea, than most other parts of the United States at equal distance from the ocean. The Alleghany mountains terminate in the north-east part. The forest trees in the middle and northern part consist of black and white oak, hickory, poplar, cedar, chestnut, pine, mulberry, &c.

Alabama possesses great diversity of soil, climate, natural, vegetable, and mineral productions. Occupying the valley of the Mobile, and its tributary streams, together with a fine body of land on both sides of the Tennessee river, its position in an agricultural and commercial point of view is highly advantageous. A considerable portion of that part of the state which lies between the Alabama and Tombigbee, of that part watered by the Coosa and Tallapoosa, and of that on the Tennessee, consists of very excellent land. On the

margin of many of the rivers there is a considerable quantity of cane bottom land, of great fertility, generally from a half to three quarters of a mile wide. On the outside of this is a space, which is low, wet, and intersected by stagnant water. Next to the river swamp, and elevated above it ten or fifteen feet, succeeds an extensive body of level land of a black, rich soil, with a growth of hickory, black-oak, post-oak, dog-wood, poplar, &c. After this come the prairies, which are wide-spreading plains of level, or gently waving land, without timber, clothed with grass, herbage, and flowers, and exhibiting in the month of May the most enchanting scenery.

Cotton is the staple of the state. Other productions are corn, rice, wheat, rye, oats, &c. The sugar-cane, the vine, and the olive, it is supposed, may be cultivated with success. Coal abounds on the Cahawba, the Black Warrior, &c.; and valuable iron ore is found in some parts of the state.

The climate of the southern part of the bottom land bordering on the rivers, and of the country bordering on the Muscle Shoals, is unhealthy. In the elevated part of the country the climate is very fine; the winters are mild, and the summers pleasant, being tempered by breezes from the Gulf of Mexico.

The Cherokee and the Creek Indians possess a large tract in the eastern part of Alabama; and the Choctaws and Chickasaws have possessions in the west.

In 1831 there were three banks in this state, including a branch of the United States Bank at Mobile.

Education. The University of Alabama, at Tuscaloosa, is a new but well-endowed institution. It was incorporated in 1820, by an act of the state legislature. By an act of Congress, March 1819, one section of land, containing 640 acres, was granted to the inhabitants of each township for the use of schools, and 72 sections, or two townships, for the support of a seminary of learning. The funds of the university consist of the proceeds of these lands.

There have been 24 academies incorporated in the state, up to 1832.

Internal improvement. By an act of congress, March 2, 1819, it was provided that 5 per cent. of the neat proceeds of all the sales of public lands in this state, made subsequently to September 1, 1819, should be reserved for making public roads and canals, and improving the navigation of rivers. Three-fifths of the amount were directed to be applied to these objects within the state, and two-fifths to the making of a road or roads leading to the state, under the direction of congress. This act gave rise to what is commonly called the "Three per cent. Fund," which has been vested in the bank of the state of Alabama; and it amounted, according to the report of the state treasurer, on the 26th of November, 1829, to $96,355 77. A board of internal improvement, to consist of six commissioners, was established by the general assembly in January, 1830, under whose superintendence the income of this fund is to be appropriated to objects of public utility, as roads, canals, &c.

On the 23d of May, 1828, congress made a grant to this state of 400,000 acres of relinquished and unappropriated lands for improving the navigation of the Muscle Shoals and Colbert Shoals in the Tennessee; and likewise for improving the navigation of the Coosa, Cahawba, and Black Warrior rivers.

There are 12 periodical presses in this state.

Religious denominations. The Baptists in this state have 12 associations, 219 churches, 130 ministers, and 8,953 communicants; the Methodists, 44 preachers 13,504 members; the Presbyterians, 38 churches, 27 ministers, 6 licentiates, and 1,669 communicants; the Roman Catholics, 2 ministers; the Episcopalians, 2 ministers.

History. Mobile, in the southern part of Alabama, was settled long since by the Spanish; yet the territory which now forms this state contained but very few civilized inhabitants before 1810. Since that time its increase in population has been exceedingly rapid.

Alabama was erected into a territorial government in 1817; the inhabitants formed a constitution in 1819; and in 1820, it was admitted into the Union.

Constitution and government.

The legislative power is vested in two branches, a senate and house of representatives, which together are styled The General Assembly of the State of Alabama. The representatives are elected annually, and are apportioned among the different counties in proportion to the white population; the whole number cannot exceed 100, nor fall short of 60. The senators are elected for three years, and one-third of them are chosen every year. Their number cannot be more than one-third, nor less than one-fourth of the number of representatives. The executive power is vested in a governor, who is elected by the people, for two years; and is eligible four years out of six. The representatives and one-third of the senators are elected annually on the first Monday in August and the day following; and the governor is elected biennially at the same time. The general assembly meets annually (at Tuscaloosa) on the fourth Monday in October. The right of suffrage is possessed by every white male citizen of 21 years of age, who has resided within the state one year next preceding an election, and the last three months within the county, city, or town, in which he offers his vote. The judicial power is vested in one supreme court, in circuit courts, and such inferior courts as the general assembly may, from time to time, direct and establish. The judges, after November in 1833, are to be elected by a joint vote of both houses of the general assembly, every six years.

The annual salary of the governor is $2,000. This state sends five representatives to congress.

MISSISSIPPI.

This state is not far from 300 miles in average length, and 160 in average breadth. Between 30° and 34° N. lat.; and 11° and 14° W. long. from Washington. It contains 28,000,000 acres. Bounded on the N. by Tennessee; E. by Alabama; S. by the gulf of Mexico and Louisiana; W. by Louisiana and the Mississippi.

TABLE OF THE COUNTIES AND COUNTY TOWNS.

Counties.		Pop. 1830.	County Towns.	Dist. from Jackson.
Adams	*sw*	12,129	Natchez	112
Natchez	*city*	2,790		
Amite	*sw*	7,943	Liberty	122
Claiborne	*w*	9,818	Port Gibson	67
Copiah	*swm*	7,024	Gallatin	53
Covington	*sm*	2,549	Williamsburgh	83
Franklin	*sw*	4,622	Meadville	105
Greene	*se*	1,849	Leaksville	171
Hancock	*s*	1,961	Pearlington	200
Hinds	*m*	8,619	Jackson	
			Raymond	19
Jackson	*se*	1,789	Jackson C. H.	213
Jefferson	*sw*	9,755	Fayette	93
Jones	*sm*	1,471	Ellisville	134
Lawrence	*sm*	5,321	Monticello	88
Lowndes		3,342	Columbus	134
Madison	*c*	4,973	Livingston	31
Marion	*s*	3,701	Columbia	120
Monroe	*e*	3,855	Hamilton	150

TABLE OF THE COUNTIES AND COUNTY TOWNS.—*Continued.*

Counties.		Pop. 1830.	County Towns.	Dist. from Jackson.
Perry	*se*	2,285	Augusta	137
Pike	*s*	5,402	Holmesville	151
Rankin	*w*	2,084	Brandon	16
Simpson	*sw*	2,666	Westville	56
Warren	*w*	7,861	Vicksburg	54
Washington		1,976	Princeton	119
Wayne	*e*	2,778	Winchester	165
Wilkinson	*sw*	11,693	Woodville	148
Yazoo	*w*	6,550	Benton	64
26				

Population at different Periods.

The country now forming the states of Mississippi and Alabama was erected into a territorial government by the name of the Mississippi Territory, in 1798, and so continued till 1817. Population in 1800, 8,850; in 1810, 40,352:—of Mississippi alone, in 1816, 45,929.

	Population.		Slaves.
In 1820,	75,448		32,814
1830,	136,806	Increase from 1820 to 1830, 61,358	65,659

The principal rivers are the Mississippi, Pearl, Pascagoula, Yazoo, Black, Tennessee, and the western branches of the Tombigbee. The Mississippi forms the western boundary from lat. 31° to 35° N.; 308 miles in a right line, but by the course of the river near 700 miles.

The southern part of the state, extending about 100 miles north from the Gulf of Mexico, is mostly a champaign country, with occasional hills of moderate elevation, and is covered with forests of the long-leaved pine, interspersed with cypress swamps, open prairies, and inundated marshes. A considerable portion of this part is susceptible of cultivation. The soil is generally sandy, sometimes gravelly and clayey. It is capable of producing cotton, corn, indigo, sugar, garden vegetables, plums, cherries, peaches, figs, sour oranges, and grapes.

In proceeding north, the face of the country becomes more elevated and agreeably diversified. The growth of timber consists of poplar, hickory, oak, black walnut, sugar-maple, buckeye, elm, hackberry, &c., and the soil is exceedingly fertile, producing abundant crops of cotton, corn, sweet potatoes, indigo, garden vegetables, and fruit. Nearly all the country watered by the Yazoo is described as incomparably fertile, well watered, and healthful.

Cotton is the staple production of the state. Peaches and figs are the fruits most easily produced. Apples, plums, lemons, and oranges are common.

The climate is temperate, and in the elevated parts generally healthy. The local situation of this state, the fertility of its soil, the temperature of its climate, and the value of its productions, will doubtless cause it to remain an important part of the Union.

The Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians possess a large portion of the territory of this state, embracing the northern and eastern parts. The tracts possessed by these tribes, comprise some of the finest parts of the state, abounding with extensive and beautiful prairies. The Choctaws and Chickasaws have well cultivated fields, and great numbers of horses, cattle, hogs, and sheep. Many of them are mechanics, and their women spin and make cloth.

There are 8 banks and branches in this state; viz. 3 at Natchez, 1 at Port Gibson, 2 at Vicksburg, 1 at Woodville, and 1 at Rodney.

Jefferson College, at Washington, was established in 1802, and has received liberal endowments in public lands from the federal government. It is pleasantly situated; the buildings are large and commodious; the course of study is similar to that of West Point; and the number of cadets or students, in 1830, was 98. Education.

There are other seminaries in different parts; but, although an interest in education is manifested in the different counties, yet no system of primary schools has been adopted. The state has a Literary Fund, amounting, at present, to $27,000, derived from the donation of the general government, rents of lands, three per cent. on all sales of public lands, fines, forfeitures, &c. But no portion of it is available till it shall amount to $50,000.

In 1829, a Board of Internal Improvement was organized by the legislature, consisting of the governor and three commissioners. The board was authorized to employ a civil engineer, and to negotiate a loan of the sum of $200,000 upon the credit of the state, to be appropriated for the improvement of the navigable streams and public roads within the state. By an act of congress, passed March 1, 1817, five per cent. of the neat proceeds of the sales of the public lands within the state, was reserved for making roads and canals; and three-fifths of this (called the Three per cent. Fund) are subject to appropriation by the state legislature to those objects *within* the state; the other two-fifths are at the disposal of congress for roads leading *to* the state. Internal improvement.

The number of periodical papers in 1831 was 10.

The Methodists in this state have 23 preachers, and 5,918 members; the Baptists, 3 associations, 58 churches, 12 ministers, and 1,714 communicants; the Presbyterians, 25 churches, 21 ministers, 3 licentiates, and about 950 communicants; the Episcopalians, 4 ministers; and there are some Roman Catholics. Religious denominations.

The first settlement of whites in Mississippi was made by the French at Natchez, about the year 1716; in 1729, these colonists were massacred by the Natchez Indians; but in the succeeding year, this once powerful tribe was extirpated by the French. History.

But few American settlements were made in this country till near the end of the last century. In 1800, the territory was erected into a separate government, and, in 1817, into an independent state.

The constitution of this state was formed at the town of Washington, in August, 1817. Constitution and government.

The legislative power is vested in a Senate and a House of Representatives, which are together styled The General Assembly of the State of Mississippi.

The representatives are elected annually on the first Monday in August, in the ratio of one to every 3,000 white inhabitants. Each county, however, is entitled to one; and the present whole number is 33. According to the constitution, when the number of white inhabitants exceeds 80,000, the number of representatives cannot be less than 36, nor more than 100.

The members of the senate are elected for three years, one third being chosen annually. Their number cannot be less than one fourth, nor more than one third of the whole number of representatives.

The executive power is vested in a governor, who is elected by the people, for two years, on the first Monday in August. At every election of governor, a lieutenant-governor is also chosen, who is president of the senate, and on whom the executive duties devolve in case of the death, resignation, or absence of the governor.

The general assembly meets (at Jackson) annually on the first Monday in November.

The right of suffrage is granted to every free white male citizen of the

United States, of the age of 21 years or upwards, who has resided within this state one year next preceding an election, and the last six months within the county, city, or town in which he offers to vote, and is enrolled in the militia thereof, unless exempted by law from military service; or, having the aforesaid qualifications of citizenship and residence, has paid a state or county tax.

The judicial power is vested in a Supreme Court, and such superior and inferior courts of law and equity, as the legislature may, from time to time, establish. The judges of the several courts are elected by the general assembly, and hold their offices during good behavior, till the age of 65 years.

The governor's salary is $2,500.

This state sends two representatives to congress.

LOUISIANA.

Length, 240 miles; breadth, 210: containing 48,220 square miles. Between 29° and 33° 30′ N. lat. and 12° and 17° 3′ W. lon. Bounded east by Mississippi state, and the Gulf of Mexico, and by the river Mississippi from 31° to 33°, and thence by the parallel of 31° to Pearl river; thence by that stream to its mouth; south by the Gulf of Mexico; west by the river Sabine, which separates it from the Mexican states, and following that river to the parallel of 32°, thence due north to 33°, thence due east to the Mississippi, having Arkansas territory on the north.

TABLE OF THE PARISHES AND SEATS OF JUSTICE.

Eastern District.

Parishes.		Pop. 1830.	Seats of Justice.	Dist. from N. Orleans.
Ascension	*sem*	5,400	Donaldson	75
Assumption	*sem*	5,670	Assumption C. H.	90
Baton Rouge, East,	*m*	6,717	Concordia	
Baton Rouge, West,	*m*	3,092	Baton Rouge	117
Concordia	*ne*	4,662		
Feliciana, East,	*em*	8,247	Jackson	158
Feliciana, West,	*em*	8,629	St. Francisville	149
Iberville	*sem*	7,050	Iberville	98
Jefferson	*se*	6,846	Coquille	202
Lafourche Interior	*s*	5,500	Thibadeuxville	108
Orleans	*se*	3,793	New Orleans	
New Orleans, *city & suburbs*		46,310		
Plaquemines	*se*	4,489	Fort Jackson	75
Point Cupee	*m*	5,936	Point Coupee	154
St. Bernard	*sem*	3,356		
St. Charles	*sem*	5,107		
St. Helena	*em*	4,027	St. Helena	98
St. James	*sem*	7,672	Bringier's	60
St. John Baptist	*sem*	5,700	Bonnet Carré	36
St. Tammany	*e*	2,864	Covington	44
Terre Bonne	*s*	2,121	Williamsburg	
Washington	*e*	2,286	Franklinton	
21 *Total of East. Dist.*		155,318		

TABLE OF THE PARISHES AND SEATS OF JUSTICE.—*Continued.*

Western District.

Parishes.		Pop. 1830.	Seats of Justice.	Dist. from N. Orleans.
Avoyelles	*m*	3,488	Marksville	240
Catahoula	*nm*	2,576	Harrisonburg	251
Claiborne		1,764	Russelville	441
Lafayette	*s*	5,606	Vermilionville	192
Natchitoches	*nw*	7,926	Natchitoches	354
Rapides	*m*	7,559	Alexandria	272
St. Landry	*sw*	12,552	Opelousas	192
St. Martin's	*s*	7,204	St. Martinsville	176
St. Mary's	*s*	6,442	Franklin	141
Washita	*n*	5,140	Monroe	323
10 *Total of West. Dist.*		60,257		

		Population.	Slaves.
Eastern District	21	155,318	80,421
Western District	10	60,257	29,210
	31 Counties		
Total of Louisiana		215,575	109,631

Population at different Periods.

	Population.				Slaves.
In 1810,	76,556				34,660
1820,	153,407	Increase from 1810 to 1820,		76,851	69,064
1830,	215,575	—— 1820	1830,	62,168	109,631

Population of New-Orleans, in 1802, about 10,000; in 1810, 17,242; in 1820, 27,176; in 1830, 46,310.

Face of the country, soil, &c.

Three quarters of the state are without an elevation, that can be properly called a hill. The pine woods generally have a surface of a very particular character, rising into fine swells, with table surfaces on the summit, and valleys from 30 to 40 feet deep. But they are without any particular range, and like the waves of a high and regular sea. The alluvial soil is level, and the swamps, which are the only inundated alluvions, are dead flats. The vast prairies which constitute a large portion of the surface of the state, have, in a remarkable degree, all the distinctive aspects of prairies. To the eye they seem as level as the still surface of a lake. They are, except the quaking prairies, higher and drier than the savannas of Florida. A range of hills commences in gentle elevations in Opelousas, rises gradually, and diverges towards the Sabine. In the vicinity of Natchitoches it preserves a distance intermediate between the Sabine and Red Rivers, and continues to increase in elevation to the western parts of the state. Seen from the Pine Hills above Natchitoches, they have, in the distance, the blue outline of a range of mountains. Another line of hills, not far from Alexandria, commences on the north side of Red River, and separating between the waters of that river and Dudgemony, unites with another line of hills, that bound the alluvions of the Washita, as bluffs, gradually diverging from that river, as they pass beyond the western limits of the state. The new and remote parish taken from Natchitoches, called Claiborne, or Allen's Settlement, is a high and rolling country.—There are considerable hills beyond the Mississippi alluvions, east of that river. But, generally speaking, Louisiana is one immense plain, divided into pine woods, prairies, alluvions, swamps, and hickory and oak lands.

The pine woods are generally rolling; sometimes, but not often, level. They have almost invariably a poor soil, sufficiently described in our account of Florida and Alabama. They possess the same character here, except, that creeks are more common, with more extensive and somewhat richer bottoms; and there is, perhaps, a greater proportion of laurels, oaks and hickories among the pines. The greater proportion of the prairies is second-rate land. Some of those west of Opelousas, and between Washita and Red River, are even sterile. Some parts of the prairies of Opelousas are of great fertility, and those of Attakapas still more so. As a general fact, they are more level than those of the upper country. A large belt of these prairies, near the gulf, is low, marshy, and in rainy weather inundated. A very considerable extent of them has a cold clayey soil, with a hard pan near the surface. In other places the soil is of inky blackness, and disposed in the hot and dry season to crack in fissures, of a size to admit a man's arm.

The bottoms are generally rich, but in very different degrees. Those of the Mississippi and Red River, and the bayous connected with those streams, are more fertile and productive than the streams west of them, and between them and the Sabine. The fertility of the richer bottoms of the Mississippi and Red River is sufficiently attested by the prodigious growth of the timber, the luxuriance, size, and rankness of the cane and the cotton, the tangle of vines and creepers, the astonishing size of the weeds, and the strength of vegetation in general. We have measured a fig-tree, and a sumach, both ordinarily considered as shrubs, which were larger than a man's body. The richness of the articles of cultivation is sufficiently well known. The cotton on fresh lands of the richest quality grows to the size of a considerable shrub.

The districts of Louisiana, which have the richest soil, are the following:— 1st. The island of New-Orleans. This is so denominated in geography, and correctly. Not far below Baton Rouge, a bayou, or efflux, called Manshac, or Ibberville, makes out from the Mississippi, which, in its course, receives other waters, until swollen into a considerable river, it falls into lake Maurepas. That again is connected by a narrow gorge with lake Ponchartrain, and that by the rigolets with lake Borgne and the Gulf. The Mississippi insulates it on the other side. Consequently, the island of New-Orleans is a narrow strip of land, stretching between this range of lakes and the river. About one third of the average width of this strip is under cultivation. The other two thirds are swamp. Its front is the eastern bank of the Mississippi; and its rear is this bayou and this line of lakes. The bayou Manshac, which completes the insular character of this tract, is narrow, and is seldom seen by persons descending the Mississippi. This tract is the finest part of that rich country, called the *coast*. The *coast* is that part of the bottom of the Mississippi, which commences with the first cultivation above the Balize, that is to say, about 40 miles below New-Orleans, and 150 above. This belt on each side of the river is secured by an embankment, called a levee, from 6 to 8 feet in height, and sufficiently broad, for the most part, to furnish a fine highway. The river, in ordinary inundations, would cover the greater part of this belt from two to six feet in depth. It is from one to two miles in width, and perhaps a richer tract of land of the same extent cannot be found on the face of the globe. The levee extends something higher on the west than on the east side of the river. Above the levee on the east bank of the river are the parishes of Baton Rouge, and East and West Feliciana. The latter parish received its name from its pleasant surface of fertile hills and valleys, and its union of desirable circumstances for a planting country. This parish presents a spectacle very uncommon in this country, hills that are covered with laurels and forest trees, denoting the richest soil. Here are some of the wealthiest planters and best plantations in the state. Bayou Sarah, the point of shipment for this region, sends great quantities of cotton to New-Orleans. Some of the

plantations on this bayou have from 5 to 800 acres under cultivation, worked by a large number of hands.

On the banks of the Mississippi, La Fourche, the Teche, and the Vermilion, below lat. 30° 12′ N. wherever the soil is elevated above the annual inundations, sugar can be produced; and the lands are generally devoted to this crop. In all other parts of the state, cotton is the staple. The best districts for cotton are the banks of Red River, Washita, Teche, and the Mississippi. Rice is more particularly confined to the banks of the Mississippi, where irrigation can be easily performed.—The quantity of land within the state adapted to the cultivation of the three staples, has been estimated as follows: sugar, 250,000 acres; rice, 250,000; cotton, 2,400,000. Some of the sugar-planters have derived a revenue in some years of $600 from the labor of each of their slaves; from $350 to $450 is the ordinary calculation. The cultivation of cotton is believed to be equally profitable. The amount of sugar made in Louisiana in 1810, was about 10,000,000 lbs.; in 1814, not less than 15,000,000; in 1817, 20,000,000; in 1828, 88,000,000; and in 1830, 100,000,000. The extensive prairie land, in the south-west part of the state, embracing the district of Opelousas, and the greater part of Attacapas, is most admirably adapted to the rearing of cattle, and has hitherto been used almost exclusively for that purpose. Many of the richer planters on the Teche and Vermilion, have stock farms established on Mermantau and Calcasiu rivers, and count their cattle by the thousand.

The population is principally confined to the settlements on the Mississippi. In the upper settlements the inhabitants are principally Canadians; in the middle, Germans; and in the lower, French and Spaniards. A few years since a majority of the inhabitants were Roman Catholics. The clergy of this order, however, are not numerous; and the constant introduction of emigrants from the north is effecting a rapid revolution in all the institutions of the country.

In journeying from New Orleans to the mouth of Sabine river, we meet with men in every stage of civilization. In New Orleans, and other places on the banks of the Mississippi, the sugar and cotton planters live in splendid edifices, and enjoy all the luxury that wealth can impart. In Attacapas and Opelousas, the glare of expensive luxury vanishes, and is followed by substantial independence. In the western parts of Opelousas are found herdsmen and hunters; the cabins are rudely and hastily constructed, and the whole scene recalls to the imagination the primeval state of society.

The exports from Louisiana are not confined to its own produce. The bulky articles of all the western states go down the Mississippi, and are cleared out at New Orleans. The value of the exports in 1804, was $1,600,362; in 1806, $3,887,323; in 1815, $5,102,610; in 1817, $13,501,036; and in 1829, $12,386,000.

Canal.

A canal was completed in 1831, connecting New Orleans with lake Ponchartrain. It is 4½ miles long, perfectly straight, and its ascent and descent are only 16 inches.

There are 10 banks and branches in this state; 5 at New Orleans, 1 at Baton Rouge, 1 at Donaldson, 1 at Opelousas, 1 at Alexandria, and one at St. Francisville.

Education.

There are colleges at Jackson and New Orleans. In 1827, the legislature made a grant to each parish in the state, of $2 62½ to every voter, to be applied to the education of the indigent; the amount for one parish not to exceed $1,350, nor to fall short of $800. In consequence of this act, nearly $40,000 are annually appropriated to the education of the poor.

The number of periodical papers in 1831 was 12.

Religious denominations. The Catholic religion is predominant in Louisiana, and there are Catholic churches in all the considerable villages; but there are few Protestant churches in the state.

History. The Mississippi was discovered by Marquette and Joliette, two French missionaries, in 1673. In 1682, the country was explored by La Salle, and named Louisiana in honor of Louis XIV. A French settlement was begun at Iberville in 1699, and in 1717 New Orleans was founded.

In 1803, the extensive country of Louisiana, comprising all the territory now belonging to the United States, lying west of the Mississippi, was purchased of France for the sum of $15,000,000; and in 1812, the southern portion of this country was admitted into the Union as an independent state.

In the latter part of the last war between Great Britain and the United States, a very formidable armament invaded the territory of Louisiana, with a view to the capture of New Orleans. Several thousand volunteers from the adjoining country hastened to the relief of the city, and their energies were ably directed by general Jackson. Four engagements took place, in all of which the British were decisively repulsed. In the last of these, which occurred on the 8th of January, 1815, the loss of the enemy was so great, that he withdrew the remainder of his forces, and desisted from the hopeless attempt.

Constitution and government. The constitution of this state was formed in 1812. The legislative power is vested in a senate and house of representatives, both together styled The General Assembly of the State of Louisiana. The representatives are elected for two years on the first Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday in July. Their number cannot be less than 25, nor more than 50; and they are apportioned according to the number of electors, as ascertained by enumeration every four years. The members of the senate are elected for four years; one-half being chosen every two years, at the time of the election of the representatives. The state is divided into 16 senatorial districts, in each of which one senator is chosen. The executive power is vested in a governor, who is elected for the term of four years. The people give their votes for a governor at the time and place of voting for representatives and senators; and on the second day of the succeeding session of the general assembly, the two houses, by a joint ballot, elect for governor one of the two candidates who have the greatest number of votes. The governor's term of office commences on the fourth Monday succeeding his election. The general assembly meets (since 1829, at Donaldson or Donaldsonville) annually, on the first Monday in January; except in the years of the election of president of the United States, when it meets on the 3d Monday in November. The right of suffrage is possessed by every white male citizen of the United States, of the age of 21 years, who has resided in the county in which he offers to vote one year next preceding the election, and who in the last six months prior to said election has paid a state tax. The judiciary power is vested in a supreme court, which possesses appellate jurisdiction only, and such inferior courts as the legislature may establish. The judges are appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, and hold their offices during good behavior.

The governor's salary is $7,000. This state sends three representatives to congress.

TENNESSEE.

Boundaries. **Bounded** N. by Kentucky; E. by North Carolina; S. by Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi; and W. by Mississippi river, which separates it from Arkansas territory. It lies between 35° and 36° 30′ N. lat. and between 4° 30′ and 10° W. long. It is 430 miles long, 104 broad, and contains 40,000 square miles, or 25,600,000 acres.

TABLE OF THE COUNTIES AND COUNTY TOWNS.

West Tennessee.

Counties.		Pop. 1820.	Pop. 1830.	County Towns.	Dist. from Nashville.
Bedford	*m*	16,012	30,444	Shelbyville	52
Carroll	*w*		9,378	Huntingdon	109
Davidson	*m*	20,154	22,523		
Nashville, *town*			5,566	NASHVILLE	
Dickson	*wm*	5,190	7,261	Charlotte	40
Dyer	*w*		1,904	Dyersburg	168
Fayette	*sw*		8,654	Somerville	184
Fentress	*n*		2,760	Jamestown	131
Franklin	*s*	16,571	15,644	Winchester	82
Gibson	*w*		5,801	Trenton	139
Giles	*s*	12,558	18,920	Pulaski	77
Hardiman	*sw*		11,628	Bolivar	158
Hardin	*sw*	1,462	4,867	Savannah	112
Haywood	*w*		5,356	Brownsville	275
Henderson	*wm*		8,741	Lexington	130
Henry	*nw*		12,230	Paris	108
Hickman	*m*	6,080	8,132	Vernon	66
Humphreys	*wm*	4,067	6,189	Reynoldsburgh	77
Jackson	*n*	7,593	9,902	Gainesborough	79
Lawrence	*s*	3,271	5,412	Lawrenceburgh	75
Lincoln	*s*	14,761	22,086	Fayetteville	73
Madison	*w*		11,750	Jackson	147
Maury	*m*	22,141	28,153	Columbia	42
McNairy	*s*		5,697	Purdy	128
Montgomery	*n*	12,219	14,365	Clarksville	46
Obion	*nw*		2,099	Troy	161
Overton	*n*	7,188	8,246	Monroe	109
Perry	*wm*	2,384	7,038	Shannonsville	114
Robertson	*n*	7,270	13,302	Springfield	25
Rutherford	*m*	19,552	26,133	Murfreesborough	33
Shelby	*sw*	354	5,652	Memphis	224
Smith	*n*	17,580	21,492	Carthage	52
Sumner	*n*	19,211	20,606	Gallatin	25
Stewart	*nw*	8,397	6,988	Dover	81
Tipton	*w*		5,317	Covington	197
Warren	*m*	10,348	15,351	McMinnville	74
Wayne	*s*	2,459	6,013	Waynesborough	92
Weakley	*nw*		4,796	Dresden	132
White	*m*	8,701	9,967	Sparta	92
Williamson	*m*	20,640	26,608	Franklin	18
Wilson	*nm*	18,730	25,477	Lebanon	31
40 *Total of W. Tenn.*		287,501	488,448	of whom 124,492 are slaves.	

TABLE OF THE COUNTIES AND COUNTY TOWNS.—*Continued.*

East Tennessee.

Counties.		Pop. 1820.	Pop. 1830.	County Towns.	Dist. from Nashville
Anderson	*m*	4,468	5,312	Clinton	195
Bledsoe	*m*	4,005	6,448	Pikeville	109
Blount	*e*	11,258	11,027	Marysville	197
Campbell	*n*	4,244	5,110	Jacksonborough	215
Carter	*ne*	4,835	6,418	Elizabethtown	316
Claiborne	*n*	5,508	8,470	Tazewell	243
Cocke	*e*	4,892	6,048	Newport	247
Granger	*em*	7,651	10,066	Rutledge	232
Greene	*e*	11,221	14,410	Greenville	273
Hamilton	*sem*	821	2,274	Hamilton C. H.	148
Hawkins	*ne*	10,949	13,683	Rogersville	264
Jefferson	*e*	8,953	11,799	Dandridge	229
Knox	*em*	13,034	14,498	Knoxville	199
McMinn	*sem*	1,623	14,497	Athens	153
Marion	*s*	3,888	5,516	Jasper	114
Monroe	*se*	2,529	13,709	Madisonville	168
Morgan	*n*	1,676	2,582	Montgomery	46
Rhea	*em*	4,215	8,182	Washington	129
Roane	*e*	7,895	11,340	Kingston	159
Sevier	*e*	4,772	5,117	Sevier C. H.	225
Sullivan	*ne*	7,015	10,073	Blountsville	306
Washington	*e*	9,557	10,995	Jonesborough	298
22 *Total of E. Tenn.*		135,312	196,374, of whom 17,890 are slaves.		

	Population.	Slaves.
West Tennessee - -	488,448 - - -	124,492
East Tennessee - -	196,374 - - -	17,890
Total of Tennessee,	684,822	142,382

Population at different Periods.

	Population.				Slaves.
1800,	105,642				13,584
1810,	261,727	Increase from 1800 to 1810,	156,125		44,535
1820,	420,813	—— 1810 1820,	159,086		80,107
1830,	684,822	—— 1820 1830,	264,009		142,382

Towns. The chief towns are Nashville, Knoxville, Murfreesboro', Clarksville, Fayetteville, Columbia, Newport, Shelbyville, Jonesboro', Gallatin, Franklin, Winchester, Memphis, Jackson, Pulaski, Lebanon, Carthage, Charlotte, Reynoldsburg, Springfield, Huntsville, Jonesboro', Maryville, Clinton, Kingston, M'Minnville, and Williamsburg.

Nashville is the metropolis and capital.

Rivers. The principal rivers are Mississippi, Tennessee, Cumberland, Clinch, Duck, Holston, French-Broad, Notahacky, Hiwassee, Tellico, Reelfoot, Obion, Forked Deer, Wolf, and Elk river.

Tennessee is washed by the great river Mississippi on the west, and the fine rivers Tennessee and Cumberland pass through it in very serpentine courses. The western part is undulating; some of it level; in the middle it is hilly; and the eastern part, known by the name of East Tennessee, abounds in mountains, many of them lofty, and presenting scenery peculiarly grand and picturesque. Of these mountains the Cumberland, or great Laurel Ridge, is the most remarkable. Stone, Yellow, Iron Bald, Smoky, and Unaka mountains, join each

other, and form in a direction nearly north-east and south-west, the eastern boundary of the state. North-west of these, and separated from each other by valleys of from 5 to 15 miles wide, are Bay's Mountain, Copper Ridge, Clinch Mountain, Powell's Mountain, and Welling's Ridge. The last four terminate north of Tennessee river. They are all encircled by valleys, which open passages for rivers and roads, and which together with the numerous cascades, render the views very sublime. Caves of great depth and extent are found throughout the state.

The geological formation of this state is wholly secondary, except a small portion of the eastern part, which is transition, and numerous spots on the banks of rivers, which are alluvial. A considerable portion of the state is bedded on lime-stone. A large deposit of gypsum has been lately discovered. Copperas, alum, nitre, and lead are among the minerals. Some silver has been found. Coal is supposed to be plentiful. Saltpetre is so abundant as to form a great article of commerce. There are several mineral springs, and many valuable salt springs.

The soil in a country so uneven must be very various. The western part of the state has a black, rich soil; in the middle are great quantities of excellent land; in the eastern, part of the mountains are lean, but there are many fertile valleys. There is a great profusion of natural timber, poplar, hickory, walnut, oak, beach, sycamore, locust, cherry, sugar-maple, &c., and in many places are great quantities of cane remarkably thick and strong. The state also abounds with medicinal plants, such as snake-root, ginseng, Carolina pink, angelica, senna, annise, spikenard, &c. Tennessee is also well supplied with animals and birds of various kinds, and the rivers abound in divers sorts of fish.

The climate is generally healthy. In East Tennessee, the heat is so tempered by the mountain air on one side, and by refreshing breezes from the Gulf of Mexico on the other, that this part of the state has one of the most desirable climates in North America. The middle part resembles Kentucky in climate.

The winter in Tennessee resembles the spring in New England. Snow seldom falls to a greater depth than 10 inches, or lies longer than 10 days. Cumberland river has been frozen over but three times since the country was settled. Cattle are rarely sheltered in winter.

In the western parts there are some low bottoms on which the inhabitants are subject to bilious fevers, and fever and ague in the autumn.

The great business of the state is agriculture. The soil produces abundantly cotton and tobacco, which are the staple commodities. The inhabitants also raise a plentiful supply of grain, grass, and fruit. They export cotton, tobacco, and flour, in considerable quantities; also saltpetre, and many other articles. The principal commerce is carried on through the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, and from them through the Ohio and Mississippi to New Orleans. This state also supplies Kentucky, Ohio, &c., with cotton for inland manufactures; and from East Tennessee considerable numbers of cattle are sent to the seaports on the Atlantic.

There are only 3 banks in this state, including a branch of the United States Bank at Nashville, "The Bank of the State," and a private bank of Yeatman, Woods & Co., all at Nashville.

The state penitentiary is near Nashville, built in 1831, at an expense of about $50,000. It is 3 stories high, 310 feet in length, and 50 feet in width, containing solitary cells.

Education. Nashville University, at Nashville, is a respectable institution, with considerable endowments. East Tennessee College is at Knoxville. Greenville College, the oldest in the state, is at Greenville; and there is a theological school at Maryville.

The Cherokee Indians possess that part of the state which lies to the south of the Tennessee and Hiwasse rivers. These Indians have made much pro-

gress in the arts of civilized life, and pay considerable attention to education. There are several missionary stations among them, of which one of the most considerable is Brainerd.

Religious denominations.

The Baptists in this state have 11 associations, 214 churches, 141 ministers, and 11,971 communicants; the Methodists, 125 preachers, and 38,242 members; the Presbyterians, 105 churches, 60 ministers, 20 licentiates, and 6,814 communicants; the Lutherans, 10 ministers. The Cumberland Presbyterians, computed at about 100,000, reside chiefly in Tennessee and Kentucky.

The number of periodical papers in this state is 20.

History.

The earliest settlements in this state were made between the years 1765 and 1770, by emigrants from North Carolina and Virginia.

The country was included within the limits of North Carolina till 1790, when it was placed under a separate territorial government, denominated the "Territory South of the Ohio;" and in 1796, the inhabitants formed a constitution, and Tennessee was admitted into the Union as an independent state.

Constitution and government.

The constitution of this state was formed at Knoxville, in 1796. The legislative authority is vested in a General Assembly, consisting of a senate and house of representatives; and the members of both houses are elected biennially on the first Tuesday and Friday in August. The number of representatives is 60, who are apportioned among the different counties according to the number of taxable inhabitants. The number of senators cannot be less than one third, nor more than one half of the number of representatives. The executive power is vested in a governor, who is elected at the same time with the senators and representatives; and who holds his office for the term of two years, but is not eligible more than six years in any term of eight. The general assembly meets (at Nashville) biennially, on the third Monday in September, next following the election; and it may be called together, if necessary, at other times, by the governor.

The right of suffrage is granted to every freeman of the age of 21 years, possessing a freehold in the county where he offers his vote, and to every freeman who has been an inhabitant of any one county in the state six months immediately preceding the day of election.

The judiciary power is vested in such superior and inferior courts, as the legislature may, from time to time, direct and establish. The judges are appointed by a joint ballot of both houses, and hold their offices during good behavior.

The governor's salary is 2,000 dollars.

This state sends thirteen representatives to congress.

KENTUCKY.

KENTUCKY is bounded N. by Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio; E. by Virginia; S. by Tennessee; and W. by the Mississippi. It extends from lat. 36° 30′ to 39° 10′ N. and from 5° to 10° W. long. from Washington. Length on the southern line, 300 miles. Extent, 39,000 square miles, or 24,960,000 acres.

TABLE OF THE COUNTIES AND TOWNS.

Counties.		Population.	Towns.	Pop.	Dist. from Frankfort.
Adair	*sm*	8,220	Columbia	422	91
Allen	*s*	6,486	Scottsville	180	151
Anderson	*m*	4,542	Lawrenceburg	320	12
Barren	*swm*	14,821	Glasgow	617	126
Bath	*em*	8,799	Owingsville	241	73
			Sharpsburg	158	62
Boone	*n*	9,012	Burlington	276	72
Bourbon	*nem*	18,434	Paris	1,219	43
			Millersburg	470	50
			Middletown	195	53
Bracken	*n*	6,392	Augusta	691	73
Breckenridge	*wm*	7,345	Hardinsburg	316	118
			Cloverport	194	129
			Stephenport	64	116
Butler	*swm*	3,055	Morgantown	76	141
Bullitt	*nwm*	5,660	Shepherdsville	278	74
			Mt. Washington	226	56
Caldwell	*w*	8,332	Princeton	366	229
			Eddyville	167	241
Callaway	*sw*	5,159	Wadesborough	163	262
Campbell	*n*	9,893	Newport	717	79
			Covington	743	79
Casey	*m*	4,342	Liberty	118	66
Christian	*sw*	12,694	Hopkinsville	1,263	206
Clarke	*m*	13,052	Winchester	620	45
Clay	*se*	3,549	Manchester	159	115
Cumberland	*s*	8,636	Burkesville	340	119
Davies	*wm*	5 218	Owensborough	229	150
Edmondson	*swm*	2,642	Brownsville	125	138
Estill	*em*	4,618	Irvine	91	71
Fayette	*m*	25,174	Lexington	6,104	25
			Athens	134	35
Fleming	*ne*	13,493	Flemingsburg	642	79
Floyd	*e*	4,266	Prestonsburg	81	142
Franklin	*m*	9,251	Frankfort	1,680	
			South Frankfort	307	
Gallatin	*n*	6,680	Port William	324	57
Garrard	*m*	11,870	Lancaster	570	52
Grant	*nm*	2,987	Williamstown	197	44
Graves	*sw*	2,503	Mayfield	44	284
Grayson	*wm*	3,876	Litchfield	166	110
Greene	*m*	13,718	Greensburg	665	90
			Campbellsville	126	78
Greenup	*ne*	5,853	Greenupsburg	204	132
Hancock	*wm*	1,494	Hawsville		130
Hardin	*wm*	13,148	Elizabethtown	601	80
Harlan	*se*	2,928	Harlan C. H.		168
Harrison	*nm*	13,180	Cynthiana	977	38
			Leesburg	138	28
			Clayville	48	50
Hart	*swm*	5,292	Munfordsville	193	105
			Woodsonville	48	

TABLE OF THE COUNTIES AND TOWNS.—*Continued.*

Counties.		Population.	Towns.	Pop.	Dist. from Frankfort.
Henderson	*w*	6,649	Hendersonville	483	180
Henry	*nm*	11,395	New Castle	539	37
Hickman	*sw*	5,193	Clinton	81	308
			Columbus	186	
Hopkins	*w*	6,763	Madisonville	112	200
Jefferson	*nwm*	24,002	Louisville	10,352	52
			Shippingport	607	54
			Portland	398	
			Williamsville	70	
Jessamine	*m*	9,961	Nicholasville	409	37
			North Liberty	62	
Knox	*se*	4,321	Barboursville	139	122
Laurel	*sem*	2,182	Hazle Patch		102
			London	15	
Lawrence	*e*	3,897	Louisa	87	127
Lewis	*ne*	5,206	Clarksburg	62	96
			Vanceburg	93	99
			Concord	34	
Lincoln	*m*	11,012	Stanford	363	51
			Crab Orchard	234	61
Livingston	*w*	6,607	Salem	254	245
			Smithland	388	260
Logan	*s*	13,002	Russellville	1,358	171
McCracken	*w*	1,298	Wilmington	12	282
			Paducah	105	279
Madison	*m*	18,035	Richmond	947	50
Mason	*n*	16,203	Washington	868	63
			Maysville	2,040	67
Meade	*wm*	4,111	Brandenburg	331	90
Mercer	*m*	17,606	Harrodsburg	1,051	30
			Danville	849	40
			Perryville	283	40
			Salvisa	78	21
Monroe	*s*	5,125	Tompkinsville	220	144
Montgomery	*m*	10,221	Mount Sterling	561	60
			Jeffersonville	33	
Morgan	*em*	2,857	West Liberty	50	107
Muhlenberg	*swm*	5,341	Greenville	217	177
Nelson	*wm*	14,916	Bardstown	1,625	55
			Bloomfield	301	44
			Fairfield	88	48
Nicholas	*nem*	8,832	Carlisle	430	58
Ohio	*wm*	4,913	Hartford	242	154
Oldham	*nm*	9,563	Westport	314	44
			Bedford	104	53
			Brownsville	57	41
			La Grange	27	35
Owen	*nm*	5,792	Owenton	143	28
			New Liberty	161	36
Pendleton	*n*	3,866	Falmouth	207	60
Perry	*se*	3,331	Perry C. H.		148
Pike	*e*	2,677	Pikeville	49	165

TABLE OF THE COUNTIES AND TOWNS.—*Continued.*

Counties.		Population.	Towns.	Pop.	Dist. from Frankfort.
Pulaski	*sm*	9,522	Somerset	231	85
Rockcastle	*sem*	2,875	Mount Vernon	142	73
Russell	*sm*	3,883	Jamestown	67	109
			Creelsburg	37	110
Scott	*nm*	14,677	Georgetown	1,344	17
Shelby	*nm*	19,039	Shelbyville	1,201	21
			Simpsonville	77	29
			Christiansburg	78	15
Simpson	*s*	6,099	Franklin	280	165
Spencer	*m*	6,815	Taylorsville	248	35
Todd	*s*	8,801	Elkton	382	186
			Trenton	178	200
Trigg	*sw*	5,889	Cadiz	168	226
			Canton	146	235
Union	*w*	4,435	Morganfield	292	205
Warren	*swm*	10,947	Bowling-Green	815	145
Washington	*m*		Springfield	618	50
			Lebanon	384	59
			Mackville	83	44
			Fredericksburg	58	59
			Newmarket	43	65
Wayne	*s*	8,731	Monticello	207	110
Whitely	*se*	3,807	Whitely C. H.		130
			Williamsburg	50	
Woodford	*m*	12,294	Versailles	904	13
			Mortonsville	145	20
Total		688,844, of whom 165,350 are slaves.			

The above Table contains all the towns and villages in Kentucky of which the population is given in the Census of 1830. When two or more towns are given for the same county, the one placed first is the seat of justice.

Population at different Periods.

	Population.			Slaves.
In 1790,	73,677			12,430
1800,	220,959	Increase from 1790 to 1800,	147,282	43,344
1810,	406,511	—— 1800 1810,	185,552	80,561
1820,	564,317	—— 1810 1820,	147,806	120,732
1830,	688,844	—— 1820 1830,	124,527	165,350

The principal rivers of Kentucky are the Ohio, which flows along the state 637 miles, following its windings; the Mississippi, Tennessee, Cumberland, Kentucky, Green, Licking, Big Sandy, Salt, and Rolling.

Cumberland mountains form the south-east boundary of this state. The eastern counties, bordering on Virginia, are mountainous and broken. A tract from 5 to 20 miles wide, along the banks of the Ohio, is hilly and broken land, interspersed with many fertile valleys. Between this strip, Green river, and the eastern counties, lies what has been called the garden of the state. This is the most populous part, and is about 150 miles long, and from 50 to 100 wide, and comprises the counties of Mason, Fleming, Montgomery, Clarke, Bourbon, Fayette, Scott, Harrison, Franklin, Woodford, Mercer, Jessamine, Madison, Garrard, Casey, Lincoln, Washington, and Green. The surface of this district is agreeably undulating, and the soil black and friable, producing black walnut, black cherry, honey locust, buckeye, pawpaw, sugar-tree, mulberry, elm, ash, cotton

wood, and white thorn. The country between Green and Cumberland rivers is called "the barrens." In 1800 the legislature of Kentucky made a gratuitous grant of this tract to actual settlers, under the impression that it was of little value; but it proves to be excellent land; and hogs and cattle are raised in abundance. The whole state, below the mountains, rests on an immense bed of limestone, usually about eight feet below the surface. There are everywhere apertures in this limestone, through which the waters of the rivers sink into the earth. The large rivers of Kentucky, for this reason, are more diminished during the dry season, than those of any part of the United States, and the small streams entirely disappear. The banks of the rivers are natural curiosities; the rivers having generally worn very deep channels in the calcareous rocks over which they flow. The precipices formed by Kentucky river are in many places awfully sublime, presenting perpendicular banks of 300 feet of solid limestone, surmounted with a steep and difficult ascent, four times as high. In the south-west part of the state, between Green river and the Cumberland, there are several wonderful caves.

The principal productions of Kentucky are hemp, tobacco, wheat, and Indian corn. Salt springs are numerous, and supply not only this state, but a great part of Ohio and Tennessee, with this mineral. The principal manufactures are cloth, spirits, cordage, salt, and maple sugar. Hemp, tobacco, and wheat are the principal exports. These are carried down the Ohio and Mississippi to New Orleans, and foreign goods received from the same place in return. Louisville, on the Ohio, is the centre of this trade. The introduction of steamboat navigation on the Ohio has been of incalculable benefit to the commercial and manufacturing interests of Kentucky.

There is a tract of country in the south-western part of the state, east and north of Cumberland river, and watered by Green and Barren rivers, about 100 miles in extent, called *the barrens*, which, a few years since, was a beautiful prairie, destitute of timber. It is now covered with a young growth of various kinds of trees. These, however, do not prevent the growth of grass, and an almost endless variety of plants, which are in bloom during the whole of the spring and summer; when the whole region is a wilderness of the most beautiful flowers. The soil is of an excellent quality, being a mixture of clay, loam, and sand. Through this country there runs a chain of conical hills, called *knobs*.

Horses are raised in great numbers, and of the noblest kinds. A handsome horse is the highest pride of a Kentuckian, and common farmers own from ten to fifty. Great numbers are carried over the mountains to the Atlantic states; and the principal supply of saddle and carriage horses in the lower country is drawn from Kentucky, or the other western states. The horses are carried down in flat boats. Great droves of cattle are also driven from this state, over the mountains, to Virginia and Pennsylvania.

In 1828 the value of the cattle, horses, and swine, driven out of the state, numbered and valued at one point of passage, the Cumberland ford, was a million dollars. The returns of the value of exports, agricultural and manufactured, in 1829, wanted a number of counties of comprising the whole state; but this partial return gave 2,780,000 dollars.

Mammoth cave. For a very interesting account of this stupendous wonder, we are indebted to Dr. Nathan Ward, who published it in the MONTHLY MAGAZINE, of October, 1816. It is situated in Warren county, and in a territory not mountainous, but broken, differing in this respect from all the other caverns hitherto known. The doctor, provided with guides, two large lamps, a compass, and refreshments, descended a pit forty feet deep, and one hundred and twenty in circumference; having a spring of fine water at the bottom, and conducting to the entrance of the cavern. The opening, which is to the north, is from forty to fifty feet high, and about thirty in width. It narrows shortly after, but again expands to a width of thirty or forty feet, and a height of

twenty, continuing these dimensions for about a mile to the first *hoppers*,* where a manufactory of saltpetre has recently been established. Thence to the second of these hoppers, two miles from the entrance, it is forty feet in width, and sixty in height. Throughout nearly the whole of the distance handsome walls have been made by the manufacturers, of the loose stones. The road is hard, and as smooth as a flag pavement. In every passage which the doctor traversed, the sides of the cavern were perpendicular, and the arches, which have bid defiance even to earthquakes, are regular. In 1802, when the heavy shocks of earthquakes came on, which were so severely felt in this part of Kentucky, the workmen stationed at the second hoppers, heard, about five minutes before each shock, a heavy rumbling noise issue from the cave, like a strong wind. When that ceased, the rocks cracked, and the whole appeared to be going in this moment to final destruction. However, none was injured, although large portions of rock fell in different parts of the cavern.

In advancing into the cavern, the avenue leads from the second hoppers, west, one mile; and thence, south-west, to the chief area or city, which is six miles from the entrance. This avenue, throughout its whole extent from the above station to the cross-roads, or chief area, is from sixty to one hundred feet in height, of a similar width, and nearly on a level, the floor or bottom being covered with loose lime-stone, and saltpetre earth. When, observes the doctor, I reached this immense area, (called the chief city,) which contains more than eighty acres, without a single pillar to support the arch, which is entire over the whole, I was struck dumb with astonishment. Nothing can be more sublime and grand than this place, of which but a faint idea can be conveyed, covered with one solid arch at least one hundred feet high, and to all appearance entire.

Having entered the area, the doctor perceived five large avenues leading from it, from sixty to one hundred feet in width, and about forty in height. The stone walls are arched, and are from forty to eighty feet perpendicular in height before the commencement of the arch.

In exploring these avenues, the precaution was taken to cut arrows pointing to the mouth of the cave, on the stone beneath the feet, to prevent any difficulty in the return. The first which was traversed, took a southerly direction for more than two miles; when a second was taken, which led first east, and then north, for more than two further. These windings at length brought the party, by another avenue, to the chief city again, after having traversed different avenues for more than five miles. Having reposed for a few moments on the slabs of lime-stone near the centre of this gloomy area, and refreshed themselves and trimmed their lamps, they departed a second time, through an avenue almost north, parallel with the one leading from the chief city to the mouth of the cavern; and, having proceeded more than two miles, came to a second city. This is covered with a single arch, nearly two hundred feet high in the centre, and is very similar to the chief city, except in the number of its avenues which are two only. They crossed it over a very considerable rise in the centre, and descended through an avenue which bore to the east, to the distance of nearly a mile, when they came to a third area, or city, about one hundred feet square, and fifty in height, which had a pure and delightful stream of water issuing from the side of a wall about thirty feet high, and which fell on a broken surface of stone, and was afterwards entirely lost to view.

Having passed a few yards beyond this beautiful sheet of water, so as to reach the end of the avenue, the party returned about five hundred yards, and passing over a considerable mass of stone, entered another, but smaller avenue to the right, which carried them south through a third, of an uncommonly black hue, rather more than a mile; when they ascended a very steep hill about sixty yards, which conducted them to within the walls of the fourth city. It is not

* A hopper is an inverted cone, into which grain is put at a mill, before it runs between the stones.

inferior to the second, having an arch which covers at least six acres. In this last avenue, the extremity of which cannot be less than four miles from the chief city, and ten from the mouth of the cavern, are more than twenty large piles of saltpetre earth on the one side, and broken lime-stone heaped on the other, evidently the work of human hands.

From the course of his needle, the doctor expected that this avenue would have led circuitously to the chief city, but was much disappointed when he reached the extremity, at a few hundred yards' distance from the fourth city. In retracing his steps, not having paid a due attention to mark the entrances of the different avenues, he was greatly bewildered, and once completely lost himself for nearly fifteen or twenty minutes. Thus, faint and wearied, he did not reach the chief area till ten at night; but was still determined to explore the cavern as long as his light should last. Having entered the fifth and last avenue from the chief area, and proceeded south-east about nine hundred yards, he came to the fifth area, the arch of which covers more than four acres of level ground, strewed with lime-stone, and having fire-beds of uncommon size, surrounded with brands of cane, interspersed. Another avenue on the opposite side, led to one of still greater capacity, the walls or sides of which were more perfect than any that had been noticed, running almost due south for nearly a mile and a half, and being very level and straight, with an elegant arch. While the doctor was employed at the extremity of this avenue, in sketching a plan of the cave, one of his guides, who had strayed to a distance, called on him to follow. Leaving the other guide, he was led to a vertical passage, which opened into a chamber at least 1800 feet in circumference, and the centre of the arch of which was 150 feet in height.

It was past midnight when he entered this chamber of eternal darkness; and when he reflected on the different avenues through which he had passed since he had penetrated the cave at eight in the morning, and now found himself buried several miles in the dark recesses of this awful cavern—the grave perhaps of thousands of human beings—he felt a shivering horror. The avenue, or passage which led from it, was as large as any he had entered; and it is uncertain how far he might have travelled had not his light failed him. All those who have any knowledge of this cave, he observes, conjecture that Green river, a stream navigable several hundred miles, passes over three of its branches.

After a lapse of nearly an hour, he descended by what is called the "passage of the chimney," and joined the other guide. Thence returning to the chief area or city, where the lamps were trimmed for the last time, he entered the spacious avenue which led to the second hoppers. Here he found various curiosities, such as spars, petrifactions, &c.; and these he brought away, together with a *mummy*, which was found at the second hoppers. He reached the mouth of the cave about three in the morning, almost exhausted with nineteen hours of constant fatigue. He nearly fainted on leaving it, and on inhaling the vapid air of the atmosphere, after having so long breathed the pure air, occasioned by the nitre of the cave; his pulse beat stronger when within, but not so quick as when on the surface.

Here the doctor observes, that he has hardly described half the cave, not having named the avenues between the mouth and the second hoppers. This part of his narrative is of equal interest with what has been already given. He states that there is a passage in the main avenue, more than nine hundred feet from the entrance, like that of a trap-door; by sliding aside a large flat stone, you can descend sixteen or eighteen feet in a very narrow defile, where the passage comes on a level, and winds about in such a manner, as to pass under the main passage without having any communication with it, at length opening into the main cave by two large passages just beyond the second hoppers. This is called the "glauber-salt room," the bat room, and the flint room, together with a winding avenue, which, branching off at the second hoppers, runs west

and south-east for more than two miles. It is called the "haunted chamber," from the echo within; its arch is very beautifully incrusted with lime-stone spar; and in many places the columns of spar are truly elegant, extending from the ceiling to the floor. Near the centre of this arch is a dome, apparently fifty feet high, hung in rich drapery, festooned in the most fanciful manner, for six or eight feet from the hangings, and in colors the most rich and brilliant. By the reflections of one or two lights, the columns of spar and the stalactites have a very romantic appearance. Of this spar a large cellar, called "Wilkins' arm chair," has been formed in the centre of the avenue, and encircled with many smaller ones. The columns of spar, fluted and studded with knobs of spar and stalactites; the drapery of various colors superbly festooned, and hung in the most graceful manner; these are shown with the greatest brilliancy by the reflection of the lamps.

In the vicinity of the "haunted chamber" the sound of a cataract was heard; and at the extremity of the avenue was a reservoir of water, very clear, and grateful to the taste, apparently having neither inlet nor outlet. Here the air, as in many other parts of the cave, was pure and delightful. Not far from the reservoir, an avenue presented itself, within which were several columns of the most brilliant spar, sixty or seventy feet in height, and almost perpendicular, standing in basins of water; which, as well as the columns, the doctor observes, surpasses in splendor and beauty, every similar work of art he had ever seen.

Returning by a beautiful pool of water, the doctor came to the second hoppers, where he had found the mummy before alluded to. It had been removed from another cave, for preservation, and was presented to him by his friend, Mr. Wilkins, together with the apparel, jewels, music, &c. with which it was accompanied. It has since been placed in the Washington Museum, the proprietor of which thinks it probable that this mummy is as ancient as the immense mounds of the western country, which have so much astonished the world.

Penitentiary and hospitals.

The state penitentiary, at Frankfort, contained, in September, 1830, 101 convicts. This institution was formerly an expense to the state; but since 1825, under the management of its present keeper (Mr. Joel Scott), it has more than supported itself. At Lexington there is a Lunatic Asylum; at Danville, an Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb; at Louisville and Smithland, on the Ohio, hospitals for sick and disabled boatmen.

Canal.

A canal about two miles long, around the falls of the Ohio, at Louisville, was finished in 1831, and during 104 days, before it was closed by the ice, 827 boats, of 76,000 tons, passed through, of which 406 were steamboats. A rail-road is in progress from Lexington to the Ohio.

Banks.

The Bank of the United States has offices of discount and deposit at Lexington and Louisville.

There are two banks chartered by the state, namely, the Bank of Kentucky and the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, at Frankfort, formerly having branches in other places; but they have withdrawn all their branches, and are now winding up their accounts. The state owns a part of the stock of the former of the two banks, and the whole of that of the latter.

Education.

Transylvania University, in Lexington, is the oldest and most celebrated institution in the western states, and has medical and law schools connected with it. Centre College is established at Danville; Augusta College, at Augusta; Cumberland College, at Princeton; and St. Joseph's College, a respectable Catholic seminary, at Bairdstown.

The number of periodical papers in 1831 was 25.

Religious denominations.

The Baptists in this state have 25 associations, 442 churches, 289 ministers, and 37,520 communicants; the Methodists, 77 preachers, and 23,935 members; the Presbyterians, 103 churches, 61 ministers, 9 licentiates, and 7,832 communicants; the Roman Catholics, about 30 priests;

the Episcopalians, 5 ministers; the Cumberland Presbyterians are also numerous in Kentucky.

History. The first permanent settlement of this state was begun on Kentucky river, in 1775, by the famous Daniel Boone, a native of Maryland. It formed a part of Virginia till 1790; and in 1792, it was erected into an independent state.

Constitution and government. On the separation of Kentucky from Virginia, in 1790, a constitution was adopted which continued in force till 1799, when a new one was formed instead of it; and this is now in force. The legislative power is vested in a senate and house of representatives, which together are styled The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. The representatives are elected annually, and are apportioned, every four years, among the different counties according to the number of electors. Their present number is 100, which is the highest number that the constitution authorizes; 58 being the lowest. The senators are elected for four years, one quarter of them being chosen annually. Their present number is 38; and they cannot exceed this number, nor fall short of 24. The executive power is vested in a governor, who is elected for four years, and is ineligible for the succeeding seven years after the expiration of his term of office. At the election of governor, a lieutenant-governor is also chosen, who is speaker of the senate, and on whom the duties of the governor devolve, in case of his absence or removal. The representatives and one quarter of the members of the senate are elected annually by the people, on the first Monday in August; the governor is elected by the people, every fourth year, at the same time; and he commences the execution of his office on the fourth Tuesday succeeding the day of the commencement of the election at which he is chosen. The polls are kept open three days; and the votes are given openly, or *viva voce*, and not by ballot. The general assembly meets (at Frankfort) annually on the first Monday in November. The constitution grants the right of suffrage to every free male citizen (people of color excepted), who has attained the age of 21 years, and has resided in the state two years, or in the county where he offers his vote, one year, next preceding the election. The judiciary power is vested in a supreme court, styled the court of appeals, and in such inferior courts as the general assembly may, from time to time, erect and establish. The judges of the different courts, and justices of the peace, hold their offices during good behavior.

The salary of the governor is 2,000 dollars.

This state sends 13 representatives to congress.

OHIO.

Length 210 miles; mean breadth, 200 miles: containing 40,000 square miles, and 25,000,000 acres. Between 38° 30′ and 41° 19′ N. latitude; and between 3° 31′ and 7° 41′ W. from Washington. Bounded on the N. by the territory of Michigan, and Lake Erie; E. by Pennsylvania; S. E. by Virginia, from which it is separated by the Ohio; S. by the Ohio, which separates it from Virginia and Kentucky; and W. by Indiana.

TABLE OF THE COUNTIES AND COUNTY TOWNS.

Counties.		Pop. 1830.	Sq. M.	County Towns.	Pop.	Dist. from Columbus.
Adams	*s*	12,278	550	West Union	429	101
Allen	*wm*	578	542	Wapaghkonetta		110
Ashtabula	*ne*	14,584	705	Jefferson	270	191
Athens	*se*	9,763	744	Athens	729	73
Belmont	*e*	28,412	536	St. Clairsville	789	124
Brown	*s*	17,867	492	Georgetown	325	104
Butler	*sw*	27,044	486	Hamilton	1,097	101
Champaign	*wm*	12,130	417	Urbana	1,102	50
Clark	*swm*	13,074	412	Springfield	1,080	43
Clermont	*sw*	20,466	515	Batavia	426	109
Clinton	*sm*	11,292	400	Wilmington	607	67
Columbiana	*e*	35,508	865	New Lisbon	1,138	152
Coschocton	*em*	11,162	562	Coshocton	333	84
Crawford	*nm*	4,778	584	Bucyrus	298	69
Cuyahoga	*ne*	10,360	475	Cleaveland	1,076	138
Dark	*w*	6,203	660	Greenville	160	103
Delaware	*m*	11,523	610	Delaware	532	23
Fairfield	*m*	24,788	540	Lancaster	1,530	28
Fayette	*sm*	8,180	415	Washington	300	45
Franklin	*m*	14,766	520	COLUMBUS	2,437	
Gallia	*s*	9,733	495	Gallipolis	755	108
Geauga	*ne*	15,813	600	Chardon, *township*	881	157
Green	*swm*	15,084	416	Xenia	919	57
Guernsey	*em*	18,036	621	Cambridge	518	83
Hardin	*wm*		500	Hardy		66
Hamilton	*sw*	52,321	400	Cincinnati	24,831	112
Hancock	*nwm*	813	575	Findlay	52	114
Harrison	*e*	20,920	450	Cadiz	820	124
Henry	*nw*	260	474	Damascus		161
Highland	*sm*	16,347	555	Hillsborough	564	74
Hocking	*sm*	4,008	432	Logan	97	47
Holmes	*m*	9,133	400	Millersburg	319	80
Huron	*n*	13,345	840	Norwalk	310	113
Jackson	*s*	5,974	492	Jackson	329	74
Jefferson	*e*	22,489	400	Steubenville	2,937	149
Knox	*m*	17,124	610	Mount Vernon	1,021	45
Lawrence	*s*	5,366	426	Burlington	149	135
Licking	*m*	20,864	666	Newark	999	34
Lorain	*n*	5,696	555	Elyria	668	130
Logan	*wm*	6,442	425	Belle Fontaine	266	62
Madison	*m*	6,190	448	London	249	27
Marion	*m*	6,558	527	Marion	287	47
Medina	*nem*	7,560	473	Medina, *township*	622	111
Meigs	*se*	6,159	405	Chester	164	94
Mercer	*w*	1,110	570	St. Mary's	92	111
Miami	*wm*	12,806	444	Troy	504	78
Monroe	*se*	8,770	563	Woodsfield	157	140
Montgomery	*wm*	24,252	450	Dayton	2,965	66
Morgan	*se*	11,796	500	McConnelsville	267	70
Muskingum	*m*	29,325	664	Zanesville	3,094	59
Paulding	*nw*	160	432			
Perry	*sm*	14,018	402	Somerset	576	46

TABLE OF THE COUNTIES AND COUNTY TOWNS.—*Continued.*

Counties.		Pop. 1830.	Sq. M.	County Towns.	Pop.	Dist. from Columbus.
Pickaway	*m*	15,935	495	Circleville	1,136	26
Pike	*s*	6,024	414	Piketon	271	65
Portage	*ne*	18,827	752	Ravenna, *township*	806	127
Preble	*w*	16,255	432	Eaton	511	92
Putnam	*nw*	230	576	Sugar Grove		148
Richland	*nm*	24,007	900	Mansfield	840	71
Ross	*sm*	24,053	672	Chillicothe	2,846	45
Sandusky	*n*	2,851	656	Lower Sandusky	351	103
Scioto	*s*	8,730	581	Portsmouth	1,064	91
Seneca	*nm*	5,148	546	Tiffin	248	85
Shelby	*wm*	3,671	418	Sydney	240	86
Stark	*em*	26,784	780	Canton	1,257	116
Trumbull	*ne*	26,154	875	Warren	510	157
Tuscarawas	*em*	14,298	654	New Philadelphia	410	107
Union	*em*	3,192	430	Marysville	142	37
Van Wert	*nw*	49	432	Willshire		146
Warren	*swm*	21,493	400	Lebanon	1,157	83
Washington	*se*	11,731	670	Marietta	1,207	106
Wayne	*nm*	23,344	660	Wooster	977	86
Williams	*nw*	377	600	Defiance	52	175
Wood	*nw*	1,095	744	Perrysburg	182	135
	Total	937,679	40,150			

Population at different Periods.

	Population.				
In 1790, about	3,000				
1800,	45,365	Increase from	1790 to	1800,	43,365
1810,	230,760	——	1800	1810,	195,395
1820,	581,434	——	1810	1820,	350,674
1830,	937,637	——	1820	1830,	356,203

The rivers which flow into Lake Erie on the north, are Maumee, Sandusky, Huron, Vermilion, Black, Cuyahoga, Grand, and Ashtabula; those in the south flowing into the Ohio, are the Muskingum, Hockhocking, Little and Great Miami. The Au-Glaize and St. Mary's in the western part of the state, are branches of the Maumee.

The interior and northern parts of the country, bordering on Lake Erie, are generally level, and in some places marshy. Nearly one-third of the eastern and south-eastern part is very hilly and broken. The hills are exceedingly numerous, but they seldom rise into considerable mountains. Immediately upon the banks of the Ohio, and several of its tributaries, are numerous tracts of interval or meadow land, of great fertility. In the interior, on both sides of the Scioto, and on the Great and Little Miami, are perhaps the most extensive bodies of level and rich land in the state. In many parts there are large prairies, particularly on the head waters of the Muskingum and Scioto, and between the Scioto and the two Miamis. Some of these prairies are low and marshy, producing large quantities of coarse grass, from 2 to 5 feet high; some of which is of a tolerably good quality: other prairies are elevated, and are frequently called barrens; not always on account of their sterility, for they are often fertile. The most elevated tracts of country between the rivers, are the wettest and most marshy in the state; and the driest land is that which borders on the various streams of water. Among the forest trees, are oak of various species, maple, hickory, beach, birch, poplar, sycamore, ash, pawpaw, buck-eye, cherry, &c.

Wheat is the staple of the state. Other sorts of grain, various kinds of fruit, grass, hemp, and flax, are extensively cultivated. From 70 to 100 bushels of Indian corn, it is said, have, in many instances, been produced in a year from one acre.

Coal is found in great quantities in the eastern parts. Iron ore has been discovered and wrought pretty extensively in several places, particularly on the south of Licking river, 4 miles west of Zanesville, on Brush creek, and in some other places. Salt springs are found on some of the eastern waters of Muskingum, and on Salt creek, 28 miles south-east of Chillicothe, where there are considerable salt works.

The summers are warm and pretty regular, though somewhat subject to tornadoes. Spring and autumn are very pleasant; and the winters generally mild. In some parts near the marshes and stagnant waters, the inhabitants are subject to the fever and ague; but the climate, generally, is accounted remarkably healthy.

Ohio takes the lead among the western states with regard to manufactures. Some of the most important manufacturing towns are Cincinnati, Zanesville, Steubenville, and Chillicothe.

The building of ships has been commenced in this state for the purpose of carrying its produce to market. These are laden at spring-flood, and descend the rivers in perfect safety to the Atlantic, whence they proceed to the West Indies, or other parts, where they are disposed of, both vessel and cargo. The first ships built here were in 1802, at Marietta. Their frames were almost wholly of black walnut, which is said to be as durable as the live-oak. All the materials for ship-building abound in this country.

The exports from this state consist of flour, corn, hemp, flax, beef, pork, smoked hams of venison, whisky, peach-brandy, and lumber.

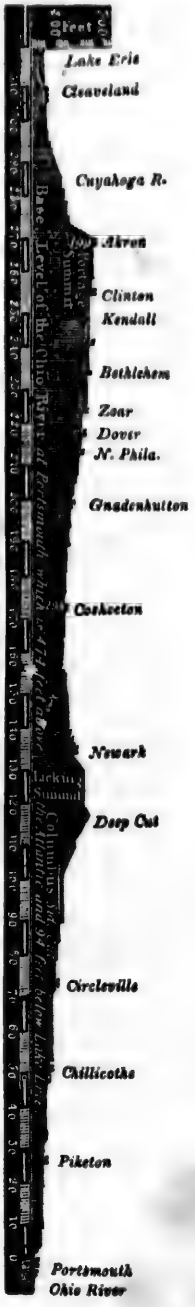
More than half of the exports go to New Orleans; but much is sent to New York and other Atlantic cities.

The Ohio Canal forms a communication between the river Ohio, at Portsmouth, and lake Erie, at Cleaveland, 320 miles in length.

The Miami Canal, which is completed from Cincinnati to Dayton, 65 miles, has 22 locks, and cost $746,000, about $11,000 a mile. It extends through the richest portion of the state, and is the channel of an extensive trade.

The Bank of the United States has an office of discount and deposit at Cincinnati; and under the authority of the state are the following banks, namely, the banks of Chillicothe, Marietta, St. Clairsville, Steubenville, Mount Pleasant, and Canton; Franklin Bank of Columbus, at Columbus; Lancaster Ohio Bank, at Lancaster; Urbana Banking Company, at Urbana; Bank of Scioto, at Portsmouth; and Western Reserve Bank, at Warren.

Education. The principal literary seminaries in this state are the University of Ohio, at Athens; Miami University, at Oxford; Western Reserve Col-



PROFILE VIEW OF THE OHIO CANAL.

lege, at Hudson; Kenyon College, at Gambier; and the Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati.

A system of common schools has been lately introduced by law into this state. "An act to provide for the support and better regulation of common schools" was passed by the legislature in March, 1831, "to take effect and be in force from and after the first day of May" following. This act declares, "that a fund shall be raised in the several counties in the state for the use of common schools, for the instruction of the white youth of every class and grade, without distinction, in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and other necessary branches of education;—that for this purpose there shall be annually levied and assessed upon the *ad valorem* amount of the general list of taxable property in each county of the state, the property of blacks and mulattoes excepted, three fourths of a mill on the dollar; that the trustees of each incorporated township in this state, where the same has not been already done, shall lay off their township into school districts in a manner most convenient for the population." Further provisions are made for carrying the system into effect.

Religious denominations. The Presbyterians in this state have 346 churches, 192 ministers, 11 licentiates, and 22,150 communicants; the Baptists, 14 associations, 240 churches, 140 ministers, and 8,801 communicants; the Methodists, 91 preachers, and 36,064 members; the Lutherans, 37 ministers, and 8,706 communicants; the Associate Presbyterians, 65 congregations, 20 ministers, and 4,225 communicants; the German Reformed, 82 congregations, and 3,750 communicants; the Episcopalians, 16 ministers; the New Jerusalem Church, 4 societies; there are also a considerable number of Friends and Roman Catholics, some Universalists, Unitarians, and Shakers.

The number of periodical papers, in 1831, was estimated at 150.

History. The first permanent settlement of Ohio was commenced at Marietta, in 1788; in 1789, the country was put under a territorial government, and called the Western Territory, which name was afterwards altered to the Territory North-west of the Ohio; and in 1802, it was erected into an independent state.

Constitution and government. The constitution of this state was formed at Chillicothe, in 1802. The Legislative power is vested in a Senate and House of Representatives, which together are styled The General Assembly of the State of Ohio.

The representatives are elected annually on the second Tuesday in October; and they are apportioned among the counties according to the number of white male inhabitants above 21 years of age. Their number cannot be less than 36, nor more than 72. The senators are chosen biennially, and are apportioned according to the number of white male inhabitants of 21 years of age. Their number cannot be less than one third, nor more than one half of the number of representatives.

The executive power is vested in a governor, who is elected by the people for two years, on the second Tuesday in October; and his term of service commences on the first Monday in December.

The general assembly meets annually (at Columbus), on the first Monday in December.

The right of suffrage is granted to all white male inhabitants, above the age of 21 years, who have resided in the state one year next preceding the election, and who have paid, or are charged with, a state or county tax.

The judicial power is vested in a Supreme Court, in courts of common pleas for each county, and such other courts as the legislature may, from time to time, establish. The judges are elected by a joint ballot of both houses of the general assembly for the term of 7 years.

This state sends 19 representatives to congress. Governor's salary, $1,200.

INDIANA.

LENGTH, 250 miles; breadth, 150. Between 37° 47′ and 41° 50′ N. lat. and 7° 45′ and 11° W. lon. Bounded north by Michigan Territory and lake; east by Ohio; south by Ohio river; and west by Illinois.

TABLE OF THE COUNTIES AND COUNTY TOWNS.

Counties.		Pop. 1830.	County Towns.	Dist. from Indianapolis.
Allen	*ne*	1,000	Fort Wayne	141
Bartholomew	*m*	5,480	Columbus	41
Boon	*swm*	622	Thorntown	61
Carroll		1,614	Delphi	88
Cass		1,154	Logansport	113
Clark	*s*	10,719	Charlestown	105
Clay	*w*	1,616	Bowling-Green	69
Clinton		1,423	Frankfort	
Crawford	*s*	3,184	Fredonia	122
Daviess	*swm*	4,512	Washington	106
Dearborn	*se*	14,573	Lawrenceburg	98
Decatur	*sem*	5,854	Greensburg	55
Delaware	*em*	2,372	Muncytown	59
Dubois	*swm*	1,774	Portersville	124
Elkhart		935	Pulaski	
Fayette	*em*	9,112	Connersville	68
Floyd	*se*	6,363	New Albany	121
Fountain	*w*	7,644	Covington	81
Franklin	*se*	10,199	Brookville	70
Gibson	*sw*	5,417	Princeton	141
Greene	*swn*	4,253	Bloomfield	76
Hamilton	*m*	1,750	Noblesville	22
Hancock	*m*	1,569	Greenfield	21
Harrison	*se*	10,288	Corydon	124
Hendricks	*m*	3,967	Danville	20
Henry	*em*	6,498	New Castle	49
Jackson	*sm*	4,894	Brownstown	69
Jefferson	*se*	11,465	Madison	85
Jennings	*sem*	3,950	Vernon	64
Johnson	*m*	4,139	Franklin	20
Knox	*w*	6,557	Vincennes	126
Lawrence	*sm*	9,237	Bedford	73
Madison	*m*	2,442	Andersontown	41
Marion	*m*	7,181	INDIANAPOLIS	
Martin	*sm*	2,010	Mount Pleasant	121
Monroe	*sm*	6,578	Bloomington	51
Montgomery	*wm*	7,386	Crawfordsville	44
Morgan	*m*	5,579	Martinsville	30
Orange	*sm*	7,909	Paoli	94
Owen	*wm*	4,060	Spencer	52
Parke	*w*	7,534	Rockville	68
Perry	*s*	3,378	Rome	143
Pike	*sw*	2,464	Petersburg	119
Posey	*sw*	6,883	Mount Vernon	187
Putnam	*wm*	8,195	Green Castle	42

TABLE OF THE COUNTIES AND COUNTY TOWNS.—*Continued.*

Counties.		Pop. 1830.	County Towns.	Dist. from Indianapolis.
Randolph	*e*	3,912	Winchester	97
Ripley	*sem*	3,957	Versailles	79
Rush	*em*	9,918	Rushville	40
St. Joseph	*n*	287	Tarecoopy	
Scott	*se*	3,097	New Lexington	89
Shelby	*m*	6,294	Shelbyville	30
Spencer	*s*	3,187	Rockport	167
Sullivan	*w*	4,696	Merom	115
Switzerland	*s*	7,111	Vevay	105
Tippecanoe	*nwm*	7,167	Lafayette	70
Union	*e*	7,957	Liberty	77
Vanderburgh	*sw*	2,610	Evansville	170
Vermilion	*w*	5,706	Newport	86
Vigo	*w*	5,737	Terre Haute	83
Wabash	*nwm*		Elk Heart Plain	196
Warren	*w*	2,854	Williamsport	
Warwick	*sw*	2,973	Boonville	187
Washington	*sm*	13,072	Salem	91
Wayne	*e*	18,587	Centerville	63
64 *Total*		341,582		

Population at different Periods.

	Population.					Slaves.
In 1800,	5,641					133
1810,	24,520	Increase from	1800 to	1810,	18,879	237
1820,	147,178	———	1810	1820,	122,658	190
1830,	341,582	———	1820	1830,	194,404	0

Towns. This state has had a rapid increase of inhabitants; yet the greater part of the land within its limits still belongs to the United States. The following, having the population annexed for 1831, are some of the most considerable towns:—New Albany, about 2,500; Madison, about 2,000; Vincennes, about 1,800; Richmond, about 1,500; Indianapolis, about 1,200; Salem, about 1,000.

The principal rivers are the Ohio, Wabash, White River, Whitewater, Tippecanoe, Illinois, Plein, Theakiki, St. Joseph's, and St. Mary's.

There are no mountains in Indiana; the country, however, is more hilly than the territory of Illinois, particularly towards Ohio river. A range of hills, called the Knobs, extends from the falls of the Ohio to the Wabash, in a south-west direction, which in many places produces a broken and uneven surface. North of these hills lie the flat woods, 70 miles wide. Bordering on all the principal streams, except the Ohio, there are strips of bottom and prairie land; both together from 3 to six miles in width. Between the Wabash and lake Michigan, the country is mostly champaign, abounding alternately with wood-lands, prairies, lakes, and swamps.

A range of hills runs parallel with the Ohio, from the mouth of the Great Miami to Blue River, alternately approaching to within a few rods, and receding to the distance of two miles. Immediately below Blue River, the hills disappear, and there is presented to view an immense tract of level land, covered with a heavy growth of timber. North of the Wabash, between Tippecanoe and Ouitanan, the banks of the streams are high, abrupt, and broken, and the land, except the prairies, is well timbered. Between the Plein and Theakiki, the country is flat, wet, and swampy, interspersed with prairies of

an inferior soil. The sources of rivers are generally in swamps or lakes, and the country around them is low, and too wet for cultivation.

There are two kinds of prairies, the river and the upland prairies; the former are bottoms destitute of timber, and are said to exhibit vestiges of former cultivation; the latter are from 30 to 100 feet more elevated, and are far more numerous and extensive. Some of them are not larger than a common field, while others extend farther than the eye can reach. They are usually bounded by heavily timbered forests, and not unfrequently adorned with copses of small trees. In spring and summer, they are covered with a luxuriant growth of grass and fragrant flowers, from 6 to 8 feet high. The soil of these plains is often as deep and fertile as the best bottoms. The prairies bordering on the Wabash are particularly rich. Wells have been dug in them, where the vegetable soil was 22 feet deep, under which was a stratum of fine white sand. The ordinary depth is from 2 to 5 feet.

The principal productions of this state are wheat, Indian corn, rye, oats, barley, buckwheat, potatoes, pulse, beef, pork, butter, whiskey, and peach brandy.

Not far from Big Blue River there is a large cave, the entrance of which is on the side of a hill, that is about 400 feet high. Here are found great quantities of sulphate of magnesia, or Epsom salt, and of nitre, &c.

The climate is generally healthy and pleasant, resembling that of Ohio. The Wabash is frozen over in the winter, so that it may be safely crossed on the ice.

In the southern part of Indiana there is a remarkable cave, which abounds in Epsom salts, and which is thus described by Mr. Adams.—"The hill in which it is situated is about 400 feet high from the base to the most elevated point, and the prospect to the south-east, in a clear day, is exceedingly fine, commanding an extensive view of the hills and valleys bordering on Big Blue River. The top of the hill is covered principally with oak and chestnut. The side to the south-east is mantled with cedar. The entrance is about mid-way from the base to the summit, and the surface of the cave preserves in general about that elevation; although I must acknowledge this to be conjectural, as no experiments have been made with a view to ascertain the fact. It is probably owing to this middle situation of the cave, that it is much drier than is common.

"After entering the cave by an aperture 12 or 15 feet wide, and in height, in one place, 3 or 4 feet, you descend with easy and gradual steps into a large and spacious room, which continues about a quarter of a mile, varying in height from 8 to 30 feet, and in breadth from 10 to 20. In this distance the roof is in some places arched, in others a plane, and in one place it resembles the inside view of the roof of a house. At the distance above named, the cave forks, but the right hand fork soon terminates, while the left rises by a flight of rocky stairs, nearly 10 feet high, into another story, and pursues a course at this place nearly south-east. Here the roof commences a regular arch, the height of which from the floor varies from 5 to 8 feet, and the width of the cave from 6 to 12 feet, which continues to what is called the 'creeping-place,' from the circumstance of having to crawl 10 or 12 feet into the next large room. From this place to the pillar, a distance of about one mile and a quarter, the visitor finds an alternate succession of large and small rooms, variously decorated; sometimes travelling on a pavement, or climbing over huge piles of rocks, detached from the roof by some convulsion of nature. The aspect of this large and stately white column, as it heaves in sight from the dim reflection of the torches, is grand and impressive. Visitors have seldom pushed their inquiries further than 200 or 300 yards beyond this pillar. This column is about 15 feet in diameter, from 20 to 30 feet high, and regularly reeded from the top to the bottom."

Education. A college has been established at Bloomington: it has a philosophical and a chemical apparatus, and a foundation has been laid for a respectable library. One 36th part of the public lands has been appropriated for the support of schools.

There are 20 periodical papers published in this state.

Religious denominations. The Baptists in this state have 11 associations, 181 churches, 127 ministers, and 6,513 communicants; the Methodists, 34 preachers, and 13,794 members; the Presbyterians, about 50 churches and 20 ministers.

History. Vincennes was settled about the beginning of the last century by French emigrants from Canada, and long remained a solitary village. Few settlements were made in the country by citizens of the United States till the end of the century. In 1801, Indiana was erected into a territorial government, and, in 1816, into a state. It has been settled chiefly by emigrants from the eastern and middle states, and has had a rapid growth.

Constitution and government. The executive power is vested in a governor, who is elected by the people for a term of three years, and may be once re-elected. At every election of governor, a lieutenant-governor is also chosen, who is president of the senate, and on whom, in case of the death, resignation, or removal of the governor, the powers and duties of that office devolve.

The legislative authority is vested in a general assembly, consisting of a senate, the members of which are elected for three years, and a house of representatives, elected annually. The number of representatives can never be less than 36, nor more than 100; and they are apportioned among the several counties according to the number of white male inhabitants above 21 years of age. The number of senators, who are apportioned in like manner, cannot be less than one third nor more than one half of the number of representatives.

The representatives and one third of the members of the senate, are elected annually on the first Monday in August; and the governor is chosen on the same day, every third year. The general assembly meets annually (at Indianapolis) on the first Monday in December. The right of suffrage is granted to all male citizens of the age of 21 years or upwards, who may have resided in the state one year immediately preceding an election. The judiciary power is vested in one supreme court, in circuit courts, and in such other inferior courts as the general assembly may establish. The supreme court consists of three judges; and each of the circuit courts consists of a president and two associate judges. The judges are all appointed for the term of 7 years. The judges of the supreme court are appointed by the governor, with the consent of the senate; the presidents of the circuit courts, by the legislature; and the associate judges are elected by the people.

The salary of the governor is 1000 dollars.

This state sends 7 representatives to congress.

ILLINOIS.

Length, 350 miles; breadth, 180: between 37° and 42° 30′ N. latitude, and 10° 20′ and 14° 21′ W. longitude. It contains 50,000 square miles, and nearly 40,000,000 acres. Bounded on the north by the North-Western Territory. East by lake Michigan, Indiana, and the river Wabash. South by the Ohio, which separates it from Kentucky; and west, in its whole extent, by the Mississippi, which separates it from Missouri, and the Missouri Territory.

TABLE OF THE COUNTIES AND COUNTY TOWNS.

Counties.		Population.	County Towns.	Dist. from Vandalia.
Adams	*w*	2,186	Quincy	193
Alexander	*s*	1,390	America	181
Bond	*wm*	3,124	Greenville	20
Calhoun	*w*	1,090	Gilead	126
Clark	*e*	3,940	Clark C. H.	86
Clay	*em*	755	Maysville	46
Clinton	*sm*	2,330	Carlyle	30
Crawford	*e*	3,113	Palestine	118
Edgar	*e*	4,071	Paris	106
Edwards	*e*	1,649	Albion	92
Fayette	*m*	2,704	VANDALIA	
Franklin	*s*	4,081	Frankfort	102
Fulton	*nm*		Fulton C. H.	133
Henry	*n*	2,156	Middletown	
Knox	*nm*		Knox C. H.	188
Gallatin	*se*	7,407	Equality	137
Green	*w*	7,664	Carrollton	106
Hamilton	*se*	2,620	McLeanborough	93
Hancock	*w*	484	Venus	133
Jackson	*sw*	1,827	Brownsville	127
Jefferson	*sm*	2,555	Mount Vernon	65
Jo-Daviess	*nw*	2,111	Galena	326
Johnson	*s*	1,596	Vienna	167
Lawrence	*e*	3,661	Lawrenceville	84
Macaupin	*m*	1,989	Carlinville	95
McLean			Bloomington	
Macon	*wm*	1,122	Decatur	70
Madison	*w*	6,229	Edwardsville	55
Marion	*sm*	2,021	Salem	26
Mercer	*nw*	26		
Monroe	*w*	2,119	Waterloo	99
Montgomery	*m*	2,950	Hillsborough	28
Morgan	*wm*	12,709	Jacksonville	115
Macdonough	*wm*	2,050	Macomb	
Schuyler	*wm*		Rushville	172
Peoria	*nm*	1,309	Peoria	43
Putnam	*n*		Hennepin	
Perry	*sm*	1,215	Pinckneyville	129
Pike	*w*	2,393	Atlas	148
Pope	*se*	3,323	Golconda	160
Randolph	*sw*	4,436	Kaskaskia	95
St. Clair	*w*	7,092	Belleville	71
Sangamon	*m*	12,960	Springfield	79
Shelby	*m*	2,973	Shelbyville	40
Tazewell	*m*	4,716	Mackinaw	149
Union	*sw*	3,239	Jonesborough	154
Vermilion	*e*	5,836	Danville	150
Wabash	*e*	2,709	Mount Carmel	109
Warren	*nw*	307	Warren	
Washington	*sm*	1,674	Nashville	
Wayne	*sem*	2,562	Fairfield	69
White	*se*	6,091	Carmi	94
52	*Total*	157,575, of whom 746 are slaves.		

Population at different Periods.

	Population.		Slaves.
In 1810,	12,282		168
1820,	55,211	Increase from 1810 to 1820, 42,929	917
1830,	157,575	—— 1820 1830, 102,364	746

Illinois was admitted into the Union in 1818, and contained that year, by enumeration, 35,220 inhabitants.

The Mississippi, Ohio, and Wabash form about two thirds of the whole boundary of this state. The other most considerable rivers are the Illinois, Kaskaskia, Muddy, Saline, Little Wabash, Michilimackinack, Crow Meadow, Rainy, Vermilion, Mine, Spoon, Rocky, and Sangamoin.

The peninsula between the Mississippi and Illinois rivers, has been surveyed for military bounty lands. Congress appropriated for this object 3,500,000 acres; and the surface actually surveyed amounts to an area about equal to 240 townships, each 6 miles square; equal to 8,640 square miles, or 5,530,000 acres, nearly. It was necessary that the number surveyed should exceed the number appropriated, as the act of congress provides that the several portions granted shall be fit for cultivation. These lands are described as being very good.

The southern and middle parts of the state are for the most part level. The banks of the Illinois and Kaskaskia, in some places, present a sublime and picturesque scenery. Several of their tributary streams have excavated for themselves deep and frightful gulfs, particularly those of the Kaskaskia, whose banks near the junction of Big Hill Creek, present a perpendicular front of solid lime-stone 140 feet high. The north-western part of the territory is a hilly, broken country, though there are no high mountains. The climate resembles that of Indiana and Ohio. The low and wet lands in the southern part are unhealthy.

The soil has been divided into six distinct kinds. 1. Bottom land, bearing a heavy growth of honey locust, pecan, black-walnut, beach, sugar maple, buck-eye, pawpaw, grape vines, &c. This land is of the first quality, and is found in greater or less quantities on all the considerable rivers. It is of inexhaustible fertility, and is annually cultivated without manure. 2. Newly formed land, found at the mouths and confluences of rivers. It produces sycamore, cotton wood, water maple, water ash, elm, willow, oak, &c. There are many thousand acres of this land at the mouth of the Wabash, and at the confluence of the Ohio with the Mississippi. It is annually inundated, and is unhealthy. 3. Dry prairies, approaching the rivers and bordering on the bottom land, from 30 to 100 feet higher, and from 1 to 10 miles wide. These prairies are destitute of trees, except where they are intersected by streams of water and occasional tracts of woodland. It has been estimated that as much as two thirds of the whole state consists of open prairie. The dry prairie has a black rich soil, well adapted to purposes of agriculture, and is covered with rank grass. 4. Wet prairie, found remote from streams, or at their sources. This is generally cold and unproductive, abounding with swamps and ponds, covered with tall coarse grass. 5. Land covered with timber, moderately hilly, well watered, and of a rich soil. 6. Hills, of a sterile soil and destitute of timber, or covered with stinted oaks and pines.

The prevailing forest tree in Illinois is oak, of which as many as 13 or 14 different species have been enumerated. Honey locust, black-walnut, mulberry, plum, sugar maple, black locust, elm, bass wood, beach, buck-eye, hackberry, coffee nut, sycamore, spice wood, sassafras, black and white haws, crab-apple, wild cherry, cucumber, and pawpaw, are found in their congenial soils throughout the state. White pine is found on the head branches of the Illinois.

Copper and lead are found in several parts of the state. Coal has been dis-

covered in several places, on the Big Muddy in great quantities near Brownsville, on the Kaskaskia near the town of that name, near the town of Edwardsville on the Illinois, 50 miles above Illinois lake, and in other places. Salt water is found in several places sufficient to furnish immense quantities of salt. The famous salt works belonging to the United States are in the vicinity of Shawneetown. Iron ore has also been discovered.

Sulphur springs, chalybeate springs, and very strong impregnations of pure sulphurate of magnesia or Epsom salts, abound in different parts.

In the southern part of the state a number of sections of land have been reserved from sale on account of the silver ore which they are supposed to contain.

The lead mines in the vicinity of Galena, are very extensive and valuable. The mineral has been found in every portion of a tract of more than 50 miles in extent in every direction, and is supposed to occupy a territory of more than twice that extent. The ore lies in beds, or horizontal strata, varying in thickness from one inch to several feet. It yields 75 per cent. of pure lead.

The staple productions of Illinois are Indian corn, wheat, potatoes, beef, pork, horses, tobacco, and lead. The castor bean is raised, and oil is manufactured from it, but not in large quantities. Good cotton is produced for home consumption, and is manufactured extensively in the families of farmers into coarse fabrics, for domestic uses. Hemp, flax, and silk-worms succeed well. Apples, peaches, pears, plums, cherries, grapes, gooseberries, and currants arrive at great perfection. The wild fruits are grapes, plums, cherries, gooseberries, mulberries, crab-apples, persimmons, blackberries, raspberries, and strawberries.

Internal improvement.

A canal has been projected (not yet commenced) to unite lake Michigan with the river Illinois, and the national government has made a liberal donation of land in aid of the design. The length will be about 70 miles; and the cost is estimated at $800,000.

Laborers are now employed in the construction of that part of the great National Road, which extends from the town of Vandalia to the eastern boundary of Indiana, near Terre Haute. The length of this part is 90 miles, and the road is so straight that its length is not so much as a mile greater than the distance by a right line between the two extreme points.

The Cave in Rock, or House of Nature, on the Ohio below Shawneetown, is regarded as a great curiosity, and was formerly a rendezvous of robbers.

Education.

A college has been recently established at Jacksonville, and land to the amount of 998,374 acres has been given for the support of schools; but no system of general education has yet been organized in Illinois.

Religious denominations.

The Baptists in this state have 6 associations, 80 churches, 69 ministers, and 2,432 communicants; the Methodists, 45 preachers, and 8,859 members; the Presbyterians, 24 churches, 13 ministers, and 492 communicants.

History.

One of the earliest settlements of the French in the Mississippi valley was made at Kaskaskia, in the latter part of the 17th century. Almost all the settlements that have been formed by the citizens of the United States, have been begun since 1800. In 1809, Illinois was erected into a territorial government, and in 1818, into a state.

Constitution and government.

The legislative power is vested in a General Assembly, consisting of a Senate, the members of which are elected for four years; and a House of Representatives, elected biennially. The number of representatives shall not be less than 27, nor more than 36, until the number of inhabitants within the state shall amount to 100,000; and the number of senators shall never be less than one third, nor more than one half of the number of representatives."

The executive power is vested in a governor, who is elected by the people for four years; and he is not eligible for more than four years in any term of eight years. At the election of governor, a lieutenant-governor is also chosen,

who is speaker of the senate; and on whom, in case the governor vacates his office, the duties of governor devolve.

The representatives and one half of the senators are elected biennially on the first Monday in August; and the governor is chosen, every fourth year, at the same time. The general assembly meets every other year, (at Vandalia), on the first Monday in December next following the election; and the governor is authorized to convene it, on extraordinary occasions, at other times.

All white male inhabitants, above the age of 21 years, having resided in the state six months next preceding an election, have the rights of electors.

The judicial power is vested in a supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the general assembly may establish. The judges are appointed by a joint ballot of both branches of the general assembly, and hold their offices during good behavior.

The salary of the governor is 1000 dollars.

This state sends 3 representatives to congress.

MISSOURI.

Length, 270 miles; breadth, 220. It contains 60,000 square miles, and 38,000,000 acres. Between 36°, and 40° 30′ N. latitude, and between 11° 17′ and 17° 30′ W. longitude. Bounded north and west by the Missouri Territory; east and north-east by the Mississippi, which separates it from Illinois. South-east by the Mississippi, which separates it from Kentucky and Tennessee. South by Arkansas Territory.

TABLE OF THE COUNTIES AND COUNTY TOWNS.

Counties.		Population.	County Towns.	Distance from Jefferson City.
Boon	*m*	8,889	Columbia	56
Callaway	*m*	6,102	Fulton	32
Cape Girardeau	*se*	7,430	Jackson	208
Chariton	*nm*	1,776	Chariton	79
Clay	*nw*	5,342	Liberty	190
Cole	*m*	3,006	Jefferson City	
Cooper	*m*	6,019	Boonville	51
Crawford		1,709	Little Piney	98
Franklin	*em*	3,484	Union	79
Gasconade	*m*	1,548	Gasconade	47
Howard	*m*	10,844	Fayette	65
Jackson	*w*	2,822	Independence	177
Jefferson	*e*	2,586	Herculaneum	164
Lafayette	*w*	2,921	Lexington	138
Lincoln	*e*	4,060	Troy	97
Madison		2,371	Fredericktown	170
Marion	*ne*	4,839	Palmyra	190
Monroe			Monroe C. H.	129
Montgomery	*em*	3,900	Lewistown	67
New Madrid	*se*	2,351	New Madrid	278
Perry	*e*	3,377	Perryville	187
Pike	*ne*	6,122	Bowling Green	132
Ralls	*ne*	4,346	New London	167
Randolph	*nm*	2,962	Randolph	96
Ray	*n*	2,657	Richmond	149

TABLE OF THE COUNTIES AND COUNTY TOWNS.—*Continued.*

Counties.		Population.	County Towns.	Distance from Jefferson City.
St. Charles	*e*	4,322	St. Charles	123
St. François	*sem*	2,386	Farmington	152
St. Genevieve	*e*	2,182	St. Genevieve	168
St. Louis	*e*	14,907	St. Louis	134
Saline	*nm*	2,893	Walnut Farm	85
Scott	*se*	2,136	Benton	236
Washington	*em*	6,797	Potosi	127
Wayne		3,254	Greenville	200
33	*Total*	140,074, of whom 24,990 are slaves.		

Population at different Periods.

	Population.		Slaves.
In 1810,	19,833		3,011
1820,	66,586		
[1824,	80,677]	Increase from 1810 to 1820, 46,753	10,222
1830,	140,074	—— 1820 1830, 73,488	24,990

A great proportion of the land in this state is of the richest kind, producing corn, wheat, rye, oats, flax, hemp, and tobacco, in great abundance. The lands bordering on the Missouri, are exceedingly rich. They consist of a stratum of black alluvial soil of unknown depth. As you recede from the banks of the rivers, the land rises, passing sometimes gradually, and sometimes abruptly into elevated barrens, flinty ridges, and rocky cliffs. A portion of the state is, therefore, unfit for cultivation, but this part of the state is rich in mineral treasures. The land is either very fertile or very poor; it is either bottom land, or cliff, either prairie or barren; there is very little of an intermediate quality. The climate is remarkably serene and temperate, and very favorable to health.

The most remarkable feature in Missouri is its lead mines, which are probably the most extensive on the globe. They occupy a district between 37° and 38° N. lat. and between 89° and 92° W. long. extending from the head waters of St. Francis river in a north-west direction, to the Merrimack, a distance of 70 miles in length, and about 45 miles in breadth. They cover an area of more than 3,000 square miles. The ore is of the richest and purest kind, and exists in quantities sufficient to supply all the demands of the United States, and allow a large surplus for exportation.

Quantity of Lead made at U. S. Lead Mines annually, from 1821 to 1831.

	Fever River.	Missouri.	Total.
lbs. of lead made from 1821 to 30 Sept. 1823	835,130	. . .	335,130
do. for the year ending 30 Sept. 1824	175,220	. . .	175,220
do. do. do. 1825	664,530	386,590	1,051,120
do. do. do. 1826	958,842	1,374,962	2,333,804
do. do. do. 1827	5,182,180	910,380	6,092,560
do. do. do. 1828	11,105,810	1,205,920	12,311,730
do. do. do. 1829	13,343,150	1,198,160	14,541,310
do. do. do. 1830	8,323,998	8,060	8,332,058
do. do. do. 1831	6,381,900	67,180	6,449,080
Total,	46,470,820	5,151,252	51,622,072

Operations of the Lead Mines, for the year ending September 30, 1831.

	Fever River.	Missouri.	Total.
Pounds of lead made	6,381,900	67,180	6,449,030
*Pounds of lead which have accrued as rent	319,095	3,359	322,454
Rents remaining due 30th September, 1830	124,736	. . .	124,736
Total rents due in the year ending 30th September, 1831	443,831	3,359	447,190
Pounds of lead received as rent in 1831 . .	271,627	3,359	274,986
Rents remaining due the 30th Sept. 1831 .	172,204	. . .	172,204

* Rents reduced from 10 to 5 per cent. on the amount of lead made, by order of the Secretary of War, January 15th, 1830.

Besides the great rivers Mississippi and Missouri, this state is watered by various others of considerable magnitude. The largest are the Osage, Grand, Chariton, Gasconade, Merrimac or Maramec, Washita, and St. Francis. The Osage is a large river, navigable for boats 660 miles.

Steamboat navigation from St. Louis.

St. Louis is 1200 miles, by the course of the river, above New Orleans, and is, next to that city, the largest and most commercial town on the Mississippi. In the summer of 1831, there were six steamboats regularly employed between St. Louis and New Orleans. A trip from one place to the other and back again usually occupies 24 days; the shortest time in which one was ever made, 18 days. The usual fare for cabin passengers descending, $20; ascending, $25; for deck passengers, $5 either way. Freight per 1000lbs. descending, 37½ cents; ascending, 62½ cents.

From St. Louis to Louisville, 630 miles: 6 boats regularly running, in 1831: usual time of a trip 10 or 11 days; the passage one way usually being somewhat more than three days; fare of cabin passengers about $15, either way; deck passengers, $4: freight about 25 cents per 100lbs. One boat also ran regularly to Cincinnati, 150 miles above Louisville.

From St. Louis to Fever River, about 480 miles: 3 steamboats regularly employed in 1831: time occupied by a trip, about 10 days: fare for passengers ascending, $15; descending, $9. The route of one of the boats occasionally extended to St. Peter's River, 400 miles further up.

In 1831, two boats were employed in running from St. Louis up the Missouri to Franklin, 200 miles, and to Fort Leavenworth, 200 miles further: freight to Franklin 75 cents per 100lbs., and to Fort Leavenworth from $1.25 to $1.50: from Franklin down, 25 cents per 100lbs.

From St. Louis to Pekin, on Illinois river, 180 miles: two or three boats regularly employed in 1831. Steamboats come occasionally to St. Louis from Pittsburg and other places.

Education.

St. Louis College and another seminary at a place called Bois Brule Bottom, in the southern part of the state, both Catholic institutions, are the most considerable literary seminaries in Missouri. A portion of the public lands have been granted by congress for the support of schools; but no provision for education has been made by the legislature of the state, except the passing of some laws relating to the lands granted by congress.

Religious denominations.

The Baptists in this state have 9 associations, 111 churches, 67 ministers, and 3,955 communicants; the Methodists, 23 preachers and 3,403 members; the Presbyterians, 17 churches, 10 ministers, and 605 communicants; the Roman Catholics, a considerable number of churches and priests; the Episcopalians, 3 ministers.

There are 12 periodical papers in the state.

There is a branch of the United States Bank at St. Louis, which is the only bank in the state.

The constitution of this state was formed at St. Louis, in 1820. The legislative power was vested in a General Assembly, consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The representatives are chosen every second year. Every county is entitled to at least one representative; but the whole number can never exceed 100. The senators are elected for four years, the seats of one half being vacated every second year. The constitutional number is, not less than 14, nor more than 33. They are chosen by districts, and are apportioned according to the number of free white inhabitants. The elections for representatives and senators are held biennially on the first Monday in August. Constitution and government.

The executive power is vested in a governor, who is elected for four years, on the first Monday in August; and he is ineligible for the next four years after the expiration of his term of service.

At the time of the election of governor, a lieutenant-governor is also chosen, who is, by virtue of his office, president of the senate.

The legislature meets every second year (at the City of Jefferson,) on the first Monday in November.

The right of suffrage is granted to every white male citizen, who has attained the age of 21 years, and has resided in the state one year before an election, the last three months thereof being in the county or district in which he offers his vote.

The judicial power is vested in a supreme court, in a chancellor, circuit courts, and such other inferior tribunals as the general assembly may, from time to time, establish.

The judges are appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate; and they hold their offices during good behavior, but not beyond the age of 65 years.

The governor's salary is 1500 dollars.

This state sends two representatives to congress.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The District of Columbia is a tract of country, 10 miles square, on both sides of Potomac river, 120 miles from its mouth. It was ceded to the United States by Maryland and Virginia in 1790, and in 1800 became the seat of the general government. It is under the immediate government of congress.

Counties.	Population.	Chief Towns.
Alexandria,	9,608	Alexandria.
Washington,	30,250	Washington.
Total,	39,858	

Population at different Periods.

	Population.				Slaves.
In 1800,	14,093				3,244
1810,	24,023	Increase from 1800 to 1810,		9,930	5,395
1820,	33,039	——— 1810	1820,	9,016	6,377
1830,	39,858	——— 1820	1830,	6,819	6,056

The surface of the District of Columbia is generally very pleasantly diversified by hill and dale. The soil, in its natural state, is sterile. The climate is esteemed very healthy. The latitude of the Capitol is 38° 52′ 45″ north, and within a very small fraction, 77° west from London. The mean temperature about 55° Fahrenheit; similar to that of Philadelphia, Wilmington, Baltimore, and Richmond.

The situation of the District is such that it has become the centre of a very extensive commerce. The quantity of flour and other domestic produce, brought

down the Potomac annually, is very considerable. The principal shipping interest of this district centres at Alexandria, but extensive business is also done at Georgetown. The amount of exports in 1830 was 753,973 dollars, and the shipping about 21,750 tons. At the junction of the east branch with the Potomac, the United States have a navy-yard, to which vessels of the largest tonnage can ascend.

There are three colleges in the District: Columbia College, a seminary chiefly under the direction of the Baptist denomination, is situated near Washington; Georgetown College, a Roman Catholic institution, at Georgetown; and an Episcopal Theological Seminary in the vicinity of Alexandria.

The number of banks in 1831 was 10, including a branch of the United States Bank at Washington.

Religious denominations. The Baptists in this district have 18 churches, 10 ministers, and 1,658 communicants; the Presbyterians, 9 churches, 11 ministers, 5 licentiates, and 996 communicants; the Methodists, 1,400 members; and the Episcopalians, 5 ministers; the Catholics, several churches; the Unitarians, 1 minister.

FLORIDA.

Florida is bounded north by Georgia and Alabama, east by the Atlantic, south and south-west by the gulf of Mexico, and west by Alabama.

TABLE OF THE COUNTIES AND COUNTY TOWNS.

	Counties.		Pop.	County Towns.	Dist. from Tallahassee.
West Florida.	Escambia	*nw*	3,386	Pensacola	242
	Jackson			Marianna	77
	Walton	*w*	6,092	Alaqua	161
	Washington	*m*		Holmes' Valley	121
Middle Florida.	Gadsden	*nm*	4,894	Quincy	23
	Hamilton	*nm*	553	Miccotown	
	Jefferson	*nm*	3,312	Monticello	29
	Leon	*nm*	6,493	TALLAHASSEE	
	Madison		525	Hickstown	
East Florida.	Alachua	*m*	2,204	Dell's	178
	Duvall	*ne*	1,970	Jacksonville	252
	Mosquito		733	Timoka	
	Nassau	*ne*	1,511	Fernandina	313
	St. John's	*e*	2,535	St. Augustine	292
S. Florida.	Monroe	*s*	517	Key West	
15	*Total*		34,723, of whom 15,510 are slaves.		

The surface of Florida is in general level and not much elevated above the sea. It is intersected by numerous ponds, lakes, and rivers, particularly the St. John's river, which runs through nearly the whole length of the Peninsula from south to north. A quarry of stone commences at the island of Anastasia, and extends to the south, not exceeding three miles in width. The stone is a concretion of shells; it is soft when the quarry is first opened, but becomes hard upon exposure to the air, and is of excellent use in building. The southern part of the peninsula is a mere marsh, and terminates at Cape Sable in heaps of sharp rocks, interspersed with a scattered growth of shrubby pines. The gulf stream setting along the coast has here worn away the land, forming those islands, keys and rocks, known by the general name of Martyrs and

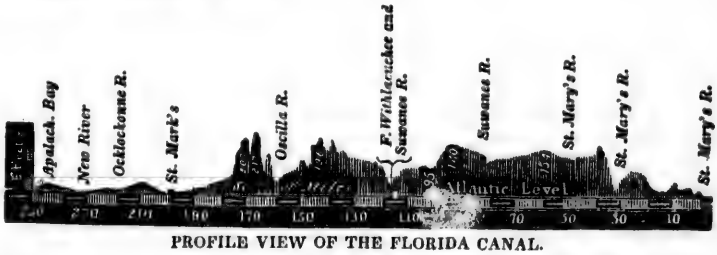
Pinerais, and by the Spaniards called cayos, between which and the mainland is a navigable channel. These islands contain some settlements and many good harbors. The eddies which set towards the shore from the gulf stream cause many shipwrecks on this part of the coast, furnishing employment to the Bahama wreckers. The rivers and coasts of Florida yield a variety of fish, among which are the sheepshead, mullet, trout, and bass, and abundance of shell-fish, as oysters, shrimps, crabs, &c. The soil of Florida is in some parts, especially on the banks of the rivers, equal to any in the world; in other parts, it is indifferent; and there are large tracts which are represented to be of little value. The country, however, has been but imperfectly explored, and few agricultural experiments have been made. Much of the land, which, on a superficial view, has been supposed to be not worth cultivating, it is believed may be turned to very profitable account. Owing to its proximity to the sea on both sides, this peninsula has a milder climate than the country to the west of it, in the same latitude. The productions are corn, rice, potatoes, cotton, hemp, olives, oranges, and other tropical fruits, and it is supposed that coffee and the sugar cane will flourish here. The pine barrens produce grass, which supports an immense number of cattle. The forests yield fine live-oak, pitch, tar, and turpentine, and lumber has been exported for nearly a century. Among the most fertile lands are Forbes' Purchase, and the Alachua Savannah, The climate, from October to June, is generally salubrious: but the months of July, August, and September, are extremely hot and uncomfortable; and during this season, fevers are prevalent. At St. Augustine, however, the climate is delightful, and this place is the resort of invalids.

The principal rivers are St. John's, Apalachicola, Suwanee, St. Mark's, Oclockonne, and Connecuh.

The lakes are Macaca, and Lake George.

The principal bays are Pensacola, St. Rosa, Apalachie, Tampa, Charlotte Harbor, and Chatham Bay.

The Florida canal extends from the mouth of the river St. Mary's, to Apalachie Bay; length, 250 miles.



PROFILE VIEW OF THE FLORIDA CANAL.

The capes are Cannaveral, Florida, Sable, Romans, and St. Blas.

The chief towns are Pensacola, St. Augustine, Jacksonville, and Tallahassee, the capital.

The bank of Florida is at Tallahassee, and the only one in the Territory.

The salary of the governor is 2,500 dollars.

MICHIGAN TERRITORY.

LENGTH, 250 miles; breadth, 135: containing 33,950 square miles, and 21,600,000 acres. Between 41° 31′ and 45° 40′ N. lat.; and between 5° 12′ and 10° W. lon. from Washington. Bounded on the north by the straits of Michilimackinac; east by lakes Huron, St. Clair, and Erie, and their waters; south by Ohio and Indiana; and west by lake Michigan.

TABLE OF THE COUNTIES AND COUNTY TOWNS.

Counties.		Population.	County Towns.	Distance fr. Detroit.
Berrien		323	Niles	179
Cass		928	Edwardsburg	169
Jackson			Jacksonopolis	88
Lenawee	*s*	1,491	Tecumseh	63
Macomb	*se*	2,414	Mount Clemens	26
Michilimackinac	*n*	877	Mackinac	321
Monroe	*se*	3,187	Monroe	36
Oakland	*sem*	4,910	Pontiac	26
St. Clair	*e*	1,115	St. Clair	59
St. Joseph		1,313	White Pigeon Prairie	
Van Buren		5		
Washtenaw	*sm*	4,042	Ann Arbor	42
Wayne	*se*	4,565	DETROIT	
Detroit, *city*		2,222		
Counties west of Lake Michigan, which are under its government.				
Brown		964	Menomonie	
Chippewa		625	Sault de Ste. Marie	356
Crawford		692	Prairie du Chien	598
Iowa		1,589	Helena	
17	*Total*	31,260, of whom 27 are slaves.		

Michigan territory is a large peninsula, something resembling a triangle, with its base resting upon Ohio and Indiana. Three quarters of its extent are surrounded by the great lakes Huron and Michigan. It is generally a level country, having no mountains, and not many elevations that might properly be called hills. The centre of the peninsula is table land, elevated, however, not many feet above the level of the lakes, and sloping inwards.

The eastern parts of this territory, from various circumstances, became first settled. Within the few last years a great mass of emigrants have begun to spread themselves over this fine and fertile country. Situated, as it is, between the west, the south, and the east, with greater facilities for extensive inland water communication than any other country on the globe, with a fertile soil, of which millions of acres are fit for the plow, with a healthful climate, and with a concurrence of circumstances inviting northern population, there can be no doubt that it will soon take its place as a state, and rival its western sister states. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, barley, buckwheat, potatoes, turnips, peas, apples, pears, plums, cherries, and peaches are raised easily and in abundance. It is a country more favorable to cultivated grasses than the western country. In short, it is peculiarly fitted for northern farmers. No inland country, according to its age, population, and circumstances, has a greater trade. A number of steamboats and lake vessels are constantly plying in this trade, which is with Mackinack, Detroit, Chicago, and Ohio. The amount of foreign exports, in 1831, was $53,290.

The climate of this region, in consequence of its being level and peninsular, and surrounded on all sides but the south with such immense bodies of water, is more temperate and mild than could be expected from its latitude. The southern parts have mild winters, and the spring opens as early as in any part of the United States in the same latitude: the position of the northern parts must subject it to a Canadian temperature. The winter commences here early in November, and does not terminate until the end of March. At Detroit, in 1818, the mean heat of January was 24°, and in 1820, the mean heat

of July was 69°, of December 27°. At Mackinack, the most northern settlement in the United States, the mean heat of October was 45°; of November 32°; and of December 21°.

Religious denominations.

The Methodists in this territory have 11 preachers and 675 members; the Presbyterians, 6 churches and 6 ministers; the Episcopalians, 5 ministers; the Baptists, 1 association, 2 ministers, and 187 communicants; the Roman Catholics, several priests.

The governor's salary is 2,000 dollars.

History.

Detroit, the capital of Michigan, was settled by the French about the year 1670. In 1805, the country was erected by the congress of the United States into a separate territorial government; in 1812, it was taken by the British under general Brock; and in 1813, it was recovered by the army of the United States under general Harrison.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORY.

Nearly 500 miles in length, and 400 in breadth. Between 42° 30', and 49° N. latitude, and 10° 31', and 18° 30' W. longitude from Washington. Bounded east by Lake Michigan; north by Lake Superior and the British possessions; west by the Mississippi, and a line drawn from its source to the northern boundary, which separates it from Missouri Territory. The most accurate account of this country is to be found in Long's Second Expedition. It is generally a hilly country, with the exception of extensive level prairies At the western extremity of Lake Superior are the Cabotian Mountains; and near the mineral district the Smoky Mountains. In some of its features, this country resembles Missouri Territory; but has greater proportions covered with wood. The chief rivers, except the Mississippi, are Ouisconsin river, Fox, Chippeway, St. Croix, Rum, St. Francis, and Savanna of the Mississippi; Grand Portage, Ontonagon, Montreal, Mauvaise, Bois Brule, St. Louis, and nearly 50 smaller streams are waters of Lake Superior. Riviere la Pluie falls into the Lake of the Woods. None of the lake rivers have a course of more than 150 miles, and few more than 50 miles.

The largest river of the Mississippi in this Territory, is Ouisconsin, which rises in the northern interior of the country, and interlocks with the Montreal of Lake Superior. It has a course of between 3 and 400 miles, with a shallow and rapid current, which is, however, generally boatable in good stages of the water, and is 800 yards wide at its mouth. There is a portage of only half a mile between this and Fox river. It is over a level prairie, across which, from river to river there is a water communication for periagues in high stages of the water.

This is a fine region for hunters. In the upper part of the country, buffaloes, elk, bears and deer are common. Beavers, otters, and muskrats are taken for

their furs. The trappers and savages roam over immense prairies in pursuit of their objects. In some parts of it the soil is fertile. White and yellow pine, and white birch are common among the forest trees. All the water-courses, ponds, and marshes are covered with wild rice, which constitutes a considerable part of the nourishment of the inhabitants. The head waters of the Mississippi are estimated to be 1,330 feet above the level of the sea.

It is a country abundant in minerals. In it are found great quantities of the *terre verte*, or green earth, lead, copper and iron. The lead-mine district is in the lower part of the country, between Rock river and the Ouisconsin. On Fever river are the chief establishments of the present miners, and the mines are probably as rich and as abundant as any in the world. It has been asserted, for half a century, that great quantities of native copper are found along the northern shore of Lake Superior. On the Ontonagon are great quantities of pure copper in detached masses. A single mass is estimated to weigh 3,000 pounds. More recent and intelligent travellers have not realized the expectations that have been raised in respect to finding this metal. But lead and iron are found in various places; and sufficient indications of the existence of mines of copper.

The southern part of this extensive region possesses a climate comparatively mild, and not much unlike that of the northern belt of Missouri. At the Falls of St. Anthony the summers are temperate, and the winters extremely cold. The sources of the Mississippi are in a region severely inclement. At St. Peters, in 1820, the mean temperature of January was zero, a degree of cold not felt in any part of the United States that is much settled. The summer was temperate, and the atmosphere beautifully serene. Even at Prairie du Chien, though much more temperate, the winters are very severe.

On the 19th July, near the Falls of Packagama, the elevation being 1,200 feet above the level of the sea, "the night was so cold that the water froze upon the bottoms of the canoes, and they were incrusted with a scale of ice of the thickness of a knife-blade. The thermometer stood at 36° at sunrise. There had been a heavy dew during the night, which was succeeded by a dense fog in the morning, and the forenoon remained cloudy and chilly."

Green Bay Settlement is situated at the outlet of Fox river, and contains 952 inhabitants. A few miles up Fox river of this bay, in a most romantic position, is an interesting Episcopal missionary establishment. There are two or three other incipient establishments of hunters and trappers. Prairie du Chien is a considerable village. There are flour-mills near it. It is a place of importance as an outlet from the Lower Mississippi to the upper waters. It is situated near a beautiful prairie. The position of the village has been recently inundated. Most of the permanent inhabitants have Indian blood in their veins. At certain seasons of the year it is populous, bustling, and busy. Curious modes of justice and of dispatching business have been adopted here by prescription. The inhabitants of this village and settlement amount to 492. Frequent voyages are made from St. Louis to this place in keel-boats. The richest copper mines, and large masses of pure copper, are found here.

This vast region has hitherto been politically connected with Michigan Territory; but as that Territory has as distinct geographical limits as any state in the Union, and this region is only connected with that by circumstances of a temporary nature, it is evident that this country ought to be viewed, at least geographically, as a territory by itself.

Prairie du Chien, Cassville, and Green Bay are the largest villages, and the whole population is rated at 16,000. Three thousand immigrants for this country passed through Buffalo in a single week.

ARKANSAS TERRITORY.

GREATEST length 500 miles. Medial length 300. Breadth 240. It contains more than 50,000 square miles. Between 33° and 36° 30′ N. latitude; and 13° and 23° W. longitude from Washington. Bounded north by Missouri and the territory beyond; east by the Mississippi, which separates it from Tennessee and Mississippi; south by Louisiana and the Mexican states; west by those states. It was erected into a territorial government in 1819, and contains 25,667 whites, and 4678 blacks—total 30,383. The limits of this great region are strongly defined by physical and geographical lines. These lines are for the most part large rivers, and the ocean of prairies beyond.

TABLE OF THE COUNTIES AND COUNTY TOWNS.

Counties.		Pop.	County Towns.	Dist. from Little Rock.
Arkansas	*e*	1,423	Arkansas	114
Chicot	*se*	1,165	Villemont	184
Clark	*em*	1,369	Clark C. H.	87
Conway	*em*	982	Harrisburg	40
Crawford	*m*	2,440	Crawford C. H.	136
Crittenden	*ne*	1,272	Greenock	168
Hempstead	*s*	2,507	Hempstead C. H.	130
Hot or Warm Spring	*m*	458	Warm Spring	60
Independence	*n*	2,032	Batesville	102
Izard	*n*	1,266	Izard C. H.	172
Jackson		333	Litchfield	
Jefferson		772		
Lafayette	*s*	748	Lafayette C. H.	182
Lawrence	*ne*	2,806	Jackson	152
Miller	*sw*	358	Miller C. H.	228
Monroe		461	Jacob's Staff	84
Phillips	*e*	1,152	Helena	124
Pope		1,483	Scotia	81
Pulaski	*m*	2,395	LITTLE ROCK	
St. Francis		1,505	Franklin	
Sevier		636	Paraclifta	168
Union		640	Corea Fabre	
Washington		2,181	Fayetteville	217
23	*Total*	30,383, of whom 4,578 are slaves.		

The soil exhibits every variety, from the most productive to the most sterile. The indigenous forest-trees are specifically numerous, and very large. The principal species are, oak, hickory, ash, sycamore, cotton-wood, linden, maple, three or four species, locust and pine. The cultivated fruit-trees are the apple, pear, peach, plum, nectarine, cherry and quince. The various kinds of small grain succeed well, such as wheat, rye, oats, barley, and maize. Garden plants are abundant, and grow luxuriously. In metallic wealth, Arkansas is productive in iron ore, gypsum, and common salt. Cotton, Indian corn, flour, peltry, salted provisions, and lumber, are the staples of the territory. Arkansas was among the most ancient settlements of the French in Louisiana. That nation had a hunting and trading post on the Arkansas river as early as the beginning of the eighteenth century; but, from the peculiar situation of the adjacent country, the settlements upon that river made little advance before the transfer of Louisiana to the United States. Since that period, Arkansas has been involved in the various vicissitudes of the country of which it formed a

part; and on the formation of Missouri into a state, became a territory of the United States.

The Arkansas Territory was erected into a separate government in 1819, extending from the Mississippi to Mexico; but in 1824, the western limit was restricted to a line beginning 40 miles the west of the south-west corner of the state of Missouri, and running south to Red river.

The Hot Springs, towards the sources of the Washita, are much visited by invalids. The waters are pure and limpid, with little or no mineral properties, and their ordinary temperature is said to be that of boiling heat.

Religious denominations.

The Methodists in this territory have 7 preachers and 983 members; the Baptists, 1 association, 8 churches, 2 ministers, and 88 communicants; the Roman Catholics, several priests; the Presbyterians, 3 or 4 ministers; and the Episcopalians, 1 minister.

The governor's salary is 2,000 dollars.

MISSOURI TERRITORY.

This vast extent of country, lying between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains, comprises the greater part of the western slope of the Mississippi valley, and is almost wholly uninhabited, except by Indians.

A belt of country, extending from 200 to 400 miles to the west of the Mississippi, is covered, in great part, with forests. To the west of this is found a vast region of plains reaching to the Rocky Mountains; in some parts it is fertile and covered with grass, and in others sandy and sterile. It has been compared to the steppes of Central Asia, and some portions of it to the African desert of Sahara. The margins of the lower courses of the rivers that enter the Mississippi from this region are wooded; but in ascending towards the mountains, the trees gradually diminish, and at length entirely disappear.

To the west of these plains the Rocky Mountains rise up in an abrupt manner, presenting a steep front, with many frowning rocky precipices, and having many summits covered with perpetual snow. It is a singular fact that, between the sources of the La Platte and the Buênaventura, there is an opening through this range which admits the passage of loaded wagons.

The largest rivers of this country are the Missouri and its tributaries, the Konsas or Kansas, La Platte, and Yellowstone.

The Great Falls of the Missouri, which are 2570 miles by the river from the Mississippi, consist of a succession of cataracts and rapids, amounting in the whole to 350 feet. The largest cataract, which is 87 feet perpendicular, presents a scene of much beauty and grandeur.

The place where the Missouri seems to have torn for itself a passage through the mountain ridge, called the Gates of the Rocky Mountains, is described as a very sublime spectacle. The river flows through a chasm more than five miles long, where the rocks rise perpendicularly from the water's edge to the height of nearly 1200 feet. The stream is here compressed to the width of 150 yards; and for the space of three miles, there is but one spot on which a man can stand, between the edge of the water and the perpendicular ascent of the mountain rock.

The United States have established military posts at Council Bluffs and on St. Peter's river.

OREGON TERRITORY.

This is an extensive country, lying between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific ocean; but it is little known.

It is watered by the river Oregon, or Columbia, and its branches, the principal of which are Lewis's river, Clark's river, and the Multnomah.

The country bordering on the Oregon and its branches, is represented as having a good soil, and is covered with heavy timber, consisting chiefly of various species of fir; many of the trees being of enormous height.

At a distance from the ocean the country is mountainous, destitute of trees, and much of it barren. Extensive prairies are found on the west, as well as on the east side of the Rocky Mountains.

The climate, in the mountainous parts, is severe; but near the shores of the Pacific ocean, it is much milder than in the same latitude on the Atlantic.

This country was explored by Lewis and Clark, in 1805; and in 1811, a trading establishment was formed at Astoria by some Americans.

Table *exhibiting the Seats of Government, the Times of holding the Election of State Officers, and the Time of the Meeting of the Legislature of the several States.*

States.	Seats of Government.	Time of holding Elections.	Time of the Meeting of the Legislature.
Maine	Augusta	2d Monday in Sept.	1st Wednesday in Jan.
N. Hampshire	Concord	2d Tuesday in March	1st Wednesday in June
Vermont	Montpelier	1st Tuesday in Sept.	2d Thursday in Oct.
Massachusetts	Boston	2d Mond. in November	1st Wednesday in Jan.
Rhode Island	Providence, Newport, &c.	Gov. & Sen. in Ap.; Rep. in Ap. & Aug.	1st Wed. May & in June last Wed. Oct. & in Jan.
Connecticut	Hart. & N. Hav.	1st Monday in April	1st Wednesday in May
New York	Albany	In October or Novem.	1st Tuesd. in January
New Jersey	Trenton	2d Tuesday in October	4th Tuesd. in October
Pennsylvania	Harrisburg	2d Tuesday in October	1st Tuesday in Decem.
Delaware	Dover	2d Tuesday in Novem.	1st Tues. in Jan. *bienn.*
Maryland	Annapolis	1st Monday in October	last Monday in Decem.
Virginia	Richmond	In the month of April	1st Monday in Decem.
N. Carolina	Raleigh	Commonly in August	2d Mond. in November
S. Carolina	Columbia	2d Monday in October	4th Monday in Novem.
Georgia	Milledgeville	1st Monday in October	1st Monday in Novem.
Alabama	Tuscaloosa	1st Monday in August	4th Monday in October
Mississippi	Jackson	1st Monday in August	1st Monday in Novem.
Louisiana	New Orleans	1st Monday in July	1st Monday in January
Tennessee	Nashville	1st Thursday in August	3d Mond. Sept. *bienn.*
Kentucky	Frankfort	1st Monday in August	1st Monday in Novem.
Ohio	Columbia	2d Tuesday in October	1st Monday in Decem.
Indiana	Indianapolis	1st Monday in August	1st Monday in Decem.
Illinois	Vandalia	1st Monday in August	1st Mond. Dec. *bienn.*
Missouri	Jefferson City	1st Monday in August	1st Mond. Nov. *bienn.*

TABLE *exhibiting the Governor's Term and Salary, the Number of Senators and Representatives with their respective Terms and Pay, and the Mode of choosing Electors of President and Vice-President, in the several States.*

	Gov. Term. Years.	Salary.	Senators.	Term. Years.	Representatives.	Term. Years.	Total Sen. and Rep.	Pay per Day.	Electors of President and Vice-President chosen by‖
Maine	1	150	20	1	153	1	173	$2.00	Districts
New Hampshire	1	1200	12	1	229	1	236	2.00	Gen'l Ticket
Vermont*	1	750	none		230	1	230	1.50	do.
Massachusetts†	1	3666⅔	40	1	481		521	2.00	do.
Rhode Island	1	400	10	1	72	½	82	1.50	do.
Connecticut‡	1	1100	21	1	208	1	229	2.00	do.
New York	2	4000	32	4	128	1	160	3.00	do.
New Jersey§	1	2000	14	1	50	1	64	3.00	do.
Pennsylvania	3	4000	33	4	100	1	133	3.00	do.
Delaware	3	1333⅓	9	4	21	2	30	2.50	Legislature
Maryland	1	3500	15	5	80	1	95	4.00	Districts
Virginia	3	3333⅓	32	4	134	1	166	4.00	Gen'l Ticket
North Carolina	1	2000	64	1	134	1	198	3.00	do.
South Carolina	2	3900	45	4	124	2	169	4.00	Legislature
Georgia	2	3000	78	1	142	1	220	4.00	Gen'l Ticket
Alabama	2	2000	22	3	72	1	94	4.00	do.
Mississippi	2	2500	11	3	36	1	47	3.00	do.
Louisiana	4	7000	17	4	50	2	67	4.00	Legislature
Tennessee	2	2000	20	2	60	2	80	4.00	do.
Kentucky	4	2000	38	4	100	1	138	2.00	Gen'l Ticket
Ohio	2	1200	36	2	72	1	108	3.00	do.
Indiana	3	1000	23	3	62	1	85	2.00	do.
Illinois	4	1000		4		2		3.00	do.
Missouri	4	1500	18	4	49	2	66	3.00	do.

* There is no senate in the legislature of Vermont; but the executive council, consisting of the governor, lieutenant-governor, and 12 counsellors, elected by the freemen, are empowered to lay before the general assembly such business as shall appear to them necessary; also to revise and propose amendments to the laws passed by the house of representatives.

† The number of representatives in the legislature of Massachusetts in 1831, was 481; but the number is very variable.

‡ The pay of the senators, in the legislature of Connecticut, is $2 a day; that of the representatives, $1.50.

§ The upper house, which forms an independent branch of the legislature of New Jersey, is styled the "Legislative Council."

‖ Three different modes of choosing the electors of president and vice-president in the different states, are authorized by the constitution, viz. by the people by districts, by the people by a general ticket, and by the state legislatures. The same states have not all uniformly adhered to the same mode; and the mode may be varied at the pleasure of the state legislatures.

MEXICO.

PYRAMID OF CHOLULA.

Mexico is bounded north by the United States and Gulf of Mexico; east by the United States, Gulf of Mexico, and Bay of Honduras; south by Guatemala; and west by the Pacific Ocean.

The chief cities are Mexico, the metropolis and capital, Guanaxuato, Guadalaxara, Puebla, Oaxaca, Zacatecas, Vera Cruz, and Valladolid.

The principal rivers are the Brazos, Colorado, Bravo, Grande, Gila, Colorado of the west, Buenaventura, and Hiaqui.

Length, 1850 miles; breadth, 1,000: square miles, 1,690,000. Population 7,000,000: by some the population is estimated at 8,000,000.

The following 19 independent states belong to the Mexican Republic, besides 5 Territories:

States.	Sq. miles.	Population.	Capital.
Mexico	30,482	1,100,000	Mexico
Puebla	18,441	900,000	Puebla
Guanaxuato	6,225	600,000	Guanaxuato
Michoacan	24,166	385,000	Valladolid
Jalisco	72,389	600,000	Guadalaxara
Zacatecas	17,580	230,298	Zacatecas
Oaxaca	32,697	600,000	Oaxaca
Yucatan	79,534	450,000	Merida
Tabasco	14,676	78,056	Hermosa
Chiapas	18,750	93,750	Chiapas
Vera Cruz	27,660	156,740	Jalapa
Queretaro	13,482	500,000	Queretaro
San Luis Potosi	19,017	174,957	San Luis Potosi
Tamaulipas	35,121	166,824	Tamaulipas
Durango	54,800	200,000	Durango
Chihuahua	107,584	160,000	Chihuahua
Sonora and Sinaloa	254,705	188,636	Sinaloa
New Leon	21,200	113,419	Monterey
Coahulia and Texas	193,600	125,400	Leona Vicario
Ter. of Santa Fe	214,800	150,000	Santa Fe
Do. Up. California	376,344	25,400	Monterey
Do. L. California	57,021	13,419	Loreto
Totals	1,690,304	7,011,899	

The Territories of Tlascala and Colima consist of those cities respectively, together with a very limited extent of contiguous country.

The country out of which this republic has been formed, is peculiar as re-

spects the features of its geography. It extends from lat. 15° 50′ to 42° N.: the intermediate space embracing every variety of soil, from the most recent alluvion to mountain valleys, or rather plains, of near 8000 feet above the contiguous oceans. These elevated plains are again broken and decorated by collossal summits, rising from 12 to upwards of 17,000 feet.

In one of those aerial valleys, stands the city of Mexico, 7,400 feet above the level of the Gulf of Mexico. From this difference of elevation, and from embracing such an extensive range within and without the tropics, Mexico may be considered as possessing every climate of the earth, and capable of producing every vegetable necessary to the wants or the luxuries of human life. Its metallic wealth is no less abundant than its vegetables. From its bowels are extracted many of the most useful, and all the precious metals.

Mexico is perhaps better calculated than any other part of the earth, to form a political community capable of producing within its own limits, all that the necessities, the arts, or elegancies of society can demand.

Mexico has no slaves worth notice; that class of its population not amounting, at the utmost, to more than 10,000; or as 1 to 584 of the entire body of the people. The civilized Indians form more than two-fifths of the whole, and are the laboring, productive, and efficient, though not the ruling people.

The manufactures of Mexico are said to be very considerable, consisting of cotton, wool, leather, tobacco, gunpowder, &c.; but as no recent account has been received of them, a description will be omitted.

Mines. Every reader knows, that those of the precious metals are generally found among mountains; and that this is the country of silver and gold. The annual produce, in ordinary years, used seldom to fall below $22,000,000 of silver. The gold is found in little straw-like fragments and veins. The richest mine, in its yield of native silver, is Bartopilas in New Biscay. In most of them, the metal is extracted from red, black, muriated and sulphuretted ores of silver. In South America, the chief mines are found on the summits of the Andes, in the regions of perpetual frost and ice. In Mexico, on the contrary, the richest, such as those of Guanaxuato, Zacatecas, Tasco, and Real de Monte, are found between 5,500 and 6,500 feet high. The climate is delightful, and the vicinity abounds with forests, and every facility to work the mines to advantage. A catalogue of the names of 50 mines might easily be given, extending from Santa Fe, at the sources of the Rio del Norte, to the Pacific.

Mexico has but few good harbors; some of the best and most frequented are Vera Cruz and Tampico on the gulf of Mexico; and Acapulco and San Blas on the Pacific Ocean. Vera Cruz is the port through which most of the commerce between Mexico and Europe has been carried on.

In the tropical regions the year is divided into only two seasons, called the *rainy* and the *dry*. The rainy season commences in June or July, and continues about four months, till September or October, when the dry season commences and continues about eight months. On the low lands upon the coast, the climate is hot and unhealthy. On the declivity of the Cordillera at the elevation of 4 or 5000 feet, there reigns perpetually a soft spring temperature, which never varies more than eight or nine degrees. At the elevation of 7000 feet, commences another region, the mean temperature of which is about 60°. Mexico is in this region, and the thermometer there has been known in a few instances to descend below the freezing point. It never rises above 75°.

The productions of this country are as various as its climate. In the course of a few hundred miles, you may meet with almost all the fruits of the temperate and torrid zones. The soil of the table land is remarkably productive. Maize is far the most important object of agriculture, and in some places, from two to three harvests may be taken annually. Wheat, rye, and barley are extensively cultivated.

The shores of the bays of Honduras and Campeachy have been long celebrated for their immense forests of logwood and mahogany. A great commerce is carried on in these articles; likewise in cocoa and cochineal, which are also products of this country. Here likewise grow those trees which produce the balsams copaiva and tolu. But what most distinguishes this country are its immensely valuable mines of gold, silver, and precious stones.

Its silver mines are the richest in the world, and have for a long time produced annually ten times as much silver as all the mines in Europe. Some of these mines are regarded as curiosities; and one of them is excavated eight miles in length, and 1640 feet in depth.

In 1521, the Spaniards under Cortez subdued Mexico, which was, at that time, under the government of the emperor Montezuma; and in 1821, the Mexicans declared themselves independent of Spain.

GUATIMALA, OR CENTRAL AMERICA.

GUATIMALA consists of a long isthmus, forming the southernmost part of North America, and lying between the Caribbean sea and the Pacific ocean. It was formerly subject to Spain, but was declared independent in 1821; and it has since been named, from its situation, the Republic of Central America.

Volcanoes are extremely numerous, and some of them terrific; no less than 20 are in constant activity. The general appearance of the soil is extremely fertile, and Guatimala produces abundantly corn, cochineal, grapes, honey, wax, cotton, fine wool, and dye-woods. The population has been estimated at 2,000,000.

Length from north-west to south-east, 1000 miles. The settled parts are chiefly along the Pacific ocean, and average about 100 miles in width. The whole of Central America is subdivided into the provinces of Chiapa, Vera Paz, Guatimala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica. The country is excessively mountainous, and volcanoes are numerous.

St. Juan is the principal river. The chief towns are Guatimala, the capital; Nicaragua, and Leon. The minerals are gold and silver.

BRITISH AMERICA.

BRITISH AMERICA is a vast extent of country, comprehending all the northern part of the continent, except the Russian possessions in the north-west, and Greenland on the north-east.

It comprises Lower Canada, Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick; the islands of Newfoundland, St. John's, and Cape Breton; and the vast region of New Britain, or Hudsonia.

The government of the whole country is under a governor-general, whose residence is at Quebec; and each of the provinces has a lieutenant-governor.

The established religion is that of the Church of England, and there are two bishops, one residing at Quebec, and the other at Halifax; but most of the inhabitants of Lower Canada are Catholics.

LOWER CANADA.

LOWER CANADA extends from lat. 45° to 52° N., and from long. 14° E. to 3° 30′ W. from Washington; bounded S. by the United States, W. by Upper

Canada, N. by the territories of the Hudson Bay Company, and E. by the Gulf of St. Lawrence; reaching about 500 miles from S. to N., and 500 from E. to W., with an area of 120,000 square miles. It is divided into four large districts, Montreal, Three Rivers, Quebec, and Gaspe.

Lower Canada lies on both sides of the St. Lawrence, and is separated from Upper Canada by the Utawas.

The great river St. Lawrence forms the most striking feature of the country. The other principal rivers are the Saguenai, St. Maurice, Chaudiere, St. Francis, Richelieu or Sorel, and Utawas. The cities are Quebec and Montreal.

The country is intersected by ridges of mountains, with fertile valleys intervening; but the greater part is still covered with forests. The most populous part of Lower Canada consists of a fertile valley, mostly level, through the middle of which the St. Lawrence flows. The climate is subject to great extremes of heat and cold. The winters are long and severe: the thermometer sometimes rises, in summer, to 100 degrees, and sinks, in winter, to 40 below 0.

In a state of nature, Lower Canada was covered with an immense forest of very lofty timber, much of which yet remains. The settlements extend along or near the streams, in general where the soil is most fertile, and means of navigation most attainable. In the angle N. from lat. 45° N. to the St. Lawrence river, the soil is generally very productive, and settlements advancing rapidly. Eastward of this triangle, to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the country is hilly, broken, barren, and but very thinly settled. From the Mingan settlement, on the north side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, to a short distance above Quebec, the left shore of that great stream is rocky and precipitous. This range of hills leaves the river below the mouth of St. Maurice, and extends towards the Utawas, which it intersects about 120 miles above its junction with the St. Lawrence. A very productive body of land is inclosed between this ridge and the respective rivers. Beyond this latter tract, and the margin of the streams, the country to the northward is but very imperfectly known.

The population of Lower Canada in 1830 was as follows:

District of	Montreal.....	287,119
"	Quebec.....	151,167
"	Three Rivers.....	56,279
"	Gaspe.....	1,003
	Total....	495,568

Lower Canada is favorably situated for commerce. Some of the principal exports are fur, timber, and potashes.

This country was originally settled by the French, and as many as four-fifths of the present inhabitants are descendants of that nation. They live in great simplicity, resembling a European peasantry; are polite and peaceable, but possessed of little enterprise, and their education is too generally neglected.

Their houses are built of stone and plastered; are made extremely warm by means of stoves; but are seldom of more than one story, except in the towns.

The government is in the hands of a governor, lieutenant-governor, executive council, who are appointed by the king, and a house of assembly, who are representatives of the people. The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic; of this persuasion there is a bishop of Quebec, a coadjutor, with the title of bishop of Salde, nine vicars general, and about 200 curates and missionaries, spread over the different districts of the province. The revenues of the Catholic clergy are derived in part from grants made of land to them under the ancient regime. The spiritual concerns of the Protestants are under the guidance of the Lord Bishop of Quebec, nine rectors, and a competent number of other clergymen, who are supported in part by annual stipends from the government, and the appropriations of one-seventh of all granted lands.

FALLS OF MONTMORENCI.

The Montmorenci falls into the St. Lawrence seven miles below Quebec. The river, just above its junction with the St. Lawrence, after passing through a wild and thickly wooded country, over a bed of barren rocks, with precipitous brinks of lime-stone, from 200 to 300 feet in height, rushes down a precipice of 240 feet. The cataract is almost perpendicular; the deviation being just sufficient to break the water completely into foam and spray. The width of the river, at the top of the falls, is about 60 feet, but the stream dilates in descending.

In its fall the water has the exact appearance of snow, when thrown in heaps from the roof of a house. The effect on the beholder is most delightful. The river at some distance seems suspended in the air, in a sheet of billowy foam; and contrasted with the black frowning abyss, into which it falls, is an object of the highest interest. On a near approach, the impressions of grandeur and sublimity are finely blended with those of extraordinary beauty.

The spray here, as at other similar cataracts, serves as a medium for forming the most beautiful rainbows. In the winter the spray freezes, and forms a regular cone, of sometimes 100 feet in height, standing immediately at the bottom of the cataract.

UPPER CANADA.

Upper Canada is bounded N. by the territory of the Hudson's Bay Company; N. E. and E. by Lower Canada; S. E. and S. by the United States; on the W. and N. W. no limits have been assigned to it.

In 1830 it contained the following districts and population:—

Gore	23,552
Home	32,871
Western	9,970
Niagara	21,974
London	26,180
Newcastle	16,498
Midland	36,322
Ottawa	4,456
Bathurst	20,113
Eastern	11,168
Johnstown	21,961
Total	234,865

These districts are subdivided into counties, and the counties into townships. These townships are laid out principally along the banks of the St. Law-

rence, Lake Ontario, Lake Erie, and Lake St. Clair, and extend back for a distance, varying from 40 to 50 miles. The soil throughout is scarcely excelled by any portion of North America. In the rear of the townships are large tracts of land stretching far to the north, covered with immense forests, and little known except to the Indians; but it has been ascertained that there are many large tracts of rich soil. The climate is salubrious. The winters are shorter and milder than in Lower Canada. The spring opens usually from six weeks to two months earlier than at Quebec. The population of Upper Canada has increased with great rapidity. In 1783, it did not exceed 10,000 souls. In 1814, it was 95,000; and in 1830, 234,865.

For the defence of the Canadas, a regular military establishment is maintained by the British government, amounting in common to between 20,000 and 30,000 men. This force is stationed at various points along the great line of the St. Lawrence.

There are two large canals in Upper Canada; Welland Canal, connecting lakes Erie and Ontario, 41 miles long; and Rideau Canal, connecting lake Ontario with the river Utawas, 160 miles long.

The Welland Canal commences near the mouth of Grand river on Lake Erie, 40 miles north-west of Buffalo. It connects Lake Erie and Lake Ontario by canal navigation, overcoming all the descent of Niagara Falls and Niagara river between the two lakes. It admits vessels of 125 tons, being wider and deeper than any other canal in the country, except the Delaware and Chesapeake. The elevation overcome by the locks is 320 feet. The canal required prodigious excavations, in some places through solid stone. The "Ravine Locks" are said to be the most striking canal spectacle to be seen in America.

Climate of the Canadas in general.

The extremes of heat and cold are astonishing; Fahrenheit's thermometer in the months of July and August, rising to 100°, and yet in winter the mercury generally freezes. Changes of weather, however, are less frequent, and the seasons more regular than in the United States. Snow not unfrequently begins to fall in October, and increases in November; in December the clouds are generally dissolved, and the sky assumes a bright hue, continuing for weeks without a single cloud.

Here, however, winter is the season for amusement, and the sledges drawn by one or two horses, afford a speedy and pleasant conveyance in travelling; but on going abroad, all parts of the body, except the eyes, must be thickly covered with furs.

In May the thaw comes on suddenly, and in its progress the ice on the river St. Lawrence bursts with the noise of cannon, and passes towards the ocean with tremendous rapidity and violence. The progress of vegetation is astonishing. Spring has scarcely appeared before it is succeeded by summer. In a few days the trees regain their foliage, and the fields are clothed with the richest verdure. September, generally, is one of the most agreeable months.

The Canadian horses are mostly small and heavy; but very brisk on the road, travelling at the rate of 8 or 9 miles an hour. The calash, a sort of one horse chaise, capable of holding two persons and a driver, is the carriage most generally in use.

The Canadians have a species of large dogs which are used in drawing burdens. They are yoked into little carts: in this way people frequently go to market. Sometimes they perform long journeys in the winter season, on the snow, by half a dozen or more of these animals yoked into a cariole or sledge.

The river St. Lawrence is the only channel, by which the commodities of these two provinces have hitherto found their way to the ocean. The principal exports consist of oak and pine timber, deals, masts, and bowsprits, spars of all denominations, staves, pot and pearl ashes, peltry, wheat, flour, biscuit, Indian corn, pulse, salt provisions, fish, and other miscellaneous articles, which employ

generally about 150,000 tons of shipping. In return for these are imported, wines, rum, sugar, molasses, coffee, tobacco, salt, coals, and manufactured produce from Great Britain.

The government of Upper Canada is administered by a lieutenant-governor, (who is almost always a military officer,) a legislative council, an executive council, and a house of assembly. The legislative council consists of not less than 7 members, of which the chief justice of the province is president, and wherein the bishop of Quebec has a seat; the members are appointed by mandamus from the king, and hold their seats, under certain restrictions, for life. The executive council is composed of 6 members; the chief justice is president, and the bishop of Quebec likewise has a seat in it. The house of assembly is composed of 25 members, who are returned from the 23 counties; the duration of the assembly is limited to 4 years. The civil and criminal law is administered by a chief justice and two puisne judges. There is a court of king's bench, common pleas, and a court of appeal. The expense of the civil list is defrayed by Great Britain.

FALLS OF NIAGARA.

The Falls of Niagara are esteemed the grandest object of the kind in the world. Though there are other falls which have a greater perpendicular descent, yet there is none in the known world where so great a mass of water is precipitated from so great a height.

The distance of the falls above Lake Ontario is 14 miles, and below Lake Erie 23 miles on the New York side, and 21 on the Canada side. At the distance of a mile and three-quarters above the falls, the river begins to descend with a rapid and powerful current. At the falls, it turns with a right angle to the north-east, and is suddenly contracted in width, from three miles to three-fourths of a mile. Below the cataract, the river is only half a mile wide, but its depth is said to exceed 300 feet. The descent within 10 miles is about 300 feet, and from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario 334 feet. The agitation and rapid current continue about 8 miles below the cataract, nearly to Queenstown, and the river does not become sufficiently calm to admit of navigation till it reaches that place. Below the falls, it is inclosed in perpendicular banks 300 feet high. The best single view of the cataract is that from Table Rock, on the Canada side; the best view of the rapids is from Goat Island, which is connected with the eastern shore by a bridge.

The precipice over which the river descends, is formed by the brow of a vast bed of lime. The perpendicular descent, according to the measurement of Major Prescot, is 151 feet. The descent is perpendicular, except that rocks are hollowed underneath the surface, particularly on the western side. The cataract is divided into two parts by Goat, or Iris Island, which occupies one-fifth or one-sixth of the whole breadth. The principal channel is on the western side, and is called the Horse-shoe Fall, from its shape. The eastern chan-

nel is divided by another small island. The descent on the eastern side is stated at 162 feet, being greater than on the western, but the water is more hollow. The quantity of water discharged in an hour, is computed at about 100,000,000 tons.

The noise of the falls resembles the hoarse roar of the ocean; being much graver, or less shrill than that of smaller cataracts. It is not unfrequently heard at York, 50 miles distant. When two persons stand very near each other, they can mutually hear their ordinary conversation; when removed to a small distance, they are obliged to halloo, and when removed a little farther, they cannot be heard at all. Every sound is drowned in the tempest of noise made by the water; and all else in the regions of nature appears to be dumb. The noise is a vast thunder, filling the heavens, shaking the earth, and leaving the mind, although perfectly conscious of safety and affected with a sense of grandeur only, lost and astonished, swelling with emotions which engross all its faculties, and mock the power of utterance.

A large majestic cloud of vapor rises without intermission from the whole breadth of the river below; and ascending with a slow solemn progress, partly spreads itself down the stream by an arching and wonderfully magnificent motion; and partly mounts to heaven, blown into every wild fantastical form; when separated into smaller clouds, it successively floats away through the atmosphere. This cloud is said to be visible at the distance of 60 or 70 miles.

"In the mist produced by all cataracts," observes Dr. Dwight, from whom this account is chiefly extracted, "rainbows are ordinarily seen in proper positions when the sun shines; always, indeed, unless when the vapor is too rare. Twice, while we were here, the sun broke through the clouds, and lighted up in a moment the most lucid rainbow that I ever beheld. In each instance the phenomenon continued a long time, and left us in perfect leisure to enjoy its splendors. It commenced near the precipice, and extended, so far as I was able to judge, at least a mile down the river. In one respect, both these rainbows differed widely from all others which I had seen. The red, orange, and yellow were so vivid, as to excite in our whole company strong emotions of surprise and pleasure, while the green, blue, indigo, and violet, were certainly not more brilliant than those which are usually seen on the bosom of a shower.

"The emotions excited by a view of this stupendous scene, are unutterable. When the spectator casts his eye over the long ranges of ragged cliffs, which form the shores of this great river below the cataract; cliffs 150 feet in height, bordering it with lonely gloom and grandeur, and shrouded everywhere by shaggy forests; when he surveys the precipice above, stretching with so great an amplitude, rising to a great height, and presenting at a single view its awful brow, with an impression not a little enhanced by the division which the island forms between the two great branches of the river; when he contemplates the enormous mass of water pouring from this astonishing height in sheets so vast, and with a force so amazing; when, turning his eye to the mighty mass, and listening to the majestic sound which fills the heavens, his mind is overwhelmed by thoughts too great, and by impressions too powerful, to permit the current of the intellect to flow with serenity. The disturbance of his mind resembles that of the waters beneath him. His bosom swells with emotions never before felt; his thoughts labor in a manner never before known. The pleasure is exquisite, but violent. The conceptions are clear and strong, but rapid and tumultuous. The struggle within is discovered by the fixedness of his position, the solemnity of his aspect, and the intense gaze of his eye. When he moves, his motion appear uncontrived. When he is spoken to, he is silent; or if he speaks, his answers are short, wandering from the subject, and indicating that absence of mind which is the result of laboring contemplation."

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Bounded N. by Lower Canada; E. by the Gulf of St. Lawrence; S. by the Bay of Fundy and Nova Scotia; and W. by the United States.

The principal rivers are the St. Johns, Miramichi and Ristigouche. The lands on the rivers, especially on the St. John, are very fertile, and the settlements lie principally on this river and on the Miramichi. Coal of a superior quality is found on the Grand Lake near St. John's river. The tract of country so prolific in gypsum, commences in this province at Martin's head on the bay of Fundy, and extends east into Nova Scotia. The chief articles of export are lumber, codfish, salmon, and herring. The principal ports are St. John, St. Andrew, Miramichi, and the West Isles. The province is divided into 8 counties. Fredericton is the capital. St. John is the largest town. Population 80,000.

New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, in most particulars, are very similar. The face of the country is neither mountainous, nor quite level. There are several rivers, among which those of Annapolis and St. Johns are the most considerable. The soil is, in general, thin and barren, particularly on the coasts. In some parts there are very extensive tracts of marsh, which are rich and productive. Both the soil and the climate are unfavorable to the cultivation of grain, and the inhabitants do not raise provision sufficient for their own consumption. The fisheries, however, compensate in some measure for the sterility of the soil. The coast abounds with cod, salmon, mackerel, haddock, and herring. Their chief exports are fish and lumber. Coal is found in Nova Scotia; and plaster-of-Paris, particularly at Windsor, from whence large quantities are imported into the United States.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Nova Scotia is a large peninsula, about 300 miles long, and is separated from New Brunswick, in part, by the Bay of Fundy.

The Bay of Fundy is remarkable for its tides, which rise to the height of 30, and sometimes, in the narrowest part, even to 60 feet. The rise is so rapid that cattle feeding on the shore are often overtaken and drowned.

The chief towns are Halifax and Annapolis. Population 130,000.

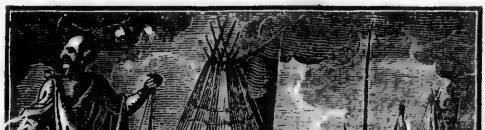
It extends from Cape Sable, its most southern point, in lat. 43° 23′ to 49° 30′ N., and from 60° 15′ to 67° W. long.

NEW BRITAIN.

The country lying round Hudson's bay, or the country of the Esquimaux, comprehending Labrador, New North and South Wales, has obtained the general name of New Britain, and is attached to the government of Lower Canada.

That part called Labrador is full of frightful mountains, many of which are of a stupendous height. The valleys present numerous lakes, and produce only a few stunted trees. In the parallel of 60° north latitude, all vegetation ceases. Such is the intenseness of the cold in the winter, that brandy and even quicksilver freezes into a solid mass; rocks often burst with a tremendous noise equal to that of the heaviest artillery. At Nain, Okkak, and Hopedale, the Moravian missionaries have settlements.

In New North and South Wales the face of the country has not quite the same aspect of unconquerable sterility as that of Labrador, and the climate, although in the same parallel of latitude, is a little less rigorous. But it is only



INDIAN VILLAGE.

the coasts of these immense regions that are known, the interior having never yet been explored. The natives are called Esquimaux. Some factories and forts for the purpose of carrying on the fur trade with the Indians, are established by the Hudson's Bay and North-west companies.

The trade of the former is confined to the neighborhood of Hudson's bay; that of the latter extends from lake Winnipeg to the Rocky mountains and the Frozen Ocean. The North-west company is composed of Montreal merchants. The usual mode of travelling in this country is in birch bark canoes. With these the inhabitants pass up and down the rivers and lakes, and when they meet with a rapid, or wish to pass from one river to another, they get out of the canoe and carry it on their shoulders. In this way, the men engaged in the fur trade travel thousands of miles, and carry all their goods.

The principal rivers are the Mackenzie, Nelson, Saskashawan, Severn, and Albany.

The largest lakes are Winnepeg, Athapeskow, Slave Lake, and Great Bear Lake.

GREENLAND

WHICH BELONGS TO DENMARK.

WHALE FISHERY.

GREENLAND, a country, bounded E. by the Atlantic, and separated from Labrador on the south-west by Davis' straits. It is not ascertained whether it is a peninsula or an island, although the recent discoveries in the Polar regions

render it highly probable that it is wholly detached from the continent. It extends as far south as Cape Farewell, in lat. 59° 30′ N. Its northern limits are unknown. The eastern coast is commonly called East Greenland, and the western, West Greenland, but the whale fishers call the whole West Greenland, and apply the name East Greenland to Spitzbergen and the adjacent islands. Nothing is known of this extensive country, but its coast. The interior is wholly inaccessible, on account of the everlasting ice with which its mountains are covered. The eastern coast also has, for centuries, been cut off from European intercourse, by the vast bodies of ice with which its shores are lined. The severity of the climate forbids the growth of every thing but a few stinted trees and shrubs. The whole population does not exceed 20,000; and they are confined to the coast, deriving a miserable subsistence from seals, birds, and fishes; and are sometimes under the necessity of living on sea-weed and train oil. The natives were formerly Pagans, and addicted to some cruel customs, but through the instrumentality of the Moravian missionaries, they have, to a considerable extent, been converted to Christianity.

Soil and country.

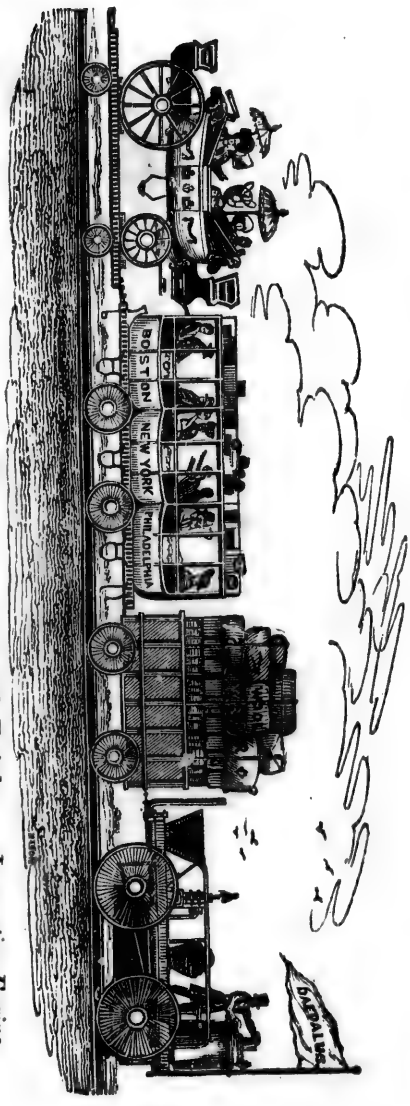
Icy Peak, an enormous mass of ice, rises near the mouth of a river, and diffuses such a brilliancy through the air, that it is seen at the distance of more than 30 miles. The country along the sea shore presents rugged masses of rock interspersed with huge blocks of ice, indicating the conflict of chaos and winter. The interior is covered with a chain of innumerable mountains, most of which are unexplored. Coal and various minerals and useful and beautiful fossils have been discovered here.

Smoke is frequently observed arising from the crevices of marine ice. The rare occurrence of rain, the small quantity of snow, and the intense degree of cold produced by the north-east wind, lead us to suppose that the north-east parts of Greenland constitute a great Archipelago, encumbered with perpetual ice which for many centuries has been piled together by the winds and currents.

Animals.

Hares, reindeer, white bears, foxes, and large dogs, that howl instead of barking, and are employed by the Greenlanders in drawing their sledges, comprise the animals of this country. Immense flocks of sea fowl frequent the rivers and shores. The rivers abound in salmon and the seas in turbots and herrings. It is a curious fact, that those animals, whose blood is of the temperature of the sea, are found in greatest numbers under these icy fields and mountains. The inhabitants of North Greenland pursue the whale —and those of South Greenland the seal. The flesh of the animals is their chief food. The skins of the seals serve them for clothing, and as the material for their boats. Their tendons are used for thread, their bladders as bottles, their fat sometimes as butter, and at other times as tallow, and their blood is considered by the Greenlander the richest broth.

The exports are in value from 50 to 100,000 rix-dollars.



Private Carriage. *Carriage for Passengers.* *Car with Freight.* *Locomotive Engine.*

RAIL-ROAD, ENGINE, AND CARRIAGES.

GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY

OF

NORTH AMERICA AND THE WEST INDIES.

AAR—ADA

AARONSBURG, village of Northumberland co. Pa. containing about 50 dwellings. It is situated a little more than a m. E. of Elk Creek, which unites with Penn's, and falls into the Susquehannah, 5 m. below Sunbury.

AARONSBURG, t. Centre co. Pa. near Elk Creek; 40 WNW. Sunbury, 160 WNW. Philadelphia, from W. 204 m. Long. 77° 33′ W. Lat. 40° 53′ N. It contains a German Lutheran and a Calvinist church.

ABBEVILLE, district of S. C. having Pendleton district NW., Laurens NE., Edgefield SE., and the Savannah river SW. It is about 31 m. in length and breadth, having a superficies of about 1000 sq. ms. The surface is agreeably variegated with hill and dale, and a considerable part of the soil is rich and well watered. Pop. 28,134.

ABBEVILLE, t. and cap. Abbeville district, S. C.; 120 W. Columbia, from W. 624 m. It contains a court-house, a jail, an arsenal, and a magazine.

ABBOTSTOWN, t. York co. Pa.; 18 S. York, from W. 86 m.

ABINGDON, t. Hartford co. Md.; 1 WSW. Hartford, 26 NE. Baltimore. Pop. 300. Cokesbury College, a Methodist seminary, was established in this town in 1785, but the building was burnt several years since, and has not been rebuilt.

ABINGDON, t. and cap. Washington co. Va.; 320 WSW. Richmond, from W. 404 m. Lat. 36° 37′ N. It is a considerable town, and contains a court-house, a jail, a market-house, an academy, and a Presbyterian church. Here is a remarkable cave.

ABINGTON, t. Plymouth co. Mass.; 18 S. Boston, 20 NW. Plymouth, from W. 452 m. Pop. 2,423. It is a pleasant town, and contains three Congregational meeting-houses.

ABINGTON, t. Luzerne co. Pa.; from W. 254 m.

ABINGTON, t. Montgomery co. Pa.; 11 N. Philadelphia. Pop. 1,236.

ABSECOMBE, v. Gloucester co. N. J.

ACAPULCO, or *Los Reges*, t. Mexico, on the coast of the Pacific ocean. Its port is one of the finest in the world, and capable of containing any number of vessels in perfect safety. The principal trade of Acapulco was formerly with Manilla, one of the Philippine islands, to which it for a long period sent out annually a large vessel, called a galleon. The lading from Acapulco to Manilla generally consisted of silver, a very small quantity of cochineal from Oaxaca, of cocoa from Guayaquil and Caraccas, wine, oil, and Spanish wool. The value of the precious metals, exported in a single vessel, including what is not registered, amounted in general to about £200,000.

ACADIA, district, La. between lake Maurepas and the Mississippi. Pop. 3,955.

ACCOMAC, co. Va.; bounded N. by Maryland, E. by the Atlantic, S. by Northampton co. and W. by Chesapeake bay. Pop. 19,656; Slaves, 4,654. Chief town, Drummondtown.

ACCUSHNET, r. Mass, which flows into New Bedford harbor.

ACHORSTOWN, t. Columbiana co. Ohio; from W. 297 m.

ACQUASCO, v. Prince George's co. Md.; from W. 38 m.

ACTON, t. Windham co. Vt.; 33 SSW. Windsor. Pop. 245.

ACTON, t. Middlesex co. Mass.; 24 NW. Boston, from W. 458 m. Pop. 885.

ACWORTH, t. Cheshire co. N. H.; 6 ESE. Charleston, 72 WNW. Portsmouth, from W. 466 m. Pop. 1,523.

ADAIR, co. Ky. having Barren co. W. Greene NW. Casey NE. Wayne and Pulaski, or Cumberland r. and Wolfer SE. and Cumberland co. S. Adair co. has a mean length and breadth of about 28 m. area 800 sq. ms. the face of the country broken and the soil diversified. Chief town, Columbia.

ADAMS, t. Coos co. N. H.; E. of the White mountains; 90 N. Portsmouth. Pop. 244.

ADAMS, t. Berkshire co. Mass.; 29 N. Lenox, 120 WNW. Boston, from W. 402 m. Pop. 1,763. It is a valuable township, and has 2 post villages 5 or 6 miles apart, each containing a meeting-house; the north village contains also 2 cotton manufactories; and there are likewise 2 cotton manufactories near the S. village. There is besides a Quaker meeting-house in the town. This place is remarkable for a deep excavation, 40 rods in length, and, in some places, 60 feet deep, formed by Hudson's brook, in a quarry of white marble. A natural bridge 14 feet long, 10 feet broad, and 62 feet high is formed over this channel by the projection of rocks.

ADAMS, co. Pa. having Frederick co. Md. S. Franklin co. Pa. W. Cumberland NW. and NE. and E. It is about 20 ms. in length, and 18 wide; area 360 sq. ms. Chief town, Gettysburg. The surface of this county is extremely diversified with hill and dale. The soil is also of the different qualities from the worst to the best. The whole co. is well watered. Pop. 1820, 19,681; in 1830, 21,379.

ADAMS, t. Darke co. Ohio. Pop. 343.

ADAMS, co. in the western part of Illinois. Chief town, Quincy. Pop. 2,186.

ADAMS, v. Dauphin co. Pa.

ADAMS, t. Hyde co. N. C. NE. 150 m. from Raleigh.

ADAMS, t. Washington co. Ohio, E. of Muskingum river. Pop. 1810, 620; in 1820, 324.

ADAMS, t. of Washington co. Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 174.

ADAMS, co. Ohio, having Brown W. Highland and Pike N. Sciota E. and the Ohio river S. This co. is about 20 ms. sq., area about 400 sq. ms. the surface much broken, the soil in general fertile and well watered. Chief town, West Union. Pop. in 1820, 10,432; in 1830, 12,278.

ADAMS, co. Mis. bounded W. by the Mississippi river, S. by Wilkinson co. E. by Franklin, and N. by Jefferson; length 40 m., mean width about 15; area 600 sq. ms. The face of this co. is diversified by hill and dale. Fruits, peaches, some apples, and abundance of figs. Chief towns, Natchez and Washington. Pop. in 1820, 12,073, in 1830, 14,919.

ADAMSBURG, v. Westmoreland co. Pa. 145 m. W. from Harrisburg.

ADAMSVILLE, v. Washington co. N. Y. 57 m. N. from Albany.

ADAMSVILLE, v. Marlborough district, S. C. by post-road. 106 m. NE. from Columbia.

ADDISON, t. of Washington co. Maine, W. 16 m. from Machias. Pop. in 1820, 519; in 1830, 741.

ADDISON, co. Vermont, having lake Champlain W., Chittenden N., Washington and Orange E., and Rutland S. Mean length 25 m. mean breadth 20; area about 500 sq. ms. Though not mountainous, it is finely variegated by hill and dale. Otter river flows through this co. and by its numerous branches affords much fine land and excellent mill seats. Chief towns, Vergennes and Middleburg. Pop. in 1820, 20,620; in 1830, 24,940.

ADDISON, t. Steuben co. N. Y. 15 m. S. from Bath. Pop. 944.

ADELPHI, t. Ross co. Ohio, about 20 m. NE. from Chillicothe, from W. 392 ms.

AGAWAM, r. Mass. which runs into the sea at Wareham.

AGAWAM, v. in the township of W. Springfield, Hampden co. Mass. near the entrance of Westfield river into the Connecticut, 2 m. SW. from Springfield; from W. 366 m.

AGAWAM, the name of Westfield river towards its mouth.

AHPMOOJEENE-GAMOOK lake, Maine, 20 ms. N. from Moosehead lake.

AIR, t. Bedford co. Pa. Pop. 1,179.

AKANSAS, see page 155.

ALABAMA, state, see page 112.

ALABAMA, t. Monroe co. Alabama, on Alabama river, 10 m. below Fort Jackson.

ALABAMA, r. in the state of Alabama, is formed by the union of the Coosa and Tallapoosa, and flowing SSW. unites with the Tombigbee to form Mobile river, 45 m. from the head of Mobile Bay. From its mouth to the mouth of the Cahawba, 210 m. it has 4 or 5 feet water; and from the mouth of the Cahawba to the forks of the Coosa and Tallapoosa, 3 feet in the shallowest places. It is navigable for sloops to Fort Claiborne.

ALABASTER, or *Eleuthera*, one of the Bahama islands, on the great Bahama bank. The climate is healthy. It produces pine-apples for exportation. There is a small fort and garrison on the island. Long. 76° 22′ to 76° 56′ W. Lat. 24° 40′ to 26° 30′ N.

ALACHUA SAVANNAH, in E. Florida, 75 m. W. from St. Augustine, 50 m. in circumference, without a tree or bush, but is encircled with hills, covered with forests and orange groves, on a very rich soil. The ancient Alachua Indian town stood on the borders of this savannah; but the Indians removed to Cuscowilla, two miles distant, on account of the unhealthiness of the former site.

ALACRANES, a long range of hidden rocks, shoals, and banks, on the S. side of the gulf of Mexico, opposite the coast of Yucatan, E. from Stone Bank, and W. from Cape St. Antonio. N. lat. 23°, between 89° and 91° W. long. Navigators pass round them, though there are some good channels and soundings.

ALBANY, t. Oxford co. Maine, 18 m. NW. from Paris. Pop. 288.

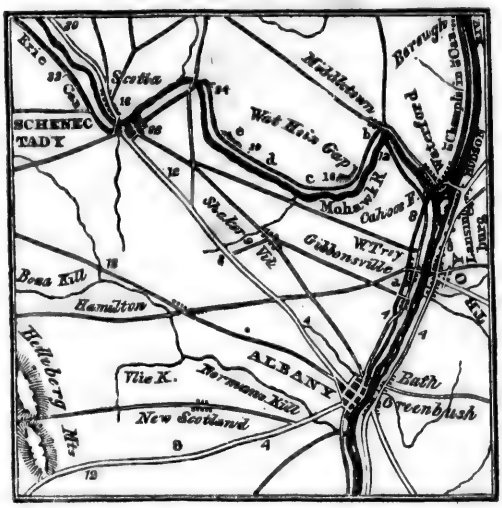
ALBANY, t. Orleans co. Vt. 40 m. NNE. from Montpelier.

ALBANY, co. N. Y. on Hudson r. Pop. 53,560. Chief town, Albany.

ALBANY, city, Albany co. the capital of New York, and the second town in population, wealth and commerce in the state, stands on the W. bank of the Hudson, 150 m. N. of New York, 165 W. of Boston, 230 S. of Montreal, and 376 from W. N. lat. 42° 39′. E. long. 3° 17′ from W. Most of the ancient Dutch buildings, which formerly gave it such a grotesque aspect, have disappeared. It is now neatly and in some parts handsomely built. It contains 10 public buildings. The capital, built upon the upper portion of the city, has an elevated position. It is 115 feet in length, and 90 in breadth. The academy, directly north of it, is a spacious and showy building. The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank and the Albany Bank, at the bottom of State street, are of white marble. The Museum is a handsome building in South Market street. State street, in its whole length, is remarkably wide, and shows to great advantage. The number of churches is 16, of which 6 are of stone, 7 of brick, and 3 of wood. Three of them are very handsome, and others are spacious. Canal wharf and quay are of great length, and exhibit a striking show of business and bustle. Few cities present a more beautiful prospect than Albany, when seen from the public square, or the summit of the capital. The city slopes from the public square to the river, like the sides of an amphitheatre. Two or three of its noble mansions embowered in trees, give it the appearance of having forests in its limits. Sloops and steamboats arrive here from New York in great numbers, and there is seldom a day in which three or four passages do not offer, in steamboats departing to and from New

York. Its canal communications with lake Champlain, the northern lakes, and the Ohio valley give it unrivalled advantages of this sort. More stages daily arrive and depart from this city, than any other of the size in the Union, being more than 100 daily. Its literary, humane, and religious institutions are of a very respectable class, and it issues 6 or 7 periodical publications. Its population in 1820 was 12,630; in 1830, 24,216, having nearly doubled its population in ten years. A more emphatic illustration of the tendency of the canal system could not be given. There are in the city 3 flour mills, 2 woollen manufactories, 2 do. cotton and woollen, 1 distillery, 5 breweries, manufactories of oil-cloths, and a very extensive cap manufactory which employs 200 males and 450 females and pays $1,500 in weekly wages. The business transacted in this establishment amounts to several hundred thousand dollars a year. There is a rail-road from Albany to Schenectady, length 14 miles.

ALBANY AND ITS ENVIRONS.



(a) United States arsenal.—(b) Aqueduct.—(c) Fort's Ferry.—(d) Vischer's Ferry.—(e) Deep Cut.

ALBANY, t. Berks co. Pa. E. Harrisburg. Pop. 995.

ALBANY, r. North America, which falls into James' bay, long. 84° 30′ W. lat. 51° 30′ N. runs NE. through a chain of small lakes, from the S. end of Winnipeg lake. The British fort is on the river, in lat. 53° 10′ N.

ALBANY, *New*, t. Clarke co. In.; from W. 642 m.; a little below Clarksville.

ALBEMARLE, co. central part of Va.; bounded N. by Orange co. E. by Louisa and Fluvanna cos. SE. by James r. SW. by Amherst co. and W. by Augusta and Rockingham cos. Chief town, Charlottesville. Pop. 22,618; slaves 11,689.

ALBEMARLE-SOUND, inlet of the sea, on E. coast of N. C. It extends into the country 60 m. and is from 4 to 15 wide. It receives the waters of the Roanoke and the Chowan. Lat. 35° 52′ N.

ALBERTSON'S, v. Duplin co. N. C.

ALBION, t. and cap. of Edwards co. Illinois, 40 m. SW. from Vincennes. It stands on the dividing ridge between the Great and Little Wabash rivers, 12 m. from the former and 6 from the latter, in a dry and healthy situation, while it is well supplied with springs of water. Distance from W. 733 m.

ALBION, v. Edwards co. Illinois.

ALBURG, t. Grand Isle co. Vt. on N. end of the island of North Hero, in lake Champlain; 40 m. N. from Burlington, from W. 555 m. It is a port of entry. Pop. 1,239.

ALDIE, v. Loudon co. Va.; from W. 35 m.

ALEXANDER, t. Athens co. Ohio. Pop. 765.

ALEXANDER, t. Genesee co. N. Y. 6 m. S. from Batavia.

ALEXANDER, co. Illinois, at the angle between Mississippi and Ohio rivers. Chief town, America. Pop. 1,390.

ALEXANDERS, v. York district, S. C.; from W. 441 m.

ALEXANDERVILLE, v. Montgomery co. Ohio, on Miami r. 7 m. below Dayton.

ALEXANDRIA, t. Grafton co. N. H. 13 m. SSE. from Plymouth. Pop. 1,083.

ALEXANDRIA, t. Hunterdon co. N. J. on the Delaware; 15 m. SE. from Easton.

ALEXANDRIA, t. Huntingdon co. Pa.; 8 m. from Huntingdon, 192 m. WNW. from Philadelphia, from W. 162 m.

ALEXANDRIA, t. in the parish of Rapide, Louisiana, on Red River, 120 m. from its mouth, 70 from Natchitoches, and about 100 from Natchez, St. Francisville, and Point Coupee; about 180 m. in a direct line, and 344 by water, WNW. from New Orleans, from W

1246 m. Lat. 31° 15′ N. It is situated in a fertile valley, at the point of intersection of all the great roads of the western district of Louisiana. It is settled almost wholly by Americans, and is a place of increasing importance.

ALEXANDRIA, *New*, t. Westmoreland co. Pa.; from W. 201 m.

ALEXANDRIA, co. District of Columbia. Pop. 9,608; chief town, Alexandria.

ALEXANDRIA, city, and port of entry, in the District of Columbia, on the W. bank of the Potomac, 6 m. S. of Washington. The public buildings are a court-house, and 6 churches, viz. 2 for Presbyterians, 2 for Episcopalians, 1 for Quakers, and 1 for Roman Catholics. It has a commodious harbor, sufficiently deep for the largest ships. The streets are regular and squares rectangular. The progress of this neat and ancient town has been for a long time almost stationary. It is expected that the Ohio and Chesapeake canal, with which it is connected, will communicate to it a new impulse of prosperity. Pop. in 1820, 8,216; in 1830, 8,221.

ALEXANDRIA, t. Washington co. Maine, 30 m. N. of Machias.

ALEXANDRIA, t. Campbell co. Ky.

ALEXANDRIA, t. Scioto co. Ohio, on the Ohio river, at the mouth of the Scioto, which separates it from Portsmouth, 45 m. S. from Chillicothe.

ALEXANDRIANA, t. Mecklenburg co. N. C. 157 m. SW. from Raleigh.

ALFORD, t. Berkshire co. Mass.; 15 m. SSW. from Lenox, 125 W. from Boston. Pop. 512.

ALFORDSVILLE, v. Robeson co. N. C.; from W. 387 m.

ALFORDSTOWN, t. and cap. Moore co. N. C. about 30 m. WNW. from Fayetteville.

ALFRED, t. Prescott co. U. C. on Ottawa r.

ALFRED, t. Alleghany co. N. Y. 10 m. SE. from Angelica. Pop. 1,701.

ALFRED, t. York co. Maine; 24 m. N. from York, 88 N. by E. from Boston, 86 from Augusta, and 513 from W. Pop. 1,453. It contains a court-house, a jail, and a Congregational meeting-house. The courts of the county are held alternately here and at York. There is in the township a village of Shakers.

ALFRED, t. Alleghany co. N. Y.; 10 m. SE. from Angelica. Pop. 273.

ALLAN'S CREEK, r. N. Y. which runs into the Genesee, in Caledonia. Length 40 m.

ALLEGHANY, co. SW. part of N. Y.; bounded N. by Genesee and Ontario cos., E. by Steuben co., S. by Pennsylvania, and W. by Cataraugus co. Pop. 26,218. Chief town, Angelica.

ALLEGHANY, co. W. part of Pa. bounded N. by Butler co., E. by Westmoreland co., S. and SW. by Washington co., and NW. by Beaver co. Pop. 37,984. Chief town, Pittsburg.

ALLEGHANY, t. Cambria co. Pa. W. from Harrisburg. Pop. 947.

ALLEGHANY, t. Huntingdon co. Pa. W. from Harrisburg. Pop. 773.

ALLEGHANY, t. Venango co. Pa. N. W. from Harrisburg. Pop. 671.

ALLEGHANY, t. Armstrong co. Pa. W. from Harrisburg. Pop. 1,413.

ALLEGHANY, t. Westmoreland co. Pa. Pop. 1,388.

ALLEGHANY t. Somerset co. Pa. Pop. 372.

ALLEGHANY, co. Md. the NW. end of the state, on Potomac river. Chief town, Cumberland. Pop. 10,602.

ALLEGHANY, mountains, U. S. commence in the N. part of Georgia, and running NE. nearly parallel with the coast of the Atlantic ocean, at the distance of 250 miles, pass through N. Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, to New York. They divide the waters which flow into the Atlantic from those which flow into the Mississippi.

ALLEGHANY, r. rises in Pennsylvania, and runs first NW. into New York, and then by a bend to the SW. again enters Pennsylvania, and at Pittsburg unites with the Monongahela to form the Ohio. It is a steady stream, and navigable for keel-boats of 10 tons to Hamilton, 260 m. above Pittsburg.

ALLEMAND, r. which falls into the Mississippi, from the SE. 43 m. S. from Natchez.

ALLEN'S FERRY, v. Harrison co. Indiana.

ALLEN'S FRESH, v. Charles co. Md. 43 m. S. from Washington, on Wicomico river.

ALLENS, t. Gumberland co. Pa. near Harrisburg. Pop. 2,995.

ALLEN, t. Northampton co. Pa. Pop. 1,847.

ALLEN, co. Kentucky; having Ten. S. Warren, SW. NW. and N. and Barren E. Its form is elliptical, extending over about 500 sq. ms. Chief town, Scottsville. Pop. 6,486.

ALLEN, co. Ohio, having Mercer and Vanvert W., Putnam N., Hardin E. and Logan and Shelby S. It extends about 23 m. from N. to S. with a width of 22 m. from E. to W. area 500 sq. ms. Pop. 578.

ALLENSTOWN, t. Rockingham co. N. H. 10 m. SE. from Concord, and 25 NW. from Exeter.

ALLENSTOWN, t. Monmouth co. N. J. 11 m. E. from Trenton.

ALLENTOWN, t. and cap. Lehigh co. Pa. on Lehigh river. 52 m. NNW. from Philadelphia, 18 m. SW. from Easton, and 6 m. from Bethlehem. It it beautifully situated on an elevation in the midst of a well cultivated pleasant country. It contains, besides the county buildings, a bank, printing office, several dry goods stores, and a number of merchant mills. The principal staple, flour. Distance from Washington 178 ms.

ALLENSVILLE, v. Mifflin co. Pa.

ALLENSVILLE, v. Warren co. Ten.

ALLENTOWN, v. Montgomery co. (N. C.) S. W. from Raleigh.

ALLEY, t. Queens co. N. Y.

ALLOWAY CREEK, t. Salem co. N. J.

ALLOWAY, r. Salem co. N. J. runs into the Delaware.

ALL-SAINTS, islands near Guadaloupe, in the W. Indies.

ALL-SAINTS, parish, Georgetown district, S. C.

ALLUVIAL-WAY, or *Ridge-Road*, ridge, lying along the S. shore of lake Ontario, at the distance of from 6 to 10 m. Its general width is from 4 to 8 rods, and it is raised in the middle with a handsome crowning arch, from 6 to 10 feet. A road is opened upon it from Lewiston to Genesee river, a distance of 87 miles. It is a grand work of nature, and esteemed a great curiosity.

ALNA, t. Lincoln co. Maine; 10 m. N. of Wiscasset, 190 m. from Boston.

ALSACE, t. Berks co. Pa.

ALSACE, t. Berks co. Pa. on E. side of the Schuylkill. Pop. 1,275.

ALSTEAD, t. Cheshire co. N. H.; 8 m. NE. from Walpole, 14 m. N. from Keene, 82 m. WNW. from Portsmouth, 460 m. from Washington. Pop. 1,694. It is a valuable agricultural town, and contains a paper-mill, an oil-mill, and 3 houses of public worship, 2 for Congregationalists, and one for Baptists.

ALSTON, t. N. C. on Little river, not far from the sea; 20 m. W. from Brunswick. Lon. 78° 35′ W. Lat. 33° 54′ N.

ALTAMAHA, navigable river, Georgia, formed by the junction of the Oakmulgee and Oconee. After the junction, the Altamaha becomes a large river, flowing with a gentle current through forests and plains upwards of 100 miles, and runs into St. Simon's sound by several mouths, 60 m. SW. from Savannah. Its length to its source is about 500 m.

ALTAMAHA, t. Georgia, at the union of the Oconee and Oakmulgee. Lon. 83. W. Lat. 33. 54. N.

ALTON, t. Strafford co. N. H.; S. from lake Winnipiseogee; 33 m. NW. from Portsmouth. Pop. 1,279.

ALTON, t. Madison co. Illinois, on the Mississippi, 3 miles above the mouth of the Missouri. It is recently established, and regularly laid out. Near it there is a coal mine.

ALUM CREEK, r. Ohio. It is the westerly branch of the Big Walnut, which, after a course of about 35 miles, it joins in SE. part of Franklin co.

AMAPALLA, t. Mexico, in Nicaragua, on a point of land running into the Pacific, 12 m. from San Miguel.

AMAPALLA, large gulf on the W. coast of America, between Guatimala and Nicaragua; nearly 60 m. in length, and from 9 to 30 m. in breadth; also called the Gulf of Fonseca. 100 m. NW. from Leon. Lon. 88° 56′ W. Lat. 13° 30′ N.

AMANDA, t. Fairfield co. Ohio. Pop. 836.

AMBER, v. Onondaga co. N. Y.; 5 m. from Otis, 393 m. from Washington.

AMBOY, or *Perth Amboy*, city, and s-p. Middlesex co. N. J., at the head of Raritan bay, on a point of land formed by the union of the river Raritan with Arthur Kull Sound; 35 m. SW. from New York, 74 m. NE. from Philadelphia, 210 m. from Washington. Lat. 40° 30′. It has one of the best harbors on the continent.

AMBOY SOUTH, t. Middlesex co. N. J. at the mouth of Raritan river, opposite Perth Amboy.

AMELIA, co. Va. in the SE. part of the state. Pop. 11,031, of whom 7,518 are slaves. The C. H. is 47 m. from Richmond, and 169 from Washington.

AMELIA, isl. in the Atlantic, on the coast of E. Florida, 7 leagues N. from St. Augustine, at the mouth of St. Mary's river. Lat. 30° 28′ N. It is 13 m. long and 2 broad. Chief town, Fernandina.

AMELIASBURG, t. Prince Edwards co. Upper Canada, on the bay of Quinti, SW. from Kingston.

AMENIA, t. Dutchess co. N. Y. 24 m. NE. from Poughkeepsie. Here is a marble quarry. Pop. 2,389.

AMERICA, t. and cap. Alexander co. Illinois, on the Ohio r. 7 m. from its junction with the Mississippi.

AMES, v. Athens co. Ohio, 12 m. NE. from Athens.

AMESBURY, t. in Essex co. Mass., about 4 m. from Newburyport, and 50 m. NE. from Boston. It is a flourishing place, being situated on a navigable river. Pop. 2,445.

AMHERST, t. Hampshire co. Mass. 8 m. NE. from Northampton, 85 W. from Boston. In 1821, a college was established here. It is now in a flourishing condition; it has 7 professors, 3 tutors, and 200 students. The annual expenses of a student are from 90 to 118 dollars, including college bills and board.

AMHERST ISLAND, small isl. in E. end of lake Ontario.

AMHERST, t. Hillsborough co. N. H.; 30 m. S. from Concord, 48 m. NW. from Boston, 60 m. W. from Portsmouth, and 484 m. from Washington. Lat. 42° 54′ N. Pop. 1,657. In the central part of Amherst there is a pleasant plain on which a handsome village is built, containing a court-house, a jail, a Congregational meeting-house, a printing-office, cotton and woollen manufactories, valuable mills, &c. The Souhegan flows through the southern part of the town. The courts for the county are held alternately here and at Hopkinton.

AMHERST, co. of Va. having the Blue Ridge, or Rockbridge, NW., Nelson NE., James river, or Buckingham and Campbell, SE., James river, or Bedford, SW. Pop. 12,072, of whom 5,927 are slaves. The C. H. is 136 m. from Richmond, and 186 from Washington.

AMHERST SPRINGS, v. Amherst co. Va. 124 m. W. from Richmond.

AMHERSTBURG, or *Malden*, t. and cap. Essex co. Upper Canada, on Detroit r. 3 m. above its entrance into lake Erie, and 14 below Detroit. It has about 150 houses, and a good harbor, with anchorage in 3½ fathoms.

AMHERST, t. Cumberland co. Nova Scotia, on Chignecto bay, at the entrance of the rivers La Planch, Napan, and Macon.

AMISSVILLE, v. Culpeper co. Va. 86 m. W. from Washington.

AMITE, co. Mississippi, on Amite r. Chief town, Liberty. Pop. 7,943.

AMITE, r. Mississippi, runs into the Iberville 40 m. above its entrance into lake Maurepas. It is navigable for boats nearly to its source.

AMITY, v. Orange co. N. Y.

AMITY, v. Washington co. Pa.

AMITY, t. Berks co. Pa.

AMMONOOSUC, (*Lower,*) r. N. H. which rises in the White Mountains, and runs into the Connecticut, in Bath. Length about 50 miles.

AMMONOOSUC, (*Upper,*) r. N. H. which runs into the Connecticut, in Northumberland. Length 50 miles.

AMOSKEAG FALLS, on the Merrimack, in N. H.; 7 miles below Hookset Falls and 15 below Concord, between Goffstown and Manchester. The water falls 48 feet in the course of half a mile. These falls are shunned by a canal.

AMSTERDAM, t. Montgomery co. N. Y. on N. side of the Mohawk; 30 m. NW. from Albany, and 392 m. from Washington. Pop. 3,354. This town contains valuable mills and manufactures of iron.

AMWELL, t. Hunterdon co. N. J.; E. the Delaware; 34 NNE. from Philadelphia. Pop. of the township, 5,777. Here is an academy.

AMWELL, t. Washington co. Pa.; SE. from Washington. Pop. 1,673.

ANCRAM, t. Columbia co. N. Y., on Ancram creek, about 20 m. SE. from Hudson. Here are extensive iron works, at which are made large quantities of excellent iron. The ore is principally obtained from Salisbury in Connecticut. A lead mine is also found here.

ANCRAM CREEK, r. Columbia co. N. Y. which runs into the Hudson, opposite Catskill.

ANASTASIA, isl. off the E. coast of Florida, opposite the city of St. Augustine. It is about 25 miles long, and is separated from the main land by an arm of the sea called Matanzas river. It contains quarries of freestone. Lon. 81° 36′ W. lat. 29° 49′ N.

ANCASTER, t. Lincoln co. Upper Canada, SW. York.

ANCHOR POINT, NW. coast of America, on the E. side of Cooke's inlet. Lon. 208° 48′ E. Lat. 59° 39′ N.

ANCOCUS CREEK, N. J. falls into the Delaware, 6 m. SW. Burlington. It is navigable 16 miles.

ANDALUSIA, t. Bucks co. Pa. 96 m. from Harrisburg.

ANDERSON, v. Sussex co. N. J.

ANDERSON, co. East Tennessee, on Clinch r. NW. Knoxville. Chief town, Clinton. Pop. 4,668. Slaves, 349. Engaged in agriculture, 1,310; in commerce, 4.

ANDERSON, t. Hamilton co. Ohio. Pop. 2,122.

ANDERSON'S ISLAND, on the NW. coast of America. Lon. 167° 40′ W. Lat. 63° 10′ N.

ANDERSON'S STORE, v. Caswell co. N. C. 56 m. NW. Raleigh.

ANDERSON'S, r. Indiana, runs into the Ohio below Troy.

ANDERSONVILLE, v. Edgefield district, S. C.

ANDERSONVILLE, v. Hancock co. Mississippi.

ANDOVER, t. Oxford co. Maine. Pop. 368.

ANDOVER, t. Hillsborough co. N. H. on the Merrimack, 18 m. NW. from Concord. Pop. 1,642. It contains a printing-press, several mills and manufactures. In 1818, a legacy of $10,000 was bequeathed by Mr. Joseph Noyes for the establishment of an academy in this town.

ANDOVER, t. Windsor co. Vt. 20 m. SW. from Windsor. Pop. 957.

ANDOVER, t. Sussex co. New York, 30 m. N. from Trenton, 40 m. WNW. from New York.

ANDOVER, t. Essex co. Mass. 20 m. N. from Boston; 16 WNW. from Salem; and 20 W. from Newburyport. Pop. 4,540. It is an opulent agricultural town, and contains two large parishes. The south parish has a number of manufacturing establishments. The theological seminary in this place is richly endowed. Its buildings comprise four dwelling houses for the officers, and three spacious public edifices. The library contains over 5,000 volumes, and there are four theological professors. The number of students ranges from 120 to 150.

Phillips' Academy in this town is the most flourishing academy in the state. It was founded in 1778, by the Hon. Samuel Phillips, Esq. of Andover, and his brother, the Hon. John Phillips, LL. D. of Exeter. Its officers are a principal, 3 assistants, a teacher of sacred music, and a writing master. The number of students ranges from 120 to 150. The institution is accommodated with a large and commodious brick building, 80 feet by 40, erected in 1818, on a range with the buildings of the theological seminary. The theological seminary was founded in 1808, and has been richly endowed, entirely by private bounty. The whole amount of what has been contributed for permanent use in this seminary, including the permanent funds, library and public buildings, is more than *three hundred and fifty thousand dollars*, and this has been contributed almost entirely from six families. The buildings are on a lofty eminence, and command an extensive prospect. A majority of the students are supported in whole or in part by charity. The academy and the theological seminary are under the same board of trustees.

ANDOVER, t. Tolland co. Connecticut, 15 m. E. from Hartford.

ANDOVER, t. Sussex co. N. J.; 10 m. S. from Newton, 18 NW. from Morristown. It is famous for its iron works.

ANDOVER, t. Merrimack co. N. H. 21 m. from Concord. Pop. 1324.

ANDOVER, t. Windsor co. Vt. 68 m. S. Montpelier. Pop. 975.

ANDOVER, t. Alleghany co. N. Y. 285 m. W. Albany. Pop. 598.

ANDOVER, t. Ashtabula co. Ohio, 200 m. NE. of Columbus.

ANDREWS, *St.*, a seaport town of New Brunswick, at the entrance of Passamaquoddy river.

ANDREWS-BRIDGE, v. Lancaster co. Pa. 38 m. SE. Harrisburg.

ANDROSCOGGIN, or *Ameriscoggin*, r. which rises from Umbagog Lake, N. H. It has a course of about 40 m. in N. H. and after a course of about 100 m. in SW. part of Maine, flows into the Kennebeck, which it joins 18 m. from the sea, at Merrymeeting Bay, 6 m. above Bath.

ANDROSCOGGIN, *Little*, r. Maine, which flows into the Androscoggin N. of Poland.

ANGELICA, t. and cap. Alleghany co. N. Y.; E. of the Genesee; 40 W. Bath, 285 W. Albany, W. 337. Pop. 998.

ANGOLA, v. Erie co. N. Y. 291 m. W. Albany.

ANGUILLA, or *Snake Island*, the most northerly of the English Leeward Islands in the West Indies. It is 30 m. long and 3 broad, winding somewhat in the manner of a snake, and is 60 m. NW. of St. Christopher. Long. 62° 35′ W. lat. 18° 15′ N. One of the Bahama Islands is also called Anguilla.

ANN, *St.*, a town of New Brunswick, situate on the river St. John nearly opposite to Fredericton, and 80 m. above the city of St. John. Also the name of a lake in Upper Canada, to the N. of Lake Superior.

ANNAPOLIS, formerly *Severn*, city and port of entry, Anne Arundel co. Md., on the SW. side of the Severn, 2 m. from its mouth; 28 SSE. Baltimore, 40 ENE. from W. Long. 76° 48′ W. lat. 39° 0′ N. Pop. about 2,623. It is the seat of the state government, is a pleasant and healthy town, and contains a spacious and elegant state-house, a market-house, a theatre, a bank, and two houses of public worship, 1 for Episcopalians, and 1 for Methodists. The streets converge to the state-house and to the Episcopal church, as two centres. Two newspapers are published here. The flourishing state of Baltimore has injured the trade of this city.

St. John's College, a Roman Catholic institution, incorporated in 1782, was for some years in operation in this city; but a few years ago, it was deprived of its funds by the legislature. The instruction has been discontinued.

ANNAPOLIS, a sea-port of Nova Scotia, on the E. side of the Bay of Fundy. It has one of the finest harbors in the world; but the entrance is through a difficult strait, called the Gut of Annapolis. The town stands on the S. side of the harbor, at the mouth of a river of its name, 86 m. W. by N. of Halifax. Lon. 64° 55′ W. lat. 44° 50′ N.

ANNAPOLIS, v. Salem township, Jefferson co. Ohio, 135 m. NE. Columbus.

ANNE ARUNDEL, a county of Maryland, on the western shore of Chesapeake Bay. Pop. 28,295. Annapolis is the chief town.

ANN BOOR, v. Maury co. Tenn.; 782 m. from W.

ANN, *Cape*, a point of land which forms the N. side of Massachusetts Bay. Two light-houses on an island at the extremity of this Cape are in N. lat. 42° 40′ W. long. 70° 38′.

ANN, *Fort*, a town in Washington co. N. Y. between the North river and Lake Champlain. Pop. 3,201.

ANNSVILLE, v. Dinwiddie co. Va. 54 m. S. of Richmond.

ANSON, a county of North Carolina, bordering on South Carolina, and bounded on the NE. by the Yadkin river. Pop. 14,081. Wadesborough, 142 m. SW. by W. of Raleigh, is the chief town.

ANSON, t. Somerset co. Me. on the Kennebec river. Pop. 1,532.

ANTAUGA, a county of Alabama on the river Alabama. Washington is the chief town. Pop. 11,872.

ANTHONY'S, or *St. Anthony's Nose*, promontory in New York, E. of the Hudson: 1,1[illegible] high; 52 N. New-York, 6 S. West Point. It is 877 feet above the river.

ANTHONY, *St., Falls of*, on the Mississippi river, in N. lat. 45° W. long. 93°, being more than 2,000 m. above the entrance of the river into the Gulf of Mexico. There is a fort in the Missouri Territory, on the point of land formed by the St. Peter's river, which river falls into the Mississippi just below the Falls of St. Anthony.

ANTHONY'S KILL, r. N. Y. which rises in Ballston, and runs into the Hudson, 8 N. from Waterford.

ANTICOSTI, an island at the mouth of the river St. Lawrence, 90 m. long and 20 broad. It is full of rocks, covered with wood, and has no harbor; but excellent cod is found on the shores.

ANTIETAM, a small tributary of the Potomac, running into it near Shepardstown.

ANTIGUA, one of the English Leeward Islands, in the West Indies, about 20 m. in length and breadth, and 60 E. by S. of St. Christopher. It is destitute of water, and the inhabitants are obliged to save the rain-water in cisterns. The chief produce is sugar, of which it annually produces about 10,000 hogsheads. It was taken by the French in 1782, but restored in 1783. The capital is St. John.

ANTILLES, the name which the French give to the Caribbee or West India islands, which see.

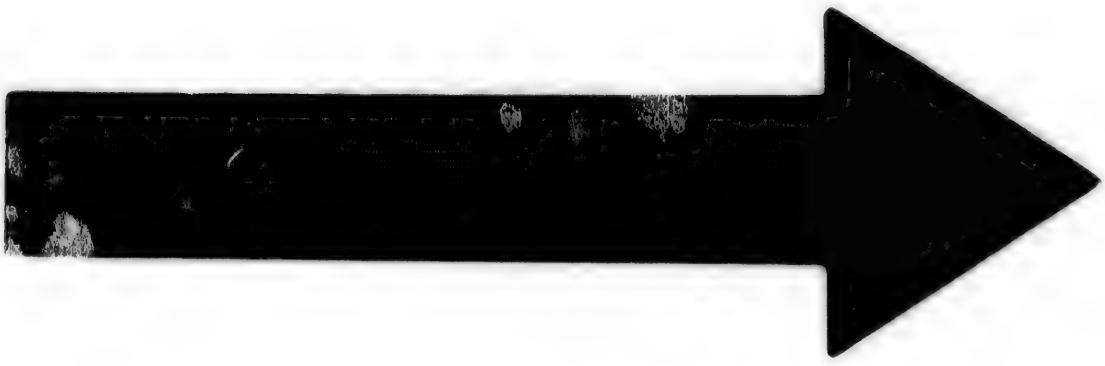
ANTONIO DE BEHAR, *San*, the capital of Texas, on the San Antonio river. It is a village composed of mud cabins covered with turf.

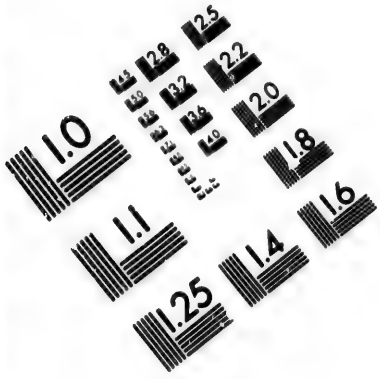
ANTRIM, t. Hillsborough co. N. H.; 21 m. NW. Amherst, 30 WSW. Concord, 75 W. Portsmouth, 469 from W. Pop. 1,309.

ANTRIM, t. Franklin co. Pa. It is watered by the Conecocheague, and borders on Maryland.

ANTRIM, Crawford co. Ohio.

ANTWERP, t. Jefferson co. N. Y.; 180 m. NW. Albany, 474 from W. Pop. 2,412.





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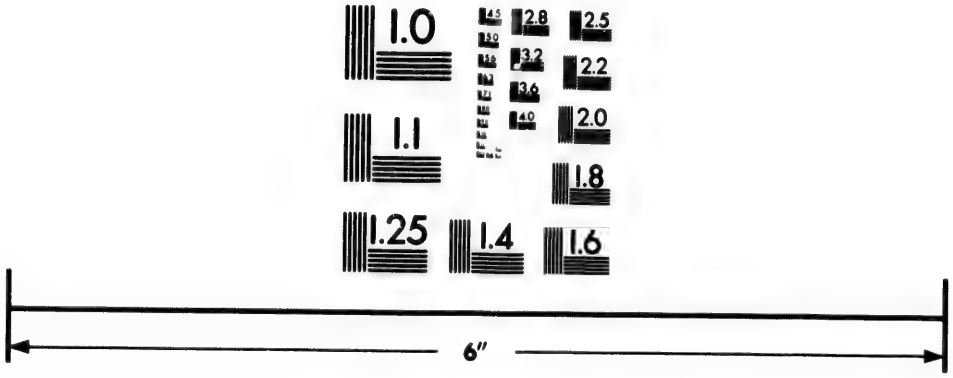

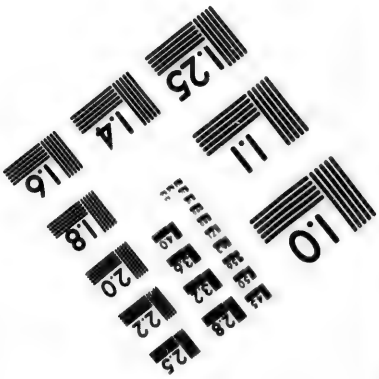

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ANVIL, t. Lebanon co. Pa.

ANVILLE, t. Dauphin co. Pa.; about 55 m. WNW. Philadelphia, 130 from W.

APALACHIAN MOUNTAINS, the name given to the immense chain extending along the whole Atlantic coast of the United States, from Alabama to Maine. In the southern states they are 200 m. from the sea, but as they extend northward approach near the coast. They run generally in parallel ridges, and their various divisions go by different names. These are the Cumberland Mountains of Tennessee, the Blue Mountains of Virginia, the Alleghany and Laurel Mountains of Pennsylvania, the Catskill Mountains of New York, the Green Mountains of Vermont, and the White Mountains of New Hampshire. They are sometimes broken into groups and isolated chains. Their highest summits are in New Hampshire; and are between 6 and 7,000 ft. above the level of the sea. East of the Hudson they are granitic. In the W. and S. they consist of granite, gneiss, mica and clay slate, primitive limestone, &c. Their name in the language of the Indians signifies *endless*.

APALACHICOLA, a river of North America, formed by the junction of the Chatahooche and Flint, at an old Indian fort of the same name on the south confines of Georgia, and thence flows between West and East Florida into Apalache Bay, in the Gulf of Mexico, east of Cape Blaize.

APOQUINIMINK, r. Newcastle co. Delaware, which runs E. into Delaware Bay, 3 m. below Reedy Island.

APOQUINIMINK. See *Cantwell's Bridge*.

APOQUINIMINK, hundred, on S. side of Newcastle co. Delaware.

APULIA, v. Onondaga co. N. Y. 129 m. W. Albany.

APPLETON, t. Waldo co. Me. Pop. 735.

APPLING, a county of Georgia, in the SE. part of the state, upon the Altamaha. Pop. 1,468.

APPLINGVILLE, the chief town of Columbia co. Geo. 93 m. from Milledgeville.

APPOMATOX, r. Virginia, which rises in Campbell co., and after an easterly course of about 120 m. unites with James river at City Point. It is navigable to Petersburg.

AQUACKANOCK, t. Essex co. N. J. on the Passaic; 10 m. above Newark, 226 from W. It is a very pleasant village. The Passaic is navigable to this place for small schooners.

AQUIA, t. Stafford co. Va. on Aquia creek, 5 m. above its entrance into the Potomac; 42 m. from W. At this place, and in the vicinity on Aquia creek, are found extensive quarries of freestone, of which the Capitol at Washington and the President's House were built.

AQUIA CREEK, r. Stafford co. Virginia, which flows SE., and joins the Potomac, 14 m. NE. Fredericksburg, 54 below W.

AQUIA RUN MILLS, v. Stafford co. Va.; 48 m. from W.

ARARAT, mt. Pa. in Luzerne and Wayne counties. It is 15 m. long.

ARARAT, or *Pilot Mountain*, N. C. on N. side the Yadkin, and E. the river Ararat, 9 m. NW. Bethania. It is about a mile in height, and rises in the form of a pyramid, with an area of an acre at top, on which is a rock 300 feet high. From the summit of this rock there is an extensive, variegated, and delightful prospect.

ARBELA, v. Lancaster co. Pa. 45 m. E. of Harrisburg.

ARCHER, t. Harrison co. Ohio.

ARGYLE, t. Penobscot co. Me. Pop. 326.

ARGYLE, t. Washington co. N. Y. on E. side of the Hudson; 45 m. N. Albany, 403 m. from W. Pop. 3,459. There are two post villages, at each of which there is a Presbyterian meeting-house. Bog ore in great quantities is found in this town.

ARKANSAS TERRITORY. See p. 155.

ARKANSAS, or *Arkansaw*, or *Akansas*, r. Louisiana, which rises in the Rocky Mountains, about N. lat. 42°, near the sources of the Del Norte, and unites with the Mississippi, lat. 33° 40′ N. Its course is ESE. It is navigable 1,980 m.; its whole length is 2,170 m. Its channel is broad, and its navigation safe, unobstructed by rocks, shoals or rapids. Silver is found on the upper parts of this river, and much of the land on its banks is of the first quality.

ARKPORT, v. in Canisteo, Steuben co. N. Y., on the Canisteo; 25 m. SW. Bath, 323 m. from W.

ARLINGTON, t. Bennington co. Vt. 40 m. from Troy, Saratoga Springs, Whitehall and Rutland. Pop. 1,207. It has quarries of marble and lime-stone, and a mineral spring.

ARMAGH, t. Indiana co. Pa.; W. 160 m. Harrisburg.

ARMAGH, t. Mifflin co. Pa.

ARMOND, *St.*, a town of Lower Canada at the N. end of Lake Champlain.

ARMSTRONG, co. Pa., watered by the Alleghany; bounded N. by Venango co., E. by Jefferson and Indiana cos., SW. by Westmoreland co., and W. by Butler co. Pop. 17,625. Chief town, Kittanning.

ARMSTRONG, t. Indiana co. Pa.

ARNOLD, t. York co. Maine; 533 m. from W.

ARNOLD'S OLD PLACE, v. Fauquier co. Va.; 56 m. from W.

AROOSTIC, r. which rises in Maine, runs ESE., and joins the St. Johns on the western border of New Brunswick, in lat. 42° 5′ N. It is navigable for boats 40 m.

ARUNDEL, t. York co. Maine, on the sea coast; 21 NE. York, 86 NNE. Boston.

ASBURY, v. Warren co. N. J. 34 m. NW. Trenton.

ASCENSION, a parish in the eastern district of Louisiana, upon the Mississippi. The soil is rich, and produces sugar and cotton. Donaldson, 75 m. from New Orleans, is the chief town. Pop. of the parish, 5,400.

ASCUTNEY, mt. Vt. between Windsor and Weathersfield. The summit is 5 m. W. of the Connecticut, and 5 SW. Windsor village. According to Capt. Partridge it is 2,903 feet above the river at Windsor bridge, and 3,320 above the sea. The summit is composed of granite,

and the prospect from the top is very beautiful.

ASHBOROUGH, t. and cap. Randolph co. N. C. on Deep river; 42 m. E. Salisbury, 85 W. Raleigh; 362 from W.

ASHBURNHAM, t. Worcester co. Mass. 29 m. N. Worcester, 55 NW. Boston; 462 from W. Pop. 1,403. There are 2 mountains in this township, Great and Little Wetatick. The former lies in NE. part of the town, the latter SW. of it.

ASHBY, t. Middlesex co. Mass.; 31 m. N. Worcester, 53 NW. Boston; 484 from W. Pop. 1,240.

ASHFIELD, t. Franklin co. Mass.; 11 m. SW. Greenfield, 105 W. Boston, 410 from W. Pop. 1,732.

ASHFORD, t. Windham co. Ct.; 15 m. N. Windham, 29 ENE. Hartford, 369 from W. Pop. 2,668.

ASHFORD, *New*, t. Berkshire co. Mass.; 20 m. N. Lenox, 121 W. Boston.

ASHLAND, t. Montgomery township, Richland co. Ohio, 90 m. from Columbus.

ASHLEY, r. S. C. which rises in N. part Charleston district, runs SSE. and unites with the Cooper, on SW. side of the city of Charleston.

ASHTABULA, a county at the NE. extremity of Ohio, bordering on Lake Erie. Pop. 14,584. Jefferson is the chief town.

ASHTABULA, t. in the above county, on Lake Erie, 200 m. from Columbus. It has a good harbor, and is a flourishing town.

ASHTABULA, a stream of Ohio, about 30 m. in length, running into Lake Erie.

ASHTON, t. Delaware co. Pa., on Chester creek. Pop. 765.

ASHUELOT, mt. N. H., in Winchester and Swansey.

ASHUELOT, or *Ashwillet*, r. N. H., which runs SW. into the Connecticut, in Hinsdale.

ASHVILLE, v. Buncombe co. N. C.; 520 m. from W.

ASSAQUIN CREEK, r. Virginia, which runs into York river, between Hanover and New Kent counties.

ASSINIBOINS, or *Asseneboyne*, a river of North America, falling into the SW. end of Lake Winnipeg; the North-west Fur Trading Company have a house on the south bank of the river, about 15 m. above its entrance into the lake.

ASSONET, v. Bristol co. in the township of Freetown, Mass.; on E. side of Taunton river; 8 m. S. Taunton, 30 S. Boston, 446 from W.

ASSUMPTION, t. and settlement, Lafourche; 50 m. S. Baton Rouge, 1,351 from W. Pop. 5,400.

ASTORIA, settlement, on W. coast of N. America, on S. side of the Columbia, near its mouth. It was formed about 3 years since on account of the fur trade.

ASYLUM, t. Luzerne co. Pa, on the Susquehannah; 59 m. NW. Wilkesbarre, 284 from W.

ATCHAFALAYA, an outlet of the Mississippi, which it leaves 3 m. below the junction of the Red river; and after a course of 193 m. it flows into a bay of the same name. Lon. 91° 20′ W. lat. 29° 20′ N.

ATHAPESCOW, a lake in the N. part of British America, discharging its waters into Slave Lake. It is 200 m. long.

ATHENS, t. Somerset co. Maine; 20 m. NNE. Norridgewock. Pop. 1,200.

ATHENS, t. Windham co. Vt.; 26 m. SSE. Windsor. Pop. 415.

ATHENS, t. Greene co. N. Y. on W. bank of the Hudson, opposite Hudson city; 28 m. S. Albany, 335 from W. Pop. 2,425. It is a pleasant and flourishing town, and has some manufactures and considerable trade.

ATHENS, t. Harrison co. Ohio, 125 m. E. Columbus.

ATHENS, t. Bradford co. Pa., at the conflux of the Tioga and Susquehannah, 304 m. from W.

ATHENS, co. Ohio. Pop. 9,763.

ATHENS, t. and cap. Athens co. Ohio: 41 m. W. from Marietta, 52 m. E. from Chillicothe, and 347 m. from Washington. Lon. 182° 7′ W. Lat. 39° 23′ N. It is situated on an elevated peninsula, formed by a large bend of the Hockhocking, which meanders about the town. The situation is pleasant and healthy, and commands an extensive prospect. It contains a court-house, a jail, and about 40 houses, and has valuable mills in its vicinity. —An institution is established here, styled the Ohio University, which is endowed with 46,000 acres of land, yielding about 2,300 dollars annually. A considerable part of this is appropriated to the support of an academy, which is in a flourishing state. A college edifice of brick, large and elegant, was erected in 1817.

ATHENS, t. Limestone co. Alabama. It is situated between Huntsville and the Muscle Shoals, in a central part of the county, and is the present seat of justice.

ATHENS, t. Clarke co. Georgia; 7 m. N. from Watkinsville, 94 m. WNW. from Augusta, and 197 m. NW. from Savannah. Lat. 35° 15′ N. Pop. 1,100. It has an elevated, pleasant, and healthy situation. A weekly newspaper is published here. Franklin College, which, together with the incorporated academies of the state, is styled the University of Georgia, was incorporated and established at this place in 1784, but did not go into operation till 1803. The faculty consists of a president and six professors. The libraries contain 4,500 vols. The students in 1831 were 95.

ATHOL, t. Worcester co. Mass. on Miller's river; 33 m. NW. from Worcester, 72 m. WNW. from Boston, and 429 m. from Washington. Pop. 1,325. It is watered by Miller's river, and contains manufactories of cotton and paper.

ATHOL, t. Warren co. N. Y. on W. side of the Hudson, N. of Hadley, and 81 m. N. from Albany. Pop. 909.

ATKINSON, t. Rockingham co. N. H. 20 m. WNW. from Newburyport, 29 SW. from Portsmouth, and 483 from W. Here is a respectable academy.

ATSION, a village in Burlington co. N. J. 30 m. E. by S. from Philadelphia. It contains several iron founderies.

ATTAKAPAS, t. Attakapas district, Louisiana; 1,412 m. from W.

ATTAKAPAS, district, Louisiana, on the Gulf of Mexico, W. of the Atchafalaya.

ATTICA, t. Genesee co. N. Y.: 20 m. S. from Batavia, and 440 m. from Washington. Pop. 2,485.

ATTLEBOROUGH, t. Bristol co. Mass.; 15 m. WNW. from Taunton, 28 m. SW. from Boston, and 428 m. from Washington. Lon. 71° 21′ W. Lat. 42° N. Pop. 3,215. It contains several cotton and woollen factories.

ATTLEBOROUGH, t. Bucks co. Pa.; 4 m. NW. from Bristol, and 163 m. from Washington.

ATTLEBURY, t. Dutchess co. N. Y. 352 m. from Washington.

ATWATER, t. Portage co. Ohio; 140 m. NE. of Columbus.

AUBURN, t. Susquehannah co. Pa.

AUBURN, two towns, in Geauga and Richland counties, Ohio.

AUBURN, t. the chief town in Cayuga co. N. Y. 169 m. W. from Albany. It contains a theological seminary and the N. York State Prison. Pop. 4,486.

AUGLAIZE, r. a branch of the Maumee, Ohio.

AUGUSTA, t. and cap. Kennebeck co. Maine, on W. bank of the Kennebeck; 2 m. N. from Hallowell, 56 m. NNE. from Portland, 168 m. NE. from Boston, and 612 from Washington. Pop. 3,980. It is a pleasant town, and contains a court-house, a jail, a female academy, a Congregational meeting-house, a printing-office, a bank, and has considerable trade. Here is an elegant bridge across the Kennebeck, consisting of two arches, each 180 feet. The river is navigable to this place for vessels of 100 tons.

AUGUSTA, t. Saratoga co. N. Y., formed in 1817 from a part of Halfmoon.

AUGUSTA, t. Oneida co. N. Y.; 12 m. SW. from Utica, and 409 m. from Washington. Pop. 3,058.

AUGUSTA, t. Sussex co. N. J.; 224 m. from Washington.

AUGUSTA, t. Northumberland co. Pa., on E. side of the Susquehannah.

AUGUSTA, t. and cap. Bracken co. Kentucky, on the Ohio; 22 m. below Maysville; 60 m. NE. from Lexington, and 510 m. from Washington. It is a very pleasant town, and contains a court-house, a jail, an academy, and a meeting house.

AUGUSTA, city, and cap. Richmond co. Georgia, on the Savannah; 73 m. SW. from Columbia, 87 m. ENE. from Milledgeville, 123 m. NNW. from Savannah, 138 m. WNW. from Charleston, and 589 m. from Washington. Lon. 80° 46′ W. lat. 33° 19′ N. Pop. in 1810, 2,476, in 1818, about 4,000, and in 1830, 6,696. It contains a court-house, a jail, a market-house, an academy, an insurance office, several banks, one of which is a branch of the United States bank, and four houses of public worship, 1 for Presbyterians, 1 for Roman Catholics, 1 for Episcopalians, and 1 for Methodists. It is regularly laid out and handsomely built, mostly of brick. Several of the public buildings, and many of the private houses, are spacious and elegant. It is a very flourishing commercial town, and probably has as much trade as any other place of its size in the United States. Immense quantities of cotton, considerable tobacco, and some other kinds of produce are brought to Augusta from the back country, and conveyed in boats down the river to Savannah.

AUGUSTA, a county of the W. District of Virginia, near the centre of the state, subdivided into N. and S. Augusta. Pop. of N. A. 9,142, of S. A. 10,783. Staunton is the seat of justice for both.

AUGUSTA, v. Perry co. Mississippi; 72 m. SE. from Monticello.

AUGUSTA, v. Montgomery co. Alab. 67 m. E. from Cahawba.

AUGUSTA, t. Columbiana co. Ohio.

AUGUSTINE, *St.* t. St. John's co. E. Florida, on the eastern coast. It was formerly the capital of the whole territory of Florida. The town stands in a prairie near the sea, with a good harbor, which however has a shallow entrance. It is regularly built of a stone formed by the concretion of sea-shells. One of the churches is an old edifice in the Gothic style. The situation of the town is low, but pleasant. In the neighborhood are numerous groves of orange trees. Before it came into the possession of the United States, its population was about 5,000. Since this period the yellow fever has made its appearance, and the population has diminished. St. Augustine is 310 m. SSW. of Charleston, in lat. 29° 45′ N. lon. 81° 40′ W.

AURELIUS, t. Cayuga co. N. Y. 173 m. W. from Albany, on Owasco lake. Pop. 2,767.

AURELIUS, t. Washington co. Ohio; 96 m. SE. from Columbus.

AURIESVILLE, v. Montgomery co. N. C. 123 m. SW. from Raleigh.

AURORA, t. Erie co. N. Y. 175 m. W. from Albany. Pop. 2,421.

AURORA, t. Portage co. Ohio; 140 m. NE. from Columbus.

AURORA, v. Dearborn co. In. 25 m. W. from Cincinnati.

AUSTERLITZ, t. Columbia co. N. J. 34 m. SE. from Albany. Pop. 2,245.

AUSTINBURY, t. Ashtabula co. Ohio; 192 m. NE. from Columbus; has a number of mills and woollen manufactories.

AUSTINTOWN, t. Trumbull co. Ohio; 160 m. NE. from Columbus. Pop. 1,259.

AUSTINVILLE, v. Wythe co. Va. on the Kanahwa.

AVARYSVILLE, t. Columbia co. Georgia; 609 m. from W.

AVERY, t. Huron co. Ohio; 409 m. from W.

AVERYSBOROUGH, t. Cumberland co. N. C., on Cape Fear river; 25 m. N. from Fayetteville, 35 S. from Raleigh, and 322 from W. Lon. 78° 55′ W. lat. 35° 18′ N.

AVON, t. Somerset co. Me.; 35 m. NW.

from Norridgewock, and 210 NNE. from Boston. Pop. 745.

AVON, t. Ontario co. N. Y., on E. side of the Genesee; 21 m. W. from Canandaigua, and 366 from W.

AVON, t. Livingston co. N. Y. 236 m. W. from Albany. Pop. 2,362.

AVON, t. Lorain co. Ohio; 146 m. NE. from Columbus.

AVOYELLES, a parish in the western district of Louisiana, between the Mississippi, Red and Atchafalaya rivers. It produces great quantities of cotton. Pop. 3,488. Marksville is the chief town. Lon. 91° 50′ W. lat. 31° 21′ N.

AVOYELLES, district, Louisiana, S. from Red river.

AVOYELLES, t. Avoyelles district, Louisiana, about 56 m. from the Mississippi, and 1332 from W.

AURELIUS, t. and cap. Cayuga co. N. Y. on E. side of Cayuga lake; 175 m. W. from Albany, and 385 from W. Pop. 4,642. It contains 3 post-villages, Auburn, Cayuga, and Union Springs, and has an academy. Auburn is the seat of justice for the county. This is a wealthy and flourishing town.

AURORA, t. Niagara co. N. Y.

AURORA, v. in Scipio, N. Y., on the E. side of Cayuga lake; 16 m. SW. from Auburn, and 378 from W. It is a pleasant and flourishing village, and has an academy.

AURORA, t. Portage co. Ohio; 347 m. from W.

AUSTENVILLE, t. Ashtabula co. Ohio.

AUSTERLITZ, t. Columbia co. N. Y. 315 m. from W.

AUSTIN, t. Trumbull co. Ohio.

Austinburg, t. Ashtabula co. Ohio, on Grand river; 8 m. W. from Jefferson, and 362 from W.

AUSTINSVILLE, t. Wythe co. Va. on the Kenhawa; 16 m. N. from Greensville, and 360 from W.

AUSTINTOWN, t. Warren co. Ohio; 296 m. from W.

AUSTIN'S CREEK, r. Georgia, which runs into the Savannah, about 12 m. NW. from Savannah.

AU-VASE, r. Illinois, which flows into the Mississippi, 55 m. above the Ohio. It is navigable for boats 60 m. through a fine prairie country.

AYERSTOWN, t. Burlington co. N. J. on Ancocus creek; 13 m. SE. from Burlington.

AYLETTS, v. King William co. Va.; 120 m. from W.

AYRESBURY, v. N. J. on the Musconecunk.

B.

BAAL'S RIVER, in West Greenland, empties in lon. 50° 10′ W. lat. 64° 30′ N.

BACALAL, lake, Mexico, in Yucatan, 36 m. SW. from Valladolid.

BACANO BAY, on the S. coast of Cuba. Lon. 74° 59′ W. lat. 20° 6′ N.

BACHELDOR, t. Oxford co. Me., 20 m. W. from Paris.

BACHELOR'S HALL, v. Tioga co. Pa.; 262 m. from W.

BACHELOR'S RETREAT, v. Pendleton co. S. C.; 578 m. from W.

BACK, short navigable river and inlet, Baltimore co. Md., which communicates with the Chesapeake, 4 m. N. of the Patapsco; 10 m. long.

BACON CASTLE, v. Surry co. Va.; 197 m. from W.

BACHIOUANON, river of U. Canada, falls into lake Superior about midway between the falls of St. Mary and Red river.

BACK CREEK, an arm of the Chesapeake bay, in Cecil co. Md. The west end of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal empties into Back Creek.

BACK-CREEK VALLEY, v. Frederick co. Va.

BACON CASTLE, v. Surry co. Va. 74 m. SE. from Richmond.

BAFFIN'S BAY, the most northern gulf or bay that has yet been discovered in North America. It extends beyond the 78th degree of N. lat. and communicates with the Atlantic ocean through Davis's Straits. On the W. side of this bay, in lat. 74° is Lancaster's Sound, through which Lieut. Parry, in the summers of 1819 and 1820, discovered a passage into the polar sea. He penetrated as far as the longitude of 113° 47′ W. from Greenwich, between the parallels of 74° and 75° N. lat. where his further progress was arrested by the ice.

BAGADUCE POINT, cape in Penobscot bay, Me.

BAHAMA CHANNEL, or *Gulf of Florida*, the narrow sea between the coast of America and the Bahama islands, 135 m. long and 46 broad. The currents here are most violent, and vessels are frequently wrecked in passing through this strait.

BAHAMA BANK, *Great*, a sand-bank extending from near the island of Cuba lat. 22° 20′ to the Bahama islands lat. 26° 15′ N. A smaller bank of this name lies N. of the island of Bahama.

BAHAMA, or *Lucayos Islands*, in the Atlantic ocean, opposite the coast of Florida, lying N. of Cuba and St. Domingo, between 21° and 28° N. lat. and 71° and 81° W. lon. They have been estimated at 500, but of these a great proportion are nothing more than cliffs and rocks. The principal are Bahama, Eleuthera, Exuma, Providence, Guanahani, or St. Salvador, and Turk's island. The climate is in general salubrious. The number of slaves upon the whole islands, according to a return made to Parliament in 1823, was 10,108, and the white population probably amounts to about 4,000.

BAHIA HONDA, port of the N. side of the island of Cuba. Lat. 20° 58′ N.; 60 m. SW. by W. from Havanna.

BAILEYSBURG, v. Surry co. Va. 70 m. SE. from Richmond.

BAINBRIDGE, formerly *Jericho*, t. Chenango co. N. Y.; 20 m. S. from Norwich, 120

WSW. from Albany, and 329 from W. Pop. 3,040.

BAINBRIDGE, t. Ross co. Ohio, on Paint creek; 18 m. WSW. from Chillicothe, and 425 from W. It contains a forge and some other mills.

BAINBRIDGE, v. Franklin co. Alab. on the Tennessee, 5 m. above Florence.

BAINBRIDGE, Port, inlet on the NW. coast of America. Lon. 212° 9½′ E. lat. 59° 55′ N.

BAINBRIDGE, t. Gauga co. Ohio.

BAIRD'S FORGE, v. Burke co. N. C.; 507 m. from W.

BAIRD'S TAVERN, v. Buckingham co. Va.; 202 m. from W.

BAIRDSTOWN, t. and cap. Nelson co. Kentucky, on Beech Fork river; 40 m. SW. from Frankfort, 60 WSW. from Lexington, and 615 from W. Lon. 86° 10′ W. lat. 37° 49′ N. Pop. 820. It is a flourishing town, and contains a court-house, a jail, a market-house, a church, and a bank.

BAKER, a county in the SW. part of Georgia.

BAKERSTOWN, v. Alleghany co. Pa. 13 m. N. from Pittsburg.

BAKER'S FALLS, on the Hudson, between Kingsbury and Moreau, 52 m. above Albany. The descent is 76 feet within 60 rods.

BAKER'S ISLAND, small isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of Maine. Lon. 70° 47′ W. lat. 44° 34′ N.

BAKER'S ISLAND, isl. Mass., off Salem harbor, opposite Manchester, three eighths of a mile long; 5 m. ENE. from Salem. There is a light-house on the north end.

BAKER'S RIVER, r. N. H. which runs SE. into the Merrimack, in Plymouth.

BAKERSFIELD, t. Franklin co. Vt.; 48 m. NNW. from Montpelier, and 526 from W. Pop. 1,087.

BAKERSVILLE, t. Patrick co. Va.; 14 m. from Henry C. H. and 321 from W.

BALD EAGLE, r. Pa. which rises in Centre co., and passing through Mifflin and Lycoming counties, after a course of 50 m. runs into W. branch of the Susquehannah, about 12 m. W. of Jersey Shore.

BALD EAGLE MOUNTAINS, in Pa.; 200 m. W. from Philadelphia. The valley below on the E. side is called Bald Eagle Valley, or Sinking Spring Valley. It is very pleasant, and remarkable for a phenomenon called the Swallows, which absorb several large streams and discharge them again, after a subterraneous passage of several miles. The valley is 5 m. wide, on the frontiers of Bedford county.

BALD EAGLE, t. Centre co. Pa.

BALD EAGLE, t. Lycoming co. Pa.

BALD HEAD, point in Norton Sound, on the NW. coast of N. America. Lat. 64° 43′ N. lon. 84° 42′ W.

BALD HEAD, head land SW. side of Wells bay in Maine. Lon. 80° 35′ W. lat. 43° N.

BALD HEAD, SW. end of Smith's island, at the mouth of Cape Fear river, N. C. It has a light-house; 24 m. NNW. from Frying Pan shoal. Lon. 78° 13′ W. lat. 33° 51′ N.

BALD MOUNTAINS, mountains of N. America, which bound Tennessee to the E. Lon. 82° 35′ W. lat. 35° 50′ N.

BALDWIN, t. Cumberland co. Maine; 40 m. NW. from Portland, 150 NNE. from Boston, and 583 from W. Pop. 947.

BALDWIN, co. central part of Georgia. Pop. 7,389. Chief town, Milledgeville.

BALDWIN, co. Alabama. Chief town, Fort Stoddard. Pop. 2,324.

BALDWINSVILLE, v. Columbia co. Geo.

BALDWINSVILLE, v. Onondaga co. N. Y. 453 m. from W.

BALIZE, the principal entrance at the mouth of the Mississippi, 100 m. below New Orleans, 1377 m. from W Long. 89° 30′ W. Lat. 29° 6′ N. Here are a fort and post-office, in Plaquemine co. On its banks the English have their principal establishments for cutting down mahogany, some of which are 200 m. above the mouth of the river.

BALLARD'S BRIDGE, t. Chowan co. N. C. by post-road 199 m. NE. from Raleigh.

BALLARD'S CAPE, part of the island of Newfoundland. Lat. 46° 35′ N.; long. 24° 34′ E. from W.

BALLSTON, t. and cap. Saratoga co. N Y. 28 m. N. from Albany, 390 m. from W. Pop. 2,113. In this township there is a court-house, a jail, an academy, and 6 houses for public worship.

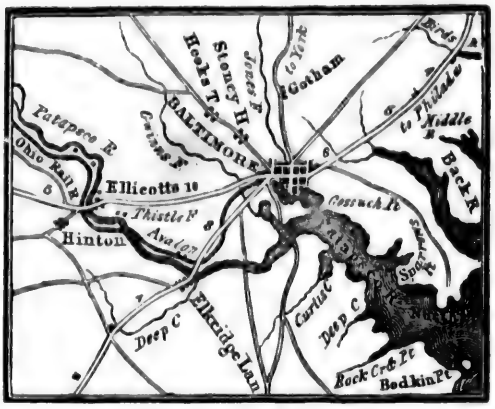
BALLSTON-SPA, v. partly in Ballston, but chiefly in Milton, N. Y.; 26 m. N. from Albany, from W. 393 m. It has a court-house, two printing-offices, a book-store, with which are connected a circulating library and a reading-room; an academy, and 2 houses for public worship, one for Episcopalians, and one for Baptists. This place is famous for its mineral waters, which are much frequented by the gay and fashionable during the months of July and August. Hence, in addition to several inns, there are three large boarding-houses expressly designed for the accommodation of strangers. The waters possess a stimulating and refreshing quality. Under the exhaustion of heat and fatigue, nothing can be more agreeable and reviving to the system. As a powerful remedy also in many diseases, they are well known and highly celebrated. Letters intended for persons residing at the springs, should be directed to Ballston-Spa, as there is another post-office in the town of Ballston, at some distance from the village. Pop. 1,909.

BALLSVILLE, t. Powhatan co. Va.

BALTIMORE, t. Windsor co. Vt. 11 m. SW. from Windsor. Pop. in 1810, 207.

BALTIMORE, hundred, Sussex co. Del. Pop. 2,057.

BALTIMORE, co. Md. on the W side of Chesapeake bay, N. of Patapsco r. Chief town, Baltimore. Pop. exclusive of the city and its precincts, 40,251.



BALTIMORE AND ITS ENVIRONS.

BALTIMORE, city, and port of entry, Baltimore co. Md. is on the N. side of Patapsco r. 14 m. from its entrance into Chesapeake bay; 38 m. NE. from W. 100 SW. from Philadelphia, 190 SW. from New York, 400 SW. from Boston, 160 NE. from Richmond, 230 ESE. from Pittsburg, 590 NNE. from Charleston. Lon. 76° 36′ W.; lat. 39° 17′ N. Pop. of the city and precincts, 1790, 13,503; 1800, 26,415; 1810, 46,555; 1820, 62,738, and 1830, 80,625. Baltimore is well situated for commerce. It is connected by good turnpike roads with various parts of Pennsylvania, and with the navigable waters which run into the Ohio. It possesses the trade of Maryland, and of a great portion of the back country of Pennsylvania, and the western states. In amount of shipping, it is the third city in the Union. It is the greatest flour market in the U. States. In its immediate neighborhood are about 60 flour mills, a single one of which has produced 32,000 barrels in a year. There are also a number of establishments for the manufacture of cloth, cotton, paper, powder, iron, &c. The city is built around a bay, which sets up from the north side of the Patapsco, and affords a spacious and convenient harbor. The strait which connects the bay with the river is very narrow, scarcely a pistol-shot across, and is well defended by Fort M'Henry. A small river, called Jones' Falls, empties into the north side of the harbor, and divides the city into two parts, called the town and Fell's Point, which are connected by bridges. At Fell's Point, the water is deep enough for vessels of 500 or 600 tons, but none larger than 200 tons can go up to the town. Baltimore contains the state penitentiary; the city and county alms-house; a court-house; 2 museums; 2 theatres; a custom-house; a hospital, in which there is a fine collection of anatomical preparations in wax; an exchange, an immense edifice of four stories; 5 market-houses; 10 banks, 45 houses of public worship, a public library, a lunatic asylum, an observatory, and several elegant public fountains. A marble monument to the memory of general Washington has been erected on an elevation at the north end of Charles street. The base is 50 feet square, and 23 feet high, on which is another square of about half the extent and elevation. On this is a lofty column, 20 feet in diameter at the base, and 14 at the top. On the summit of this column, 163 feet from the ground, the statue of Washington is placed.

BALTIMORE EXCHANGE AND MONUMENT.

The Battle Monument, erected to the memory of those who fell in bravely defending their city from the attack of the British on the 12th and 13th of Sept. 1814, is a handsome structure of marble, situated on a large square in North Calvert street. The city is generally well built. The houses are chiefly of brick; many of them are handsome, and some splendid. The streets intersect each other at right angles. Baltimore is supplied with water taken from the Jones' falls, and conveyed to reservoirs, whence it is distributed to every part of the city. There are several literary institutions in this city. A medical college was founded in 1807. In 1812 the institution was enlarged, and received a new charter. It is now styled the University of Maryland, and embraces the departments of languages, arts, sciences, medicine, law, and divinity. The Baltimore and Ohio rail-road extends from this city to the Ohio river at Pittsburg, 300 m. It was begun in 1829, and a great portion of it is already completed. There are several viaducts and embankments in its course near Baltimore, substantially built of granite, and a deep cut three quarters of a mile long and 70 feet deep. Many cars are already in operation upon the rail-road. Some of them are drawn by horse power, some driven by steam, and some by wind. The cars with sails go sometimes 25 miles an hour, and can lie within 4 points of the wind. The whole distance from Baltimore to Pittsburg, when completed, will be travelled, according to estimation, by horse power in 30 hours, and by steam in 20. Another rail-road has been commenced, to extend from Baltimore to York Haven on the Susquehanna, 60 m.

BALTIMORE, *New*, t. Greene co. N. Y. 20 m. S. from Albany, on the Hudson. Pop. 2,370.

BALTIMORE, *New*, Farquier co. Va. 45 m. from W.

BALTIMORE, t. Sussex co. Del. comprising the hundreds of Dagsborough, Indian River, Lewes, Rehoboth, and Broad Kiln.

BANGOR, t. Franklin co. N. Y. 204 m. NW. from Albany. Pop. 1076.

BANGOR, t. and cap. Penobscot co. Maine, on the W. side of Penobscot r. at the head of navigation, 35 m. N. from Castine, and 52 from Owl's Head, at the mouth of Penobscot bay. Pop. 2868. It is not open for shipping during the winter, but at other seasons it is of very easy access for vessels of almost any size, and the river is open at all times within 12 m. to Frankfort. Bangor is the natural market for a large portion of the interior of Maine. It is a flourishing place, and contains a court-house, bank, and printing-office. A theological seminary was opened here in 1815, styled "The Maine Charity School." It is under the direction of 2 professors and a preceptor. Its design is to prepare young men for the ministry by a shorter course of study than is usual. The qualifications for admission are a knowledge of English grammar, arithmetic, Latin grammar, and some acquaintance with the Latin classics. The term of study is four years.

BANISTER, v. Halifax co. Va. 140 m. SW. from Richmond.

BANK'S ISLAND, near the NW. coast of America, about 60 m. long and 5 broad. Lon. 129° 45′ to 130° 10′ W.; lat. 53° 30′ N.

BAPTISTOWN, v. Hunterdon co. N. J. 30 m. NW. from Trenton.

BARACOA, a town on the NE. coast of Cuba with a good harbor for small vessels, 9 m. ENE. of St. Jago de Cuba. Lon. 74° 42′ W.; lat. 20° 30′ N.

BARATARIA, bay, or gulf, Louisiana, 18 m. long from N. to S. Lon. 90° W.; lat. 29° 20′ N.

BARATARIA, r. Louisiana, which runs S. into a bay of the same name.

BARATARIA, isl. on N. side of the Gulf of Mexico, at the entrance of Barataria bay; 55 m. NW. from Balize. Lat. 29° N. It is a healthy island and a strong military position, and affords a safe and capacious harbor for merchant vessels, and light ships of war.

BARATARIA, a bay on the coast of Louisiana, near the mouth of the Mississippi, surrounded by a flat marshy country. Boats can pass from the Mississippi at New Orleans, through this bay to the sea. This was formerly a great resort for pirates.

BARBADOES, one of the Caribbees, and the most eastern of the W. India islands. Lat. 13° 10′ N.; lon. 59° W. The earl of Marlborough obtained from James I. a grant of the island, in 1624, and laid the foundation of James Town. It is 21 m. long, 14 broad, and contains 166 sq. ms. or 106,470 acres. It lies 20 leagues E. of St. Vincent, 25 from St. Lucia, 28 SE. from Martinico, 60 NE. from Trinidad, and 100 SE. from St. Christopher's. It is divided into 5 districts and 11 parishes; chief town, Bridgetown. Pop. in 1811, 16,289 whites, 3,392 free people of color, 62,258 slaves; present free population, about 20,000. In 1810, the imports were £311,400; exports, £271,597. Owing to the hurricanes, the population and produce of the island have diminished. From 1740 to 1786, the annual exports declined from 13,948 hogsheads of sugar to 9,554; from 12,884 puncheons of rum to 5,448, &c.

BARBARA, *St.* a town on the W. coast of North America, capital of a jurisdiction of its name. It stands in a rugged, barren country, but has a good roadstead. Lon. 119° 17′ W.; lat. 34° 54′ N.

BARBARY, v. Rowan co. N. C. 134 m. W. from Raleigh.

BARBE, *St.* a town of Mexico, in New Biscay, near which are rich silver mines. It is 500 m. NW. of Mexico. Lon. 107° 5′ W.; lat. 26° N.

BARBER'S, v. Fauquier co. Va.

BARBOURVILLE, t. and cap. Knox co. Ky. 556 m. from W. Pop. 55.

BARBOURSVILLE, v. Orange co. Va.; 87 m. NW. from Richmond.

BARBUDA, one of the Leeward Islands, in the West Indies, 20 m. long, and 10 broad. It has a good road for shipping, but no direct trade to Britain. The inhabitants are chiefly

employed in raising corn, and breeding cattle, for the use of the neighboring islands. It is 35 m. N. from Antigua. Lon. 61° 50′ W.; lat. 17° 50′ N.

BARBUE, r. of U. C. falls into lake Erie 40 m. W. from Long Point. It is now commonly called the Orwell.

BARBUE, r. in the U. S. in the peninsula of Mich.; falls into lake Michigan.

BARDSTOWN, see *Bairdstown*.

BAREFIELDS, v. Liberty co. S. C. on the Little Pedee, 412 m. from W. Lon. 79° 23′ W.; lat. 34° 12′ N.

BAREFIELDS, t. Marion co. S. C. 41 m. from W.

BARGAINTOWN, v. Gloucester co. N. J. 194 m. from W.

BARIL, *Island of*, in the St. Lawrence r. above Ogdensburg.

BARIL POINT, in St. Lawrence r. above Ogdensburg.

BARKHAMPSTEAD, t. Litchfield co. Ct. Pop. in 1820, 1,592.

BARKHAMPSTEAD, v. in the NE. part of Litchfield co. Ct. about 20 m. NW. from Hartford.

BARKSDALE, v. Lincoln co. Geo.

BARLETT, t. Grafton co. N. H.

BARLOW, t. Washington co. Ohio.

BARN TAVERN, v. Southampton co. Va. 175 m. from W.

BARNARD, t. Windsor co. Vt. 26 m. NW. from Windsor, 484 from W.

BARNARD, v. Meigs co. Ohio.

BARNARDSTOWN, t. Franklin co. Mass.

BARNEGAT, or *Limestone*, v. in Poughkeepsie co. N. Y. 5 m. S. from Poughkeepsie village. Here is a large number of lime-kilns, and great quantities of lime are manufactured here and sent to New York.

BARNEGAT, bay, and inlet on E. coast of N. J. 68 m. ENE. from Cape May. Lon. 73° 45′ W.; lat. 39° 47′ N.

BARNEGAT, v. Dutchess co. N. Y. on the E. side of the Hudson, 10 m. S. from Poughkeepsie.

BARNESVILLE, v. Belmont co. Ohio, 318 m. from W.

BARNESVILLE, v. Montgomery co. Md. 4 m. from the mouth of Monocacy creek, and 13 S. from Fredericktown.

BARNET, t. Caledonia co. Vt. on the Connecticut, 8 m. SE. from Danville, 32 E. from Montpelier, 329 from W.

BARNET'S TAVERN, v. Fauquier co. Va. 59 m. from W.

BARNSBOROUGH, v. Gloucester co. N. J. about 14 m. below Philadelphia.

BARNSTABLE, co. Mass. comprising the peninsula of Cape Cod. Pop. 28,525. The chief town has the same name. Vast quantities of salt are made in this county by solar evaporation.

BARNSTABLE, t. and cap. Barnstable co. Mass. stands on a harbor at the bottom of Cape Cod Bay. The town is built with considerable neatness, and has some commerce and fishing business. There are extensive salt marshes in the neighborhood, but the soil here is better than in almost any other part of the co. It is 64 m. SE. from Boston. Pop. 3,975.

BARNSTABLE, t. Barnstable co. Mass.

BARNSTEAD, t. Strafford co. N. H. 26 m. ENE. from Concord, 32 NW. from Portsmouth, 563 from W.

BARNS MILLS, t. Monongahela co. Va. near Morgantown, and 219 m. NW. from Richmond.

BARNWELL, district of S. C. having Savannah r. SW. Edgefield NW. Orangeburg NE. Colleton and Beaufort SE. being 50 m. in length by a mean width of 35; area 1050 sq. ms. surface hilly, and soil of middling quality. Staples, cotton and grain. Chief town, Barnwell. Pop. 1820, 14,750.

BARNWELL, C. H. and t. of Barnwell district, S. C. Lat. 33° 13′ N.; lon. 4° 20′ W.

BARRE, t. Worcester co. Mass. 24 m. NW. from Worcester, 64 W. from Boston, 417 from W. Pop. 2,503. This is a very valuable township, and produces great quantities of beef, butter, and cheese.

BARRE, t. Washington co. Vt. 7 m. SE. from Montpelier, 524 from W. Pop. 2,012.

BARRE, t. Genesee co. N. Y.

BARRE, t. Huntingdon co. Pa.

BARREN, co. in the S. central part of Ky. Pop. 14,821. Glasgow, the chief town, is 134 m. SW. by S. of Frankfort. Two rivers, one called the Little, and the other the Big Barren, have their source within the county, running in different directions, but both falling into the Green river.

BARREN CREEK, r. which rises in SW. corner of Delaware, and runs into the Nanticoke, 2 m. S. from Vienna.

BARREN CREEK SPRINGS, t. Somerset co. Md. 85 m. SE. from Annapolis.

BARREN RIVER, r. Kentucky, which runs into the Green River, between Warren and Logan counties.

BARREN RIVER, *Little*, r. Ky. which runs into Green River, W. of Greensburg.

BARRENS, t. St. Genevieve co. Miss. 70 m. SE. from St. Louis.

BARRIER POINT, the W. point, where the r. Petite Nation enters the Ottawa, U. C.

BARRINGTON, t. Bristol co. R. I. on the SW. side of Warren r. Pop. 612.

BARRINGTON, *Great*, Berkshire co. Mass. about 150 m. W. from Boston. Pop. in 1820, 1,908.

BARRINGTON, v. Steuben co. N. Y. 226 m. W. from Albany.

BARRINGTON, t. Strafford co. N. H. 28 m. NW. from Portsmouth, 517 from W. It is a large township, and contains several ponds, the largest of which, Bow pond, is 650 rods long, and 40 broad. It has several houses of public worship. Crystal spar, black lead, iron ore, alum, and vitriol are found here. In the SE. part of the town there is a cave called the Bear's Den.

BARRON'S, t. Prince William co. Va. 48 m. SW. from W.

BARRYSVILLE, v. Mecklenburg co. N. C. 448 m. from W.

BART, t. Lancaster co. Pa. S. from Strasburg.

BARTHELEMY, r. Louisiana, which after a course W. of S. of about 150 m. joins the Ouachitta, 3 m. below the Derbane.

BARTHOLOMEW, *St.* parish of S. C. in the district of Charleston, containing about 13,000 inhabitants, three-fourths slaves.

BARTHOLOMEW, small r. of Arkansas and Lou. rising in the former, and falling into Ouachitta.

BARTHOLOMEW, *Cape*, S. point of Staten Island, in the straits of Le Maire.

BARTHOLOMEW, *St.* one of the Caribbee islands, in the West Indies, 24 m. in circumference, and 25 N. from St. Christopher. The French ceded it to the Swedes in 1785; and it was taken by the British in 1801, but restored to Sweden in 1814. The chief exports are drugs and lignumvitæ; and it has a good harbor. Lon. 63° 40′ W.; lat. 17° 46′ N.

BARTLETT, t. Coos co. N. H. Pop. 644.

BARTON, Lincoln co. U. C.

BARTON, v. Orleans co. Vt. 50 m. NE. from Montpelier. Pop. 729.

BARTON, small r. of Vt. rising in Orleans co. and falling into lake Memphramagog.

BARTON'S CREEK, r. Tennessee, which runs into the Cumberland, about 10 m. above Clarksville.

BASKINRIDGE, t. Somerset co. N. J. on a branch of the Passaic, 7 m. SSW. from Morristown, 17 N. from New Brunswick, 219 from W. Lon. 74° 33′ W.; lat. 40° 40′ N. Here is a good academy. General Lee was taken prisoner here in 1776.

BASIN HARBOR, v. Addison co. Vt. in Ferrisburg; E. side of Lake Champlain; 4½ m. S. of the mouth of Otter creek, 486 from W.

BASIN MINAS, bay or small gulf at the NE. extremity of the Bay of Fundy.

BASSETERRE, capital of St. Christopher, built by the French, before the island was ceded to the English in 1713.

BASSETERRE, capital of Guadaloupe, in a district of the same name, in the W. part of the island. It is defended by a citadel and other fortifications. Lon. 61° 59′ W. lat. 15° 59′ N.

BASS COVE, in Adolphustown, Bay of Quinte, U. C.

BASS ISLANDS, an interesting group in Lake Erie, appertaining to Huron co., Ohio. This cluster is composed of 3 principal and several smaller islands. In the southern Bass Island is the fine harbor of Put-in-Bay, about 5 or 6 m. W. of which, on Sept. 10th, 1813, capt. Perry captured the British fleet, under the command of capt. Barclay.

BASTARD, t. U. C. between Lansdowne and Leeds.

BATAVIA, or *Genesee*, t. and cap. Genesee co. N. Y.; 40 m. E. Buffalo, 256 W. Albany, 391 from W. Pop. 4,271. It contains a court-house, a jail, and other public buildings, and has considerable trade. A weekly newspaper is published here.

BATAVIA, t. in Clermont co. Ohio.

BATAVIA, t. Gauga co. Ohio.

BATCA, t. of Mexico, in Yucatan, on the side of the Bay of Campeachy.

BATESVILLE, t. Independence co. Arkansas, on White river, 110 m. NE. of Little Rock.

BATES, t. Monroe co. N. Y., 250 m. W. from Albany.

BATH, t. Grafton co. N. H. on the Connecticut; 14 m. N. Haverhill, 40 N. Dartmouth College, 545 from W. Pop. 1,626. The Lower Ammonoosuck and Bath turnpike pass through this town, and at the point where they intersect there is a handsome village.

BATH, t. and port of entry, in Lincoln co. Maine, on W. side of the Kennebec, 12 m. from the sea, 8 SW. Wiscasset, 35 NE. Portland, 150 NE. Boston, 588 from W. Lon. 69° 49′ W. lat. 43° 55′ N. Pop. 3,773. Bath is pleasantly situated and has great advantages for commerce, being at the head of winter navigation. The river here is seldom frozen over. It is one of the most considerable commercial towns in Maine. It contains an academy, several banks, and houses of public worship for Congregationalists, Baptists, &c.

BATH, t. and cap. Steuben co. N. Y., on the Conhocton; 40 m. S. Canandaigua, 245 W. Albany, 295 from W. Pop. 1,700. It is a pleasant and flourishing town, and has considerable trade.

BATH, t. Northumberland co. Pa; 173 m. from W.

BATH, v. Beaufort co. N. C. 61 m. SE. of Edenton, on Tar river 24 m. above Pamlico Sound. Lat. 35° 31′ N.

BATH, co. Ky. having Nicholas NW., Flemming NE., Floyd SE., and Montgomery SW. It is 34 m. in length, with a mean breadth of 10; area 340 sq. m. Chief town, Owingsville. Pop. 8,799.

BATH co. in the central part of Va. bounded N. by Pendleton co., E. by Rockbridge co., S. by Botetourt co., and W. by Greenbriar co. Pop. 4,008. Slaves, 882. At the court-house there is a post-village, 50 m. WSW. Staunton, 226 from W. Here is a medicinal spring, called Warm Spring; and another about 6 m. distant SW. called Hot Spring, the waters of which, at some seasons, are hot enough to boil an egg, and are useful in various complaints.

BATH, t. Medina co. Ohio.

BATH, Berkeley co. Va. near the Potomac; 35 m. NNW. Winchester, 104 from W. *Berkley Springs* are near this town, which see.

BATH, t. Greene co. Ohio.

BATH, t. Beaufort co. N. C. on a bay which sets up from Tar river; 11 m. ESE. Washington, 61 SSW. Edenton, 332 from W. Lon. 77° 20′ W. lat. 35° 31′ N.

BATH, v. Rensallaer co. N. Y. on the E. side of the Hudson, opposite the upper part of Albany.

BATH, co. Va. having Botetourt and Monroe S. Greenbriar W. Randolph NW. Pendleton NE. Augusta E. and Rockbridge SE. It is 45 m. in length, with a mean breadth of 20 m. and 900 sq. ms. Situated in the Apalachian ridges; the face of this co. is mountainous; the air is pure and healthy; the soil in

general rather sterile, though some very productive land lies along the streams. Chief town, Warren Springs. Pop. 1820, 5,237.

BATH, C. H. and v. Bath co. Va. 50 m. W. Staunton, and 227 SW. from W.

BATON ROUGE, t. Lou. on the left bank of the river Mississippi. Here, in ascending the river, banks rise to a considerable height above the elevation of the water in freshets. It is about 138 m. above New Orleans, following the river. Here the country is finely improved. The town contains about 60 or 70 houses, and 350 inhabitants.

BATON ROUGE, *East*, parish of Lou. on the left bank of the Mississippi river, having that stream W. New Feliciana N. the Amite river, or St. Helena E. Iberville river, or St. Gabriel S. It is 26 m. in length, with a mean width of 15; area 400 sq. ms. Its surface is rolling towards the N. but becomes generally level to the southward. The soil is fertile, and in its natural state covered with a dense forest. Staple, cotton. Chief town, Baton Rouge. Pop. 6,717.

BATON ROUGE, *West*, parish of Lou. on the right bank of the Mississippi, opposite East Baton Rouge, having the Mississippi river E. Plaquemine river, or St. Gabriel SE. Atchafalaya river SW. and W. and Pointe Coupee N. It is 30 m. in length, by 25 mean width; area 750 sq. ms. Its surface is a dead alluvial plain, extremely fertile, but except near the margin of the Mississippi, and some other streams, liable to annual submersion. Staple, cotton.

BATOPILAS, a considerable town of the Andes or Cordilleras of Mexico, in the intendency of Durango.

BATTERAUX, island, in the river St. Lawrence, above Bearded Island.

BATTLE CREEK, r. Ky. which runs into the Ohio, lon. 85° 36′ W. lat. 38° 35′ N.

BATTLETOWN, v. Frederick co. Va. 11 m. E. by N. from Stevensburg, and 6 E. from Winchester.

BATTURE GRAND, on Ottawa river, below Portage du Chene, U. C.

BAUCHERVILLE, a beautifully located village on the W. bank of the river St. Lawrence, about 10 m. W. of Montreal.

BAUGHMAN, t. Wayne co. Ohio.

BAYAGUANA, an inland town of the island of St. Domingo, about 35 m. NE. of the city of St. Domingo.

BAYAMO, a town in the E. part of Cuba, on the river Estero, which forms a bay on the coast, 20 m. below the town. It gives name to a channel, between Cuba and the islands, called the Queen's Garden, and is 80 m. WSW. of St. Jago. Lon. 77° 20′ W. lat. 20° 45′ N.

BAYDENSVILLE, t. Indiana.

BAYLESBURG, v. Southampton co. Va.; 203 from W.

BAYLE'S STORE, t. Stokes co. N. C. 145 m. NW. from Raleigh.

BAY OF ISLANDS, there are several bays in different parts of the world so called; viz. 1st, on the west coast of Newfoundland; 2d, in the straits of Magellan; 3d, on the NE. coast of New Holland in lat. 10° 30′; 4th, on the NW. coast of America in lat. 57° N.; 5th, on the E. coast of New Zealand.

BAYOU CARANCIO, t. Rapides, Lou.

BAYOU CHICOT, t. in the northern part of Opelousas, Lou. 30 m. NW. from the village of St. Landré, and 1,488 SW. from W.

BAY RIVER, t. Craven co. N. C. 20 m. E. from Newbern. Bay river is a small creek of Pamlico Sound, and forming part of the boundary between Beaufort and Craven cos.

BAZETTA, t. in Trumbull co. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 196.

BEACH GROVE, v. Luzerne co. Penn.; 204 m. from W.

BEACH HILL, t. S. C.; 7 m. SW. Dorchester.

BEACH ISLAND, t. Hancock co. Maine. Pop. 1810, 4, in 1820, 8.

BEACH ISLAND, small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of New Jersey. Lon. 74° 15′ W. lat. 39° 47′ N.

BEACON ISLAND, small island in Pamlico Sound, near the coast of N. C. Lon. 76° 22′ W. lat. 34° 57′ N.

BEALSBURG, t. Harden co. Ky. on E. bank of Rolling Fork river: 15 m. WSW. Bairdstown, 50 SW. Frankfort. Lon. 86° 27′ W. lat. 37° 42′ N.

BEALLSVILLE, fine v. on the U. S. road, Washington co. Penn. 8 m. W. from Brownsville, and 17 E. from Washington, the county seat.

BEAM'S STATION, t. Granger co. Tenn. 30 m. NE. from Knoxville, and 226 NE. from Murfreesborough.

BEAN'S CREEK, v. Franklin co. Tenn.; 726 m. from W.

BEAN'S STATION, v. Granger co. Tenn.; 498 m. from W.

BEAR BROOK, r. which runs into the Mississippi, lon. 93° 28′ W. lat. 44° 40′ N.

BEARCAMP, r. N. H. falls into Ossipee Lake.

BEAR CREEK, r. Ky. which runs into Green river, lon. 86° 45′ W. lat. 36° 52′ N.

BEAR CREEK, r. N. C. which runs into the Atlantic, lon. 77° 32′ W. lat. 34° 36′ N.

BEAR CREEK, another small stream running into the W. side of Miami river in Montgomery co. Ohio.

BEARD'S STORE, t. Anson co. N. C. 80 m. SW. of Raleigh.

BEARD'S CREEK, in Geo. a small branch of Altamaha river, in Liberty co.

BEARD'S MILL, t. Rowan co. N. C.

BEARDED ISLAND, in the river St. Lawrence, above Lake St. Francis.

BEARFIELD, t. in Perry co. Ohio.

BEAR GAP, v. Northumberland co. Penn.; 182 m. from W.

BEAR GRASS CREEK, r. Ky. which runs into the Ohio at Louisville.

BEAR INLET, channel between two small islands near the coast of N. C. Lon. 77° 21′ W. lat. 34° 36′ N.

BEAR ISLAND, small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Maine. Lon. 68° 20′ W. lat. 44° 6′ N.

BEAR LAKE, one of the sources of the Mississippi, about lat. 48° 20′ N.

BEAR RIVER, r. N. America, which runs into the Mississippi, lon. 92° 44′ W. lat. 44° 20′ N.

BEARER RIVER. See *Beaver*.

BEASLEY'S CREEK, r. Ky. which runs into the Ohio, lon. 83° 55′ W. lat. 38° 35′ N.

BEATTIE'S FORD, t. Lincoln co. N. C.

BEAUCHARNOIS ISLE, in the N. easterly part of Lake Superior, not a great way from the shore, and eastward of Isle Hocquart.

BEAUCLERC, port in an island on the NW. coast of America. Lat. 56° 17′ N. lon. from W. 56° 37′ W.

BEAUFORT, co. N. C. in Newbern district; having Craven SW. Pitt NW. Martin and Washington N. and Hyde and Pamlico Sound E. Length 40 m. mean breadth 17; area 670. It is generally level. Chief town, Bath.

BEAUFORT, a maritime district, forming the SE. corner of the state of South Carolina; bounded on the SW. by the Savannah river. It is a low swampy district, but very productive in rice and cotton. In addition to the Savannah on the S. it is bounded on the N. by the Big-slake-hatchie river, and the Coosawhatchie intersects the district from NW. to the SE. dividing into two branches about the centre of the district, and forming an island called Port Royal Island, on which is a town named Beaufort, formerly the capital of the district, but the courts are now held at the town of Coosawhatchie, about 20 m. NW. of Beaufort, and 193 S. of Columbia, the capital of the state.

BEAUFORT, a co. of North Carolina, divided into two parts by the Pamlico river, at its entrance into Pamlico Sound. It is a swampy and dreary district, with a population of 10,949. Washington, 130 m. E. by S. of Raleigh, is the chief town.

BEAUFORT, seaport, Beaufort district, S. C. on Port Royal Island, 75 m. S. from Charleston, and 58 N. from Savannah. Its harbor is deep and spacious. Here is a chartered college, but in a languishing state. Lat. 32° 25′ N. lon. 3° 30′ W. from W.

BEAUFORT, seaport t. and capital Carteret co. N. C. on Gore Sound, 44 m. S. from Newbern. Vessels drawing 14 feet water can ascend to this place. It is well situated to become an extensive depot of trade; and it is proposed to connect its sound with the Neuse, Tar, and Roanoke rivers.

BEAUPORT, Seigniory, Quebec co. L. C. at the mouth of the Montmorenci river, on the N. side of the St. Lawrence.

BEAURIVAGE, r. L. C. enters the Chaudiere about 4 m. above its mouth.

BEAUVAIS, r. N. America, which runs into lake Michigan. Lon. 85° 36′ W.; lat. 43° 50′ N.

BEAVER, or *Bearer*, r. N. H. which rises in Londonderry, and runs S. into the Merrimack, in Dracut.

BEAVER, co. W. side of Penn.; bounded N. by Mercer co. E. by Butler co. SW. by Alleghany co. S. by Washington co. and W. by Ohio state. Pop. 24,206. Chief town, Beavertown.

BEAVER, or *Beaverton*, the chief town of this county, is situate at the junction of the Beaver river with the Ohio, near the centre of the county, 240 W. by N. of Harrisburg.

BEAVER, t. Crawford co. Pa.

BEAVER, t. Northumberland co. Penn. W. of the Susquehannah.

BEAVER DAM, v. Delaware co. N. Y.

BEAVER, t. Green co. Ohio; 86 m. WNW. Pittsburg.

BEAVER, t. Columbia co. Ohio.

BEAVER, *Little*, t. Beaver co. Pa.

BEAVER CREEK, r. Ken. which runs into the Cumberland, lon. 85° 12′ W. lat. 36° 35′ N.

BEAVER, *South*, t. Beaver co. Penn.

BEAVER CREEK, r. Alab. which runs into the Tennessee, lon. 87° 50′ W. lat. 34° 38′ N.

BEAVER CREEK, t. Northumberland co. Pa. W. the Susquehannah.

BEAVER CREEK, r. N. Y. which runs SW. into the Papachton; 35 m. long.

BEAVER CREEK rises in the township of Caistor, U. C. and running through part of Gainsborough, empties itself into Welland, to which river it runs close, and nearly parallel, for almost 4 m. before it discharges.

BEAVER CREEK, in the t. of Humberstone, runs into Lake Erie N. of Row's Point, U. C.

BEAVER CREEK runs into Lake Superior on the N. side, between river Aupie and river Rouge, U. C.

BEAVER CREEK, t. Madison co. N. Y. 85 m. W. from Albany.

BEAVER CREEK, mill stream, Clark co. Ohio, running northwardly into Buck creek, a little distance above Springfield.

BEAVER CREEK, name of a creek running into the W. side of Little Miami river, in Green co. Ohio.

BEAVER CREEK, also the name of a township situated on the above stream, in Green co. Pop. 1820, 384.

BEAVER, t. Green co. Ohio. Pop. 1810 799, and in 1820, 757.

BEAVER RIVER empties itself into the Narrows, a little below the Falls of St. Mary's, running from N. to S. U. C.

BEAVER, co. Pa. on both sides of Ohio river, having part of the state of Ohio W., Mercer N. Butler E. Alleghany SE. and Washington S. It is about 40 m. in length along the state of Ohio, with a mean breadth of 15 m.; area 600 sq. ms.; features hilly and broken; soil generally, however, fertile, and well wooded and watered. Chief town, Beavercap. Lat. 40° 50′ N. lon. W. 3° 20′ W.

BEAVER, *Big*, or *Mahoning*, r. which rises in Portage co. Ohio, passes into Pennsylvania, and joins the Ohio, at Beavertown.

BEAVER, *Little*, r. Columbiana co. Ohio, which runs S. into the Ohio near the line of Ohio and Pennsylvania; 43 m. below Pittsburg. It affords many excellent mill-seats. Near the mouth of this river there is a spring,

from which issues an oil, called Seneca oil, which is highly inflammable, and is useful as a remedy for rheumatic pains.

BEAVER, t. Union co. Pa. Pop. in 1820, 2,036.

BEAVER, bor. t. Beaver co. Pa.

BEAVER DAM, t. Erie co. Pa.

BEAVER DAM, Goochland co. Va.; 24 m. NW. from Richmond.

BEAVER, *Little*, t. Beaver co. Pa. Pop. in 1810, 1,379, in 1820, 1,144.

BEAVER, *North*, t. Beaver co. Pa. Pop. in 1810, 932, in 1820, 1,206.

BEAVER IRON WORKS, t. Bath co. Ken. 78 m. E. from Frankfort.

BEAVER ISLANDS, remarkable chain of small islands, in lake Michigan, extending about 30 m. SW. into the lake. Lon. 85° 20′ W. lat. 62° 20′ N. They appear beautiful, the situation pleasant, but the soil barren.

BEAVERTOWN, t. Union co. Pa.; 69 m. N. from Harrisburg.

BEAVER, the southeasternmost town of Guernsey, co. Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 556.

BECANCOUR, r. of L. C. enters the St. Lawrence, opposite the mouth of the river St. Maurice. Its sources interlock with those of the Chaudiere.

BECCARIA, t. Clearfield co. Pa.

BECKET, v. of Berkshire co. Mass. on the head of Westfield r. 17 m. SE. from Lenox, and 25 W. from Northampton. Pop. 1,065.

BECKHAMSVILLE, t. Chester district, S. C. on the Wateree, 32 m. NW. from Camden.

BEAVERSDAM, v. Queen Anne co. Md. 126 m. from W.

BEAVERTOWN, bor. and cap. Beaver co. Pa. at the confluence of the Big Beaver with the Ohio; 30 m. below Pittsburg, and 253 from W. It is a place of considerable business, and contains a court-house, a jail, a bank, an academy, and a printing-office, and has various manufactures. There is a valuable iron mine in its vicinity.

BEAVERTOWN, t. Union co. Pa.

BECKMANSVILLE, v. Schoharie co. N. Y. 376 m. from W.

BECKMANSVILLE, or *Rocky Mount*, t. Chester co. S. C. on the Wateree; 30 m. NW. from Camden, and 480 from W. This place is celebrated for a shad fishery.

BECKET, t. Berkshire co. Mass. 17 m. SE. from Lenox, 110 W. from Boston, and 376 from W. Pop. 1,065.

BEDDINGTON, t. Washington co. Maine, near the source of Pleasant river, 35 m. NW. by W. from Machias.

BEDFORD, t. Hillsborough co. N. H. Pop. 1,554.

BEDFORD, t. Middlesex co. Mass. Pop. 685.

BEDFORD, (*New*) t. and s-p. Bristol co. Mass.; 26 m. SSE. from Taunton, 52 S. from Boston, and 458 from W. Lat. 41° 38′ N. It is pleasantly situated on the W. side of an arm of the sea which makes up from Buzzard's bay. It contained in 1810, 5,651 inhabitants: since which Fairhaven on the opposite side, has been set off and separately incorporated, leaving to New Bedford, at that time, a population of about 3,000, of whom about 2,500 were in the village. The population is now 7,592. It contains an insurance office, 3 banks, 10 churches, and 7 manufactories for spermaceti candles. The harbor is safe and commodious, having a depth of water of from 3 to 4 fathoms. The shipping belonging to this port amounts to 60,000 tons, about 40,000 of which is employed in the whale fishery. Being surrounded by a country which furnishes but few articles of export, the prosperity of the town depends much on the whale fishery. The exports to Europe and the West Indies for two years, ending June 30, 1818, averaged 130,000 dollars each; of which sperm and whale oil, sperm candles, fish and fish oil, constituted the greatest part. There are several rope-walks, and ship-building is carried on to a considerable extent.

BEDFORD, bor. v. and cap. of Bedford co. Pa. about 189 m. W. of Philadelphia, 91 E. by S. of Pittsburg, and 150 NW. from W. The situation of this town is extremely romantic, being surrounded by mountains. It is now much frequented in the summer season on account of the mineral springs in its neighborhood. Pop. in 1810, 547, and in 1820, 789. The co. was divided from Cumberland, and Bedford erected into a county town, March 1771.

BEDFORD, t. Hillsborough co. N. H. 52 m. from Boston. Pop. 1,554.

BEDFORD, t. Middlebury co. Mass.; 16 m. NW. from Boston. Pop. 685.

BEDFORD, co. Pa. having Md. S. Somerset W. Cambria NW. Huntingdon NE. and Franklin SE. Length 52 m. mean breadth, about 31; containing 1,600 sq. ms.; surface extremely diversified by mountains, hills, and valleys; soil equally varied: in general rocky and barren in the mountains, but fertile and well watered in the valleys. Staples, grain, flour, whiskey, and salted provisions. It is very productive in excellent iron, and possesses some mineral coal. The springs near Bedford have become a place of fashionable resort in the months of July, August, and September. Chief town, Bedford. Pop. 54,636.

BEDFORD, t. Bedford co. Pa. Pop. in 1820, 1,321.

BEDFORD, v. Cuyahoga co. Ohio.

BEDFORD, co. Va. having Franklin SW. Botetourt W. and NW. Rockbridge N. Amherst NE. Campbell SE. and Pittsylvania S. It is 30 m. in length, by a mean breadth of 22; area 660 sq. ms. separated by the Blue Ridge from Botetourt co. A part of Bedford is mountainous; it is, in general, however, hilly, and moderately fertile. Staples, tobacco and grain. Chief town, Liberty. Pop. 20,253, of whom 8,790 were slaves.

BEDFORD, E. part of Brooklyn, N. Y.

BEDFORD, t, West-Chester co. N. Y.; 44 m. NNE. from New York, 130 S. from Albany, and 272 from W. Pop. 2,750. The village contains a court-house, a jail, an academy, and a Presbyterian meeting-house.

The courts of the county are held alternately at Bedford, and at White Plains.

BEDFORD, v. in the northern part of Henry co. Ken. 12 m. SE. from Port William, at the mouth of Ken. r. and 40 NW. from Frankfort.

BEDFORD, v. Cayahoga co. Ohio, 184 m. NE. from Columbus.

BEAJORA, co. of Ten. on Duck river, having Maury W., Williamson NW. Rutherford N. Warren NE., Franklin SE. and Lincoln S. Staples, cotton and small grain. Chief town, Shelbyville. Pop. 16,012.

BEDMINSTER, t. Sussex co. N. J.; 13 m. SE. from Morristown. Here is an academy.

BEDMINSTER, t. Somerset co. N. J.

BEDMINSTER, t. Bucks co. Pa.

BECKMAN, t. Dutchess co. N. Y.; 12 m. E. from Hudson city. This township contains 6 houses of public worship. Pop. 1,584.

BEELIN'S FERRY, v. Cumberland co. Pa.; 144 m. from W.

BEECH GROVE, t. E. Feliciana parish, La.

BEECH HILL, t. Jackson co. Ten. 70 m. NE. from Nashville.

BEECH PARK, t. Gallatin co, Ken. by the post-road, 48 m. N. from Frankfort.

BEEKMAN, v. Dutchess co. N. Y. 10 m. E. from Poughkeepsie. Pop. 1,584.

BEEKMANTOWN, t. Clinton co. N. Y. Pop. 2,391.

BEEKMANSVILLE, v. Schoharie co. N. York.

BEEKMANTOWN, v. Clinton co. N. Y. 173 m. N. from Albany.

BEELING'S FERRY, v. of Cumberland co. Pa.

BEERING, or *Bhering's Strait*, the narrow sea between the W. coast of N. America, and the E. coast of Asia. It is 13 leagues wide, in the narrowest part, between the capes Prince of Wales, and Tchukotskoi. The Arctic Circle passes this strait, a little N. of the narrowest part.

BEERING'S, formerly *Admiralty Bay*, NW. coast of N. America. Lon. 62° W. lat. 59° 20′ N.

BEESLEY'S, t. Cape May co. N. J. 105 m. S. from Trenton.

BEL-AIR, or *Bellair*, t. and cap. Harford co. Md.; 23 m. NNE. from Baltimore, and 68 from W. It contains a court-house, a jail, a Methodist meeting-house, and an academy.

BELCHERTOWN, t. Hampshire co. Mass. 15 m. ESE. from Northampton, 80 W. from Boston, and 400 from W. It is a pleasant town. Pop. 2,491.

BELFAST, s-p. Waldo co. Maine; 12 m. NW. from Castine, 224 NE. from Boston, and 641 from W. Lat. 44° 25′ N. It is delightfully situated on Belfast bay, at the mouth of a small river of the same name, and at the NW. part of Penobscot bay. It has a good harbor and great maritime advantages, and is a flourishing town. Pop. 3,077.

BELFAST, t. Bedford co. Pa.

BELFAST, v. Laurens district, S. C.; 559 m. from W.

BELLFONTAINE, a small town and seat of justice for Logan co. Ohio, 18 m. N. from Urbana, and 56 NW. from Columbus.

BELFORD, v. Nash co. N. C.; 259 m. from W.

BELGRADE, t. Kennebeck co. Maine; 13 m. NNW. from Augusta, and 172 ENE. from Boston. Pop. 1,375.

BELLAIRE, Seigniory, L. Canada, Hampshire co. on the N. side of St. Lawrence r. 24 m. above Quebec.

BELL BROOK, v. Green co. Ohio.

BELLAIR, v. Lancaster district, S. C.; 471 m. from W.

BELLAMY BANK RIVER, r. N. H. which rises in Barrington, and flows into the Piscataqua, in S. part of Dover.

BELLAMY, small isl. in the Atlantic near the coast of S. C. Lon. 78° 35′ W. lat. 33° 50′ N.

BELLE-FONTAINE, v. and military post, Missouri Territory, on S. side of the Missouri, 4 m. above its mouth, 16 N. from St. Louis. Here is a palisade work and barracks, sufficient to accommodate 300 men.

BELLEFONTE, bor. and cap. Centre co. Pa.; 3 m. from Milesburg, 238 WNW. from Philadelphia, and 189 from W. It has an elevated situation at the head of boat navigation on Spring Creek. It is regularly laid out, and contains a bank, an academy, the county buildings, &c. and is situated in a fertile country.

BELLEISLE, isl. of North America at the mouth of the strait between New Britain and Newfoundland, whence the straits take also the name of Belleisle. Lon. 21° 33′ W. from W. lat. 51° 55′ N.

BELLE-RIVER, U. C. runs into St. Clair, to the eastward of r. Aux Puces, and is navigable for boats some way up.

BELLE VERNON, t. Fayette co. Pa. 8 m. from Uniontown, and 194 SW. by W. from Harrisburg.

BELLEVIEW, and settlement of Washington co. Miss. in the Maine district; it contains about 1000 inhabitants.

BELLEVILLE, v. Essex co. N. J.; 5 m. above Newark, on the Passaic river. At this place, printing, bleaching, and dying manufactories are established. The calico-printing works produce annually near 7,000,000 yards.

BELLEVILLE, t. Wood co. Va. on the left bank of Ohio r. at the mouth of Lee's creek.

BELLEVILLE, t. Logan co. Ohio.

BELLEVILLE, t. Richland co. Ohio, on the W. branch of Mohiccon creek.

BELLEVILLE, v. on Trade Water r. in the western part of Hopkins co. Ken. 200 m. SW. by W. from Frankfort.

BELLEVILLE, v. Cunecuh co. Ala. 70 m. NNE. from Pensacola, and 100 m. S. from Cahaba.

BELLEVIEW, fief of L. C. in Surry co. on the right bank of St. Lawrence, 22 m. NE. from Montreal.

BELLEVILLE, parish, Newbury, Mass. 1 m. from Newburyport.

BELLEVILLE, t. and cap. St. Clair co. Il. 18 m. from the Mississippi; 15 E. from Caho-

kia, 50 N. from Kaskaskia, and 992 from W. It is surrounded by a rich country, which is rapidly increasing in population.

BELLEVILLE, v. Mifflin co. Pa. 139 m. from W.

BELLFIELD, t. Greensville co. Va. on the Meherrin, opposite Hicksford; 45 m. S. from Petersburg.

BELLINGHAM, t. Norfolk co. Mass. 26 m. SW. from Boston. Pop. 1,101.

BELLONA, arsenal and t. Chesterfield, Va. 10 m. NE. from Lexington.

BELLOWS FALLS, a cataract in the Connecticut between Walpole and Rockingham, consisting of several pitches in a very narrow strait of the river. A large rock here divides the stream into two channels, each 90 feet wide, but when the river is low the whole current is thrown into the western channel, where it is contracted to 16 feet and rushes with astonishing rapidity. A bridge is built over these falls, and a canal passes round them.

BELLOWS FALLS, v. in the township of Rockingham, Vt. opposite the falls; 5 m. NW. from Walpole, 26 S. from Windsor, and 452 from W. It is a flourishing village, and contains an Episcopal church, a printing-office, a paper-mill, an oil-mill, and other mills.

BELLVILLE, v. in the NE. part of Rockbridge co. Va. 10 m. NE. from Lexington, and 151 W. from Richmond.

BELLVUE, extensive prairie of La. in the Opelousas. It lies between the waters of the Teche and Vermilion, and those of the Mermentau r.

BELMONT, v. Hancock co. Me. 97 m. NE. from Portland.

BELMONT, v. Wayne co. Miss. 168 m. from St. Charles.

BELMONT, t. Waldo co. Me. 20 m. W. from Castine. Pop. 1,024.

BELMONT, co. Ohio, having the Ohio r. E. Monroe co. S. Guernsey W Harrison and Jefferson N. Staples, grain and salted provisions. Chief town, Woodfield. Pop. 24,412.

BELPRE, t. Washington co. Ohio, on the Ohio r. 14 m. SW. from Marietta, 319 from W. It is a pleasant town.

BELVIDERE, t. Franklin co. Vt. on the waters of La Moelle r. 38 m. N. from Montpelier. Pop. 185.

BELVIDERE, t. Warren co. N. J. on the Delaware, at the mouth of Pequest r. 11 m. NNE. from Easton, 54 from Trenton, 208 from W. It is a handsome village, has valuable mills, and is the seat of justice for the county. Here is a bridge over the Delaware.

BENEDICT, t. Charles co. Md. on W. side of the Patuxent; 68 m. SW. from Baltimore, 48 from W.

BENGAL, t. Oneida co. N. Y. on the NE. side of Oneida lake, 423 m. from W. It lies on the W. side of Rome, between Fish creek and Constantia.

BENJAMINVILLE, v. Dutchess co. N. Y. 299 m. from W.

BENNINGTON, co. Vt. forming the SW. angle of that state, having Rutland N. Windsor NE. Windham E. Berkshire in Mass. S. and Washington co. N. Y. W. It is 40 m. in length, with a mean width of 17 m. area 680 sq. ms.; its features are hilly in general, and in part mountainous. At Mount Anthony there is a cave containing many beautiful petrifactions. Staples, flour, salted provisions, and lumber. Chief town, Bennington. Pop. 1820, 16,125; 1830, 17,470.

BENNINGTON, chief town of Bennington co. Vt. 36 m. NE. from Albany, 36 W. from Brattleborough, 33 N. from Pittsfield, in Mass. It is famous for a victory obtained here, Aug. 16th, 1777, by the troops of the U. S. under Gen. Starke, over a detachment of the British army, or rather Hessians, under Cols. Baum and Breyman, which was a prelude to the decisive victory at Saratoga, by which Gen. Burgoyne and all his army submitted to the U. S. army under Gen. Gates. The principal public edifices are a church, court-house, and jail. It lies in lat. 42° 52′ N. and lon. 3° 56′ E. from W. Pop. 3,419.

BENNINGTON, v. Mercer co. Pa. on the Shenango, 60 m. NNW. from Pittsburg.

BENNINGTON, t. in the NE. quarter of Delaware co. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 412.

BENNINGTON, t. Licking co. Ohio.

BENNINGTON, v. St. Clair co. Ala. 163 m. N. from Cahaba.

BENNINGTON, t. Genesee co. N. Y. 15 m. SW. from Batavia. Pop. 796.

BENNSVILLE, v. Charles co. Md. 8 m. from Piscataway, 23 from W.

BENSALEM, t. Bucks co. Pa. on the NW. side of the Delaware, SW. from Bristol.

BENSBOROUGH, v. Pitts co. N. C. 60 m. SE. from Raleigh, 278 from W.

BENSON, t. Rutland co. Vt. E. lake Champlain, 62 m. S. from Burlington, 446 from W. Pop. 1,493.

BENT CREEK, v. Buckingham co. Va. 222 m. from W.

BENTINCK POINT, the NE. point of Henchenbrook island, NW. coast of America. Lon. 214° 24′ E.; lat. 60° 28′ N.

BENTINCK'S ARMS, two branches of an inlet on the NW. coast of America. Lon. 233° to 233° 21′ E.; lat. 52° to 52° 25′ N.

BENTLEYVILLE, v. Halifax co. N. C.; 275 m. from W.

BENTON, t. Ontario co. N. Y. on W. side of Seneca lake, 339 m. from W. It lies on W. side of Jerusalem.

BENTON, t. Scott co. Mis. 165 m. from St. Louis.

BENTON, *North*, v. Ontario co. N. Y.

BERGEN, t. Genesee co. N. Y. 437 m. from W. Pop. 1,508.

BERGEN, co. N. J. bounded NNE. by New York, E. by the Hudson, S. and SW. by Essex and Morris cos. and W. by Sussex co. Pop. 22,414. Chief town, Hackensack.

BERGEN, t. Bergen co. N. J. near the mouth of the Hudson, 3 m. W. from New York, 88 NE. from Philadelphia. Lon. 74° 55′ W.; lat. 40° 44′ N.

BERKHAMSTEAD, t. Litchfield co. Ct. The lands are rough and broken. Pop. 1,715.

BERKLEY, t. Bristol co. Mass.; 5 m. S. from Taunton, 36 S. from Boston, 484 from W. Pop. 907.

BERKLEY, or *Sandtown*, v. Gloucester co. N. J. 14 m. from Philadelphia.

BERKLEY, co. Va. bounded N. by the Potomac, E. by Jefferson co. S. by Frederick co. and W. by Hampshire co. Pop. 10,528. Chief town, Martinsburg.

BERKLEY SPRINGS, t. Berkley co. Va. 110 m. from W. These springs are near the town of Bath. The waters are useful to persons laboring under the jaundice, or affections of the liver. They are finely situated, and much resorted to by gay and fashionable people, as well as by invalids.

BERKLEY'S SOUND, NW. coast of America, 70 m. SE. from Nootka Sound.

BERKS, co. Pa. on the Schuylkill. Pop. 53,357. This is one of the most fertile counties in Pa. Chief town, Reading.

BERKSHIRE, t. Franklin co. Vt. on the Missisque r. 39 m. N. from Burlington. Pop. 1,308.

BERKSHIRE, co. Mass. the W. part of the state. Pop. 37,825. Chief town, Lenox. It is crossed from N. to S. by the Green mountains. Quarries of marble are opened in Stockbridge, Sheffield, Lanesborough, and other places.

BERKSHIRE, t. Tioga co. N. Y. 210 m. SW. from Albany. Pop. 1,683.

BERKSHIRE, t. Delaware co. Ohio, 10 m. E. from Delaware, 23 N. from Columbus.

BERKSHIRE VALLEY, v. Morris co. N. J.

BERLIN, t. Worcester co. Mass.; 14 m. NNE. from Worcester, 23 W. from Boston. Pop. 692.

BERLIN, t. Washington co. Vt. 3 m. SSW. from Montpelier. Pop. 1,664.

BERLIN, t. Hartford co. Ct. 11 m. S. from Hartford, 23 N. from New Haven, on the turnpike road between these two cities. It is divided into three parishes, Worthington, Kensington, and New Britain. Pop. 3,038. Worthington is the principal seat of the manufacture of tin ware, which is carried on by pedlars to a very great extent. The pedlars set off in the autumn in wagons loaded with the tin ware, together with other articles of merchandise, and proceed chiefly to the southern and western states. Workmen are also sent out by water with a sufficient quantity of the raw materials to employ them during the winter, and establish themselves in different towns in the interior. To them the pedlar resorts, when his stock is exhausted, for a fresh supply. In this way a large amount of goods is sold during the six or eight months that they are absent, and their tin ware is thus distributed in all parts of the United States.

BERLIN, t. Adams co. Pa. 13 m. W. from York, 100 W. from Philadelphia, 89 from W.

BERLIN, t. Somerset co. Pa. 30 m. WSW. from Bedford, 240 W. from Philadelphia, 194 from W.

BERLIN, t. Rensselaer co. N. Y. 20 m. E. from Albany. Pop. 2,019.

BERLIN, *New*, t. Chenango co. N. Y. 7 m. ENE. from Norwich, 90 W. from Albany, 355 from W. Pop. 1,632.

BERLIN, *New*, t. Union co. Pa.; 174 m. from W.

BERLIN, t. Huron co. Ohio, 83 m. N. from Columbus.

BERLIN, Coshocton co. Ohio.

BERLIN, Delaware co. Ohio.

BERLINSVILLE, v. Northampton co. Pa. 207 m. from W.

BERMUDA HUNDRED, small settlement on a point of land between the junction of the Appomatox with James river, 2 m. N. from City Point, 22 by land and upwards of 50 by the river ESE. from Richmond.

BERMUDAS, or *Somers' Islands*, a cluster of small islands in the Atlantic Ocean, in number about 400, but for the most part so small and barren, that they have neither inhabitants nor name. 200 leagues distant from Cape Hatteras in N. Carolina, which last is the nearest land to them. They extend from NE. to SW. about 45 m. Their whole coast is surrounded with rocks. The N. point of the islands lies in lat. 32° 34′ N.; lon. 63° 28′ W. The largest of these islands are St. George, which is 4 or 5 m. long and 2 broad; St. David, Cooper, Ireland, Somerset, Long Island, Bird Island, and Nonesuch. On the first there is a town, containing about 300 houses. The winter is hardly perceptible here. The fields and trees are clad in perpetual green, and so salubrious is the air, that invalids frequently come hither for the recovery of their health. The Bermudas contain from 10,000 to 12,000 acres of poor land, of which nine parts in ten are either uncultivated, or reserved in woods for the supplying of timber for building small ships, sloops, and shallops for sale; this being the principal employment of the inhabitants. Pop. estimated at 10,381; 5,462 of whom are whites, and 4,919 are blacks. They have two harvests of Indian corn in the year, one in July, the other in December. They likewise cultivate tobacco, legumes, and fruit sufficient for their wants.

BERMUDIAN, v. York co. Pa. 48 m. S. from Harrisburg.

BERN, t. Albany co. N. Y. 20 m. W. from Albany, 397 from W. This township contains 5 houses for public worship.

BERN, t. Somerset co. N. Y.

BERN, *Upper*, t. Berks co. Pa.

BERN, *Lower*, t. Berks co. Pa.

BERN, t. Fairfield co. Ohio.

BERNARDSTON, t. Franklin co. Mass. 5 m. N. from Greenfield, 96 WNW. from Boston, 413 from W. Here is a quarry of marble.

BERNARDSTOWN, t. Somerset co. N. J. Pop. 1,879.

BERNE, t. Franklin co. Mass. on the Hockhocking, 3 m. W. from Lancaster.

BERNER'S BAY, on the NW. coast of America, between Point Bridget and Point St. Mary. Lat. 58° 43½′ N.

BERRY-HILL-BLUFF, v. Putnam co. Geo.

BERRYSBURG, v. Dauphin co. Pa. 28 m. from Harrisburg.

BERRY'S FERRY, over the Shenandoah,

and t. Frederick co. Va. on the road from Leesburg to Winchester, 58 m. W. from W.

BERRY'S LICK, v. Logan co. Ken. 745 m. from W.

BERRYSVILLE, v. Charles co. Md.

BERRYSVILLE, v. Mecklenburg co. N. C. 460 m. from W.

BERTHIER, v. and seigniory, Warwick co. L. Canada, on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, 46 m. NE. from Montreal, 50 SW. from Three Rivers. The village contains at least 80 houses, and many granaries, and store-houses of British manufactured goods. The neighboring country is thriving and populous, and from it large quantities of grain are annually exported.

BERTHIER, seigniory, Hertford co. L. C. on the S. side of the St. Lawrence, 25 m. E. from Quebec.

BERTIE, t. Lincoln co. U. C. on lake Erie, at its eastern extremity, having Niagara r. on the east.

BERTIE, co. N. C. on the Roanoke, at its entrance into Albemarle Sound. Pop. 12,276. Chief town, Windsor.

BERWICK, t. York co. Maine, on Salmon Fall r. 16 m. NW. from Portsmouth. The village extends about 2 m. along the r. and carries on a considerable trade, chiefly in lumber. Berwick has an academy. Pop. 3,168.

BERWICK, *South*, t. York co. Maine, on Salmon Fall r. 12 m. NW. from York, 17 N. by W. from Portsmouth. At the landing at the foot of the falls is a flourishing village.

BERWICK, t. Columbia co. Pa. on the E. branch of the Susquehannah, opposite the falls in Nescopeck creek, 22½ m. above Sunbury.

BERWICK, or *Abbotstown*, Adams co. Pa. 41 m. SW. from Harrisburg.

BESBOROUGH ISLAND, in Norton Sound, on the NW. coast of America. Lat. 63° 10′ N.

BETHABARA, t. Stokes co. N. C. 4 m. SE. from Bethania; remarkable for being the first settlement of the Moravians in that section of the U. S.; begun in 1753.

BETHANIA, or *Bethany*, t. Stokes co. N. C. 4 m. NW. from Bethabara, 9 NW. from Salem, 10 SW. from Germantown, 368 from W. It is a Moravian town.

BETHANY, t. Genesee co. N. Y. 397 m. from W. Pop. 2,374.

BETHANY, t. and cap. Wayne co. Pa. 50 m. NE. from Wilkesbarre, 279 from W.

BETHANY CHURCH, t. Iredell co. N. C. 170 m. W. from Raleigh.

BETHEL, t. Oxford co. Maine, 18 m. NW. from Paris, 170 NNE. from Boston, 593 from W.

BETHEL, t. Windsor co. Vt. 29 m. NNW. from Windsor.

BETHEL, t. Sullivan co. N. Y. 60 m. W. from Newburg, 307 from W.

BETHEL, t. Bedford co. Pa.

BETHEL, t. Berks co. Pa.

BETHEL, t. Fairfield co. Ct. 20 m. NW. from Strafford, 26 a little N. of W. from New Haven.

BETHEL, t. Lebanon co. Pa.

BETHEL, t. Huron co. Ohio.

BETHEL, t. York co. Maine, chiefly on the S. bank of the Androscoggin r.

BETHEL, t. Delaware co. Pa.

BETHEL, t. Dauphin co. Pa. at the foot of the Blue mountain.

BETHEL, t. Miami co. Ohio.

BETHEL, t. Clermont co. Ohio, 656 m. from W.

BETHEL, t. Clark co. Ohio.

BETHLEHEM, t. Grafton co. N. H. 69 m. N. from Concord.

BETHLEHEM, t. Albany co. N. Y. on the Hudson, 8 m. below Albany. In this town two remarkable caves have lately been discovered.

BETHLEHEM, t. Hunterdon co. N. J. on a branch of the Raritan. Pop. 1820, 2,002.

BETHLEHEM, t. Northampton co. Pa. on the Lehigh, 12 m. SW. from Easton, 53 N. from Philadelphia. It is a settlement of the Moravians or United Brethren. The situation is healthful and pleasant, and in summer is frequented by travellers from various places. There are two boarding schools, one for young ladies, and the other for boys, which are in high repute, and receive many scholars from New York, Philadelphia, and other parts of the United States.

BETHLEHEM, t. Oglethorpe co. Geo. 65 m. NNE. from Milledgeville.

BETHLEHEM, t. Clarke co. In. 100 m. S. from Indianapolis.

BETHLEHEM, *East*, t. Washington co. Pa. on the Monongahela.

BETHLEHEM, *West*, t. Washington co. Pa.

BETHLEHEM, t. Stark co. Ohio.

BETHLEHEM'S CREEK, or *Vlaman's kill*, N. Y. runs into the Hudson, 7 m. below Albany.

BETHLEHEM-CROSS-ROADS, v. Southampton co. Va.

BETHLEM, t. Litchfield co. Ct. 9 m. S. from Litchfield, 32 NNW. from New Haven. Pop. 906.

BETHSAIDA, v. Jones co. Geo. 25 m. W. from Milledgeville.

BETTSBURG, v. in Jerusalem, Chenango co. N. Y. 307 m. from W.

BEVERLY, t. and s-p. Essex co. Mass. 1½ m. N. from Salem, 16 NNE. from Boston, 453 from W. It is connected with Salem by a bridge 1,500 feet in length. It contains several meeting-houses, a bank, and an insurance office. It is a place of considerable trade, and is largely concerned in the fisheries. Pop. 4,079.

BEVERLY, t. and cap. Randolph co. Va. 50 m. W. by N. from Franklin, 280 WNW. from Richmond, 129 from W. It is handsomely situated between two branches of Tygart's Valley r. and is laid out in 3 parallel streets. It contains a brick court-house, a jail, and is a place of considerable business.

BEVERLY, t. York co. U. C. SW. from York.

BEUF RIVER, r. of N. A. which runs into the Mississippi. Lon. 91° 34′ W.; lat. 39° 15′ N.

BEUF RIVER, r. of N. A. which runs into the Missouri. Lon. 91° 45′ W.; lat. 38° 25′ N.

BEULA, small t. Cambria co. Pa. planted chiefly by emigrants from Wales, (G. B.) about 60 m. E. from Pittsburg.

BIBB, co. Ala. bounded N. by Shelby, E. by Coosa r. S. by Autauga and Perry, and W. by Tuscaloosa. Cahaba r. passes through this county, and the 33° N. lat. and 10° of lon. W. from W. intercepts in its western part. Pop. 6,305.

BIBB, C. H. and t. Bibb co. Ala. 35 m. SE. by E. from Tuscaloosa.

BIC, seigniory, Cornwallis co. L. C. on the S. side of the St. Lawrence, 153 m. below Quebec.

BICHE MARIAS A LA, empties itself into lake Ontario, at the NE. part of the t. of Grantham, U. C.

BICKLEY'S STORE, t. Abbeville district, S. C. 100 m. W. from Columbus.

BIDDEFORD, t. and s-p. York co. Maine, near the mouth of the Saco, on W. side opposite Saco, 27 m. NE. from York, 105 NE. from Boston. Pop. 1,995.

BIDDLE, lake, one of the sources of Bighorn r. Is laid down on Mellish's map; it is at 42° 40′ N. lat.; lon. 32° 40 W. from W.

BIENVENU, a bayou in the parish of Orleans, Lou. running E. into lake Borgne. By this channel the British army reached the Mississippi in Dec. 1814, when marching upon New Orleans.

BIEKA, or *Crab*, one of the Virgin Islands, 9 m. ESE. from Porto Rico. Lon. 65° 15′ W. Lat. 18° N.

BIGBAY SETTLEMENT, v. Illinois, 868 m. from W.

BIGBLACK, r. Mississippi, runs SW. 170 m. and falls into the Mississippi at the Great Gulf, 50 m. above Natchez. It is navigable in wet seasons 70 m.

BIGBLUE, r. Indiana, runs into the Ohio, about 16 m. W. from Corydon.

BIGBONE CREEK, Ken. runs N. into the Ohio, 40 m. below Cincinnati. *Bigbone Licks* is 8 m. above its mouth, and is a tract of land on each side of the r. furrowed by the tongues of the buffaloes and deer, who lick it for the salt with which it is impregnated. It receives its name from the bones of some enormous animal which were found here.

BIG CREEK, a branch of the Loosa Hatchie r. Shelby co. Ten.

BIGDRY, r. N. A. which runs into the Missouri, 25 m. from Bigdry Creek.

BIGDRY CREEK, r. N. A. which runs into the Missouri, 150 m. W. of the Yellowstone.

BIG-EAGLE, t. Scott co. Ken. 25 m. from Frankfort.

BIG EDDY, r. Ken. which runs into the Cumberland.

BIG FLAT, v. in the t. of Elmira, Tioga co. N. Y. 288 m. from W.

BIG HACHY, r. Ten. and Mis. rises in the latter, and flowing NW. enters Henderson and Madison cos. in the former; gradually turns W. and falls in the Mississippi r.; lat. 35° 30′ N.

BIGHORN, r. N. A. rises in the Rocky mountains, near the sources of the Platte, and falls into the Yellowstone at Manuel's fort. Its length is 800 m. In its course it receives two considerable rivers, one from the W. and one from the S. called Little Bighorn r. It is unobstructed by falls, and is navigable to a great distance in canoes, through a rich open country.

BIGHORN, *Little*, r. N. A.; E. branch of the Bighorn.

BIG LICK, v. Botetourt co. Va. 266 m. from W.

BIG MUDDY CREEK, v. Randolph co. Illinois, 853 m. from W.

BIG PRAIRIE, t. near Wooster, Wayne co. Ohio, 90 m. NE. from Columbus.

BIGPRAIRIE, t. New Madrid co. Miso.

BIGRIVER, t. St. Genevieve co. Miso.

BIGRIVER, t. Jefferson co. Miso.

BIGRIVER MILLS, t. St. Francis co. Miso. 90 m. from St. Charles.

BIGROCK, t. Delaware co. Ohio.

BIGROCK, t. Pulaski co. Arkansas, extends 80 m. along Arkansas r.

BIG-SANDY, creek, Geo. runs into the Oconee, about 20 m. above Dublin.

BIG SANDY, r. rises in the Alleghany mountains, near the heads of the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, and falls into the Ohio r. between Virginia and Kentucky. It is the boundary between these states for nearly 200 m. It is navigable to the Wascioto mountains. The east branch joins the south or main stream 40 m. above its entrance into the Ohio. The mouth of *Little Sandy* river is 20 m. below that of Big Sandy.

BIG SCIOUX, r. falls into the Missouri from the N. 882 m. above its mouth.

BIG-SPRINGS, v. Washington co. Md. 86 m. from W.

BIG-SUGAR CREEK, v. Crawford co. Pa. 328 m. from W.

BIG-SWAMP, t. Montgomery co. Alab. 50 m. E. from Cahawba.

BIG WALNUT CREEK, large easterly branch of Scioto river, rises in the NE. angle of Delaware co. Ohio. Its course is nearly S. 50 m. through Delaware, across Franklin, into the N. border of Pickaway co. where it joins the Scioto.

BILL-BIRD'S-KEY, i. in the Spanish Main, on the Musquito Shore. Lon. 82° 54′ W. lat. 12° 16′ N.

BILLERICA, t. Middlesex co. Mass. 19 m. NNW. from Boston, 456 from W. Pop. 1,374. It is watered by the Concord and Shawsheen rivers, and is a pleasant and considerable town.

BILLIMEAD, t. Caledonia co. Vt. on the sources of Passamsick river.

BILLINGSPORT, v. N. J. on the r. Delaware, about 12 m. below Philadelphia. Here was a fortification during the war of Independence, which defended the channel of the river, until captured after an obstinate defence.

BILLUPS, v. Dinwiddie co. Va.; 156 m. from W.

BIMINI, one of the Bahama islands, near the channel of Bahama, 8 m. in length, and as much in breadth. It is very woody, and difficult of access on account of the shoals, but it

is a very pleasant place, and inhabited by the native Americans. Lat. 25° 0′ N.

BINBROOK, t. in Lincoln co. U. C. between Saltfleet, Glandford and Caistor.

BINGHAM, t. Somerset co. Me.; 26 m. N. Norridgewock. Pop. 538.

BINGHAMPTON, v. and cap. Broome co. in the township of Chenango, N. Y. at the junction of the Chenango and Unadilla; 40 m. SW. Norwich, 148 SW. Albany, 295 from W. A weekly newspaper is published here. It is a flourishing village, and contains a court-house and jail, and has considerable trade. Pop. 1,203.

BINSBY MOUNTAINS, range of mountains in N. C.

BIRCH BAY, on the NW. coast of America, in the Gulf of Georgia. Lon. 237° 33′ E. lat. 48° 53′ N.

BIRCH STREAM, t. Penobscot co. Me. 150 NE. from Portland.

BIRD, small island, or rather rock in the head of Niagara river, between the harbor of Buffalo and Fort Erie.

BIRD, t. Brown co. Ohio.

BIRDSBOROUGH, t. Berks co. Pa.; on SW. side of the Schuylkill; 8 m. SE. Reading.

BIRDSTOWN, v. Cape Girardeau co. Miso.; 939 m. from W.

BIRDSVILLE, v. Burke co. Geo.

BIRMINGHAM, t. Delaware co. Pa., on E. side Brandywine creek, and bordering on Delaware. Pop. 686.

BIRMINGHAM, t. Centre co. Pa.; 213 m. from W.

BIRMINGHAM, t. Chester co. Pa. Pop. 290.

BIRMINGHAM, t. Huntingdon co. Pa. on the Little Juniatta; 18 m. NW. Huntingdon.

BISCAY, *New*, a name given by the Spaniards to a part of the W. coast of Mexico; now incorporated with the intendency of Sonora, Durango, and Guadalaxara.

BISCAY, *Bay of*, on the S. coast of Newfoundland, between Cape Race and Cape Pine. Lon. 53° 6′ W. lat. 46° 50′ N.

BISCAYNO, isl. in the Gulf of Florida. Lon. 80° 23′ W. lat. 25° 55′ N.

BISHOPSVILLE, v. Sumpter district, S. C.; 60 m. SE. of Columbia.

BISTINEAU, lake, in W. part of the state of Louisiana, 30 or 40 m. in length. It communicates with Red river on the S. and the Dacheet flows into its N. end.

BLACK BAY, in the Chesapeake, on the coast of Virginia.

BLACK BAY, on the N. shore of Lake Superior, lies a little E. of Isle de Minatte, and W. of Shanguenac, U. C.

BLACK CREEK, Lincoln co. U. C. discharges itself into the river Niagara, in the t. of Willoughby, some m. above Chippewa.

BLACK CREEK, r. N. J. which runs into the Delaware.

BLACK CREEK, r. Geo. which runs into the Savannah.

BLACK CREEK, r. S. C. which runs into the Pedee.

BLACK CREEK, r. Va. which runs into York river.

BLACK'S EDDY, t. Bucks co. Pa.

BLACK FOOT INDIANS, on Maria's river, N. America.

BLACK HEATH, r. Monroe co. Ill. 110 m. SW. from Vandalia.

BLACK HEATH, t. Randolph co. Illinois.

BLACK HORSE, v. Burlington co. N. J.

BLACK HORSE TAVERN, v. Chester co. Pa.

BLACK ISLAND, t. Hannah co. Me.

BLACK LAKE RIVER, r. Louisiana, which rises in highlands in NW. part of the state, pursues a S. course, passes through Black Lake, which is 15 or 20 m. in length, and joins the Saline 8 NE. Natchitoches, to form the Rigolet de Bon Dieu.

BLACK LAKE, or *Oswegatchie Lake*, lake, in St. Lawrence co. N. Y.; 20 m. long, and 2 broad; S. of Ogdensburg. It is nearly parallel to the St. Lawrence, about 4 m. distant. It communicates with the Oswegatchie by an outlet 3 or 4 m. long.

BLACK LICK, t. Indiana co. Pa.

BLACK LICK, r. Ohio which joins Big Walnut river, 10 m. SE. Columbus.

BLACKMAN'S STORE, t. Sampson co. N. C.; 85 m. SSE. from Raleigh.

BLACK MOUNTAIN, mt. N. H. in Peeling and Lincoln; NE. of Moosehillock.

BLACK RIVER, r. Vt. which rises in Greensborough, and runs into Lake Memphremagog.

BLACK RIVER, r. S. C. rises in Kenshaw, and flowing SE. crosses Williamsburg, into Georgetown district, and falls into Winyaw Bay at Georgetown.

BLACK RIVER, r. Vt. which rises in Plymouth, and runs into the Connecticut opposite Charlestown.

BLACK RIVER, r. N. Y. which, after a NW. course of 120 m. flows into Hungary Bay, in Lake Ontario, N. of Sacket's Harbor. It has a passage under ground nearly a mile, at a distance of a few miles from its mouth.

BLACK RIVER, r. N. C. which runs SSE. into Cape Fear river, 23 m. above Wilmington.

BLACK RIVER, a name given to the Ouachitta, after the junction of the Tensaw and Ocatahoola. Its course from the junction to its union with Red river, is very winding, and is 30 m. in length.

BLACK RIVER, *Big*, r. Mis. which rises between the head waters of the Yazoo and Pearl river, and pursuing a SW. course of about 170 m. flows into the Mississippi above the Grand Gulf. Lat. 32° 2′ N.

BLACK RIVER, r. Ohio, which runs into Lake Erie, 27 m. W. of the Cuyahoga.

BLACK RIVER, r. S. C. which runs into the Pedee, lon. 99° 5′ W. lat. 33° 29′ N.

BLACK RIVER, r. America, which runs into Lake Michigan.

BLACK RIVER, t. Huron co. Ohio.

BLACK RIVER, Michigan Territory, runs W. into Lake Michigan, N. of the river St. Joseph's.

BLACK RIVER, Lou. formed by the junction of the Ocatahoola, Washitau, and Tensaw, flows S. by a very circuitous channel of

40 m. and falls into Red river 30 m. above its mouth.

BLACK RIVER, Miso. rises near the sources of the Merrimack and the Gasconade, and running in a southerly direction is joined by Current, Thomas, Spring, and Strawberry, large rivers from the west, after which it flows into the Arkansas Territory and unites with the White river 50 m. below the town of Lawrence. It is navigable more than 100 m. for large boats. It flows through a very fertile country.

BLACK RIVER, t. Wayne co. Miso.

BLACK ROCK, v. Niagara co. N. Y. on the Niagara, 2 m. below Buffalo. It is the station for the steam-boats and other vessels employed in the navigation of Lake Erie, and the lakes above. A mole is now constructed for the purpose of forming a harbor in the river opposite to this village. It extends from Bird Island in Lake Erie to Squaw Island below the Rapids in Niagara river, and thence to the U. States shore, thus forming a harbor of 2 m. in length and of the capacity of 200 acres, opening at one end into the lake by a mouth 20 rods wide, and at the other connected with the Erie canal which is supplied from it with water. The first pier, which was sunk on 7th Sept. 1822, is 50 feet long, 18 wide, and 14 high, composed of a strong frame of white-oak timber, filled with 600 or 700 tons of stone.

BLACK ROCK, v. Erie co. N. Y. on lake Erie, 4 m. N. Buffalo. It is a small village with a harbor artificially improved by a pier. The seams and patches of dark-colored chert in the lime-stone here, have given its name to this place.

BLACK ROCK, small harbor, Fairfield co. Ct. W. of Bridgeport.

BLACKSTONE, a river rising near Worcester, Mass. and flowing into Naraganset Bay near Providence. Along the valley of this river is the Blackstone canal extending from Worcester to Providence, 45 m. It contains 48 locks built of hammered stone, and is 34 feet wide at the surface, and 4 feet deep. It was built at a cost of $600,000, and finished in 1828. The navigation upon it is flourishing: the produce of the interior of Massachusetts finds by its means a ready market in the commercial city of Providence.

BLACK STOCKS, v. Chester district, S. C.; 470 m. from W.

BLACK SWAMP, v. in St. Peter's Parish, S. C.; 644 m. from W.

BLACK WALNUT, v. Halifax co. Va. 100 m. SW. Richmond; 256 m. from W.

BLACK WARRIOR, r. Ala. It is the principal eastern branch of the Tombigbee, and joins the main river 80 m. above St. Stephen's, and is navigable 60 or 70 m. It rises not far south of the river Tennessee.

BLACKBURN SPRINGS, v. Johnson co. Tenn.

BLACKFORD, t. Posey co. Indiana, about 35 m. S. by W. from Princeton.

BLACKSBURG, v. Montgomery co. Va. 217 m. SW. Richmond.

BLACKSBURG and BLACKSVILLE, 2 towns on the river Alabama, in Monroe co. Alab.

BLACKSTOCK'S HILL, eminence in S. C. near the river Tyger. In 1780, an action was fought here between the British under General Tarleton, and the Americans under General Sumpter, in which the former were defeated.

BLACKSTONE'S ISLAND, small island, Va. in the Potomac.

BLACKWATER, r. N. H. which flows into the Contoocook, in NE. part of Hopkinton.

BLACKWATER, r. Va. which joins the Nottoway, to form the Chowan.

BLACKWATER, r. Va. which runs into the sea, at Black Bay, lon. 76° 10′ W. lat. 36° 30′ N.

BLACKWATER, r. Md. which runs into the Chesapeake.

BLADEN, a county in the S. part of North Carolina, bordering on the maritime county of Brunswick. It is intersected by Cape Fear river. Pop. 7,801. Elizabethtown, 98 m. S. of Raleigh, is the chief town.

BLADENSBURG, a town of Maryland, in George county, on the E. side of the Potomac, 9 m. from its mouth, at Washington, and 38 SW. of Baltimore. The American army sustained a defeat by the British at this place, on the 24th of August, 1814, in attempting to arrest the progress of the British towards Washington.

BLACKS AND WHITES, t. Nottaway co. Va. 60 m. SW. from Richmond.

BLACKSBURG, or *Blacksbluff*, v. on the left bank of Alabama r. 60 m. NE. from St. Stephens, and 55 SW. from Cahaba.

BLACKWATER, creek, Pickaway co. Ohio.

BLACKWATER, r. Michigan, which runs into lake Michigan, 20 m. N. of the St. Josephs. It is 60 m. in length, and navigable in canoes nearly to its source.

BLAIR'S FERRY, t. Roane co. Ten. near Kingston, and 160 m. E. from Murfreesborough.

BLAIR'S GAP, t. in the western part of Huntingdon co. Pa. 120 m. W. from Harrisburg.

BLAIRSVILLE, v. Indiana co. Pa. 184 m. W. of Harrisburg.

BLAIRSVILLE, v. York district, S. C. 450 m. from W.

BLAIZE, *Cape*, W. Florida, between the bays of Apalache and St. Joseph.

BLAKELY, t. Luzerne co. Pa.

BLAKELY, t. Mobile co. Ala. on the Tensaw or eastern outlet of Mobile r. 10 m. from Mobile bay, and 15 ENE. from the town of Mobile. Lat. 30° 43′ N. Its site is an elegant and pleasant spot, well supplied with good water. It is also well situated for commerce; vessels drawing 11 feet of water can enter the port at full tide, and the same wind that enables a vessel to enter Mobile bay will carry her to the wharves of Blakely. It is also connected by a good road with the rapidly improving country on the Alabama. The settlements commenced in 1817.

BLAKESBURG, t. Penobscot co. Me. 20 m. N. from Bangor. Pop. 403.

BLANCO, cape of N. America, on the coast of the Pacific ocean. Lat. 43° 23′ N.; lon. 47° W. from W.

BLANDFORD, t. Oxford co. U. C. on the Thames.

BLANDFORD, t. Prince George co. Va. on S. side of the Appomatox, bordering on Petersburg, and included within the borough of Petersburg.

BLANDFORD, t. Hampden co. Mass. 16 m. W. from Springfield, 116 WSW. from Boston, and 381 from W. Pop. 1,594.

BLANNERHASSET'S ISLAND, isl. in the Ohio, opposite Belpré; 13 m. below Marietta. It is a beautiful and fertile island, containing about 300 acres. It is so named from a Mr. Blannerhasset, an Irish gentleman of large fortune, who having, with his family, left Ireland in 1801, purchased and removed to this island, where he reared a costly and splendid edifice for his dwelling-house. A considerable part of the island was laid out in gardens after the most approved models of European taste, and the whole scenery combined, seemed like the fabled fields of Elysium. But the house was most unfortunately burnt down in Dec. 1810, and shortly afterwards, the garden was totally destroyed, and few or no vestiges now remain of its transient splendor and magnificence.

BLAS, SAN, a seaport town of Mexico, on an island at the mouth of the Rio Grande, or Santiago r. which falls into the Pacific ocean in lat. 21° 30′ N. and 104° 46′ W. lon.

BLEDSOE, co. in W. part of Ten. Chief town, Pikeville. Pop. 6,448.

BLENHEIM, t. Schoharie, co. N. Y. 47 m. SW. from Albany. Pop. 2,280.

BLENHEIM, t. in the W. Riding of the co. of York, lies to the northward of Dundas-street, opposite Benford, U. C.

BLENHEIM, t. Oxford co. U. C.

BLEURIE, Seigniory, Bedford co. L. C. on the r. Sorel, 25 m. SE. from Montreal.

BLIGH'S ISLAND, off the NW. coast of America, in Prince William's sound. Lon. 213° 43′ E.; lat. 60° 52′ N.

BLOCK ISLAND, off the coast of Rhode Island, 24 m. SSW. from Newport, 21 E. by N. from Montauk point on Long Island. It constitutes the town of New Shoreham, in Newport co. It is about 7 m. long and 4 broad. Pop. 955. Lon. 71° 30′ W.; lat. 41′ 8′ N.

BLOCKLEY, t. Philadelphia co. Pa. on W. side of the Schuylkill; 3 m. W. from Philadelphia.

BLOODY-BROOK, v. Franklin co. Mass. 100 m. NW. by W. from Boston.

BLOODY-RUN, t. Bedford co. Pa.

BLOOM, t. Columbia co. Pa.

BLOOM, t. Scioto co. 16 m. E. of Portsmouth, Ohio.

BLOOM, t. Morgan co. Ohio.

BLOOM, t. Northumberland co. Pa.

BLOOM, t. Fairfield co. Ohio.

BLOOMFIELD, t. Somerset co. Maine, on W. side of the Kennebeck, opposite Canaan; 5 m. E. from Norridgewock. It is a considerable town, and contains an academy.

BLOOMFIELD, t. Ontario co. N. Y. It is a large and excellent agricultural town, divided into E. and W. Bloomfield; E. Bloomfield is 6 m. W. from Canandaigua, and 373 from W. W. Bloomfield, or Bloomville, is 12 m. W. from Canandaigua.

BLOOMFIELD, t. Essex co. N. J. 5 m. NW. from Newark. It is a pleasant village, and contains an academy. In its neighborhood are quarries of freestone.

BLOOMFIELD, v. Loudon co. Va.

BLOOMFIELD, v. Nelson co. Ken.

BLOOMFIELD, t. Jackson co. Ohio.

BLOOMFIELD, t. Trumbull co. Ohio; 346 m. from W.

BLOOMFIELD, t. Pickaway co. Ohio; 8 m. N. from Circleville, and 17 S. from Columbus.

BLOOMFIELD, t. Crawford co. Pa. Pop. 114.

BLOOMFIELD, v. Jefferson co. Ohio, 14 m. W. from Steubenville.

BLOOMFIELD, t. Knox co. Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 468.

BLOOMFIELD, v. Oakland co. Mich. 18 m. from Detroit.

BLOOMINGBURG, v. Fayette co. Ohio, 35 m. SE. from Columbus.

BLOOMINGBURG, v. Sullivan co. N. Y. 100 m. from Albany.

BLOOMINGBURG, v. in Mamakating, N. York.

BLOOMINGDALE, v. on the Hudson, 7 m. above N. York.

BLOOMING GROVE, v. Richland co. Ohio.

BLOOMING GROVE, t. Richland co. Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 168.

BLOOMING GROVE, t. Orange co. N. Y. 12 m. W. from West-Point, and 258 from W. Pop. 2,099.

BLOOMINGSBURG, v. Fayette co. Ohio, 40 m. SW. from Columbus.

BLOOMINGTON, v. cap. Monroe co. Indiana, 70 m. NE. from Vincennes.

BLOOMSBURG, v. Halifax co. Va.

BLOOMSBURG, t. Hunterdon co. N. J. near the entrance of the Musconecunk into the Delaware.

BLOOMSBURG, v. Columbia co. Pa. on Fishing creek, and on the road from Danville to Nescopeck.

BLOOMSBURG, v Northumberland co. Pa.

BLOOMINGVILLE, v. Huron co. Ohio.

BLOOMSVILLE, v. Ontario co. N. Y. 13 m. from Canandaigua.

BLOOMVILLE, v. Del. co. N. Y. by the post-road 117 m. SW. from Albany. See Bloomsville, Del. co. N. Y.

BLOUNT, co. East Ten. Chief town, Maryville. Pop. 11,027.

BLOUNT, co. of Ala. Pop. 4,233. Blountsville is the capital.

BLOUNTSVILLE, v. Jones co. Geo.

BLOUNTSVILEE, t. and cap. Sullivan co.

Ten. 130 m. ENE. from Knoxville, and 428 from W.

BLUE ANCHOR, v. Gloucester co. N. J. 165 m. from W.

BLUE EARTH RIVER, r. La. which runs into the Kansas.

BLUE FIELD, r. N. America, which separates Honduras from Nicaragua, and is discharged into Bluefield's bay. Lon. 4° 30′ W.; lat. 12° N.

BLUEFIELD'S BAY, on the SW. coast of Jamaica. Lon. 78° W.; lat. 18° 10′ N.

BLUEHILL, t. Hancock co. Me. Pop. 1,499. It stands upon a bay 12 m. NE. from Castine.

BLUE HILLS, ridge of mountains in Nottingham, Barrington, and Rochester, N. H.

BLUEHILL BAY, off the coast of Maine, on W. side of Mount Desert island; 12 m. E. from Penobscot bay.

BLUE LICKS, several salt springs on Licking r. Ken.

BLUE LICK, (*Upper,*) v. Fleming co. Ken. 522 m. from W.

BLUE LICK, (*Lower,*) see Ellisville.

BLUE MOUNTAIN, mt. Peeling, N. H. E. of Moosehillock.

BLUE MOUNTAINS, several mountains so called in different parts of the world; viz. 1st, intersecting the island of Jamaica from east to west. North Peak is 8,180 feet above the level of the sea; 2d, the most easterly ridge of the Apalachians, in the state of Pennsylvania, extending in a south-west direction, from the Delaware to the south of the Susquehannah r. altitude, 3,000 to 4,000 feet; 3d, a more southern branch of the same ridge, extending in the same direction from the north of the Potomac r. through the state of Va. into North Carolina. Otter Peak is 3,103 feet high, and is the highest point in all Virginia. The passage of the Potomac r. through this ridge is peculiarly grand.

BLUE RIDGE, or *South Mountains*, range of mountains, beginning in North Carolina, and crossing the state of Virginia, from north to south, about 200 m. from the sea.

BLUE RIVER, one of the head branches of Red r. La.

BLUE RIVER, (*Big,*) r. Indiana, which flows into the Ohio, 2 m. W. from Levenworthville.

BLUE RIVER, (*Little*) r. Indiana, which flows into the Ohio, 10 or 12 miles below Big Blue river.

BLUE ROCK, r. Muskingum co. Ohio, on Muskingum r. 8 m. below Zanesville.

BLUE STONE, r. Giles co. Va. which runs into the Great Kenhawa.

BLUE SULPHUR SPRINGS, t. Monroe co. Va. These mineral waters are situated near the Kenhawa r. 40 m. SW. from Lewisburg, and 237 W. from Richmond.

BLUE WATER, t. Lauderdale co. Ala. 260 m. NW. from Cahaba.

BLUE WATER, r. southern branch of the Miso. which it joins 9 m. below the mouth of the Kansas.

BLUFF POINT, cape on the coast of N. Carolina.

BLUFF SPRINGS, v. Jefferson co. Miss.

BLUFTON, v. Ray co. Missouri, on the left bank of the Missouri r. 280 m. above St. Louis.

BLUFTON, t. Howard co. Miso.

BOALSBURG, v. Centre co. Pa. 115 m. NW. from Harrisburg.

BOARDMAN, t. Trumbull co. Ohio; 10 m. SE. from Warren.

BOAT RUN, v. Clermont co. Ohio, near a rivulet of the same name.

BOAT-YARD, v. Sullivan co. Ten. upon the Natouga r. 16 m. below Blountsville.

BOCA ESCONDIDA, bay, in the bay of Campeachy, on the coast of Yucatan. Lat. 18° 50′ N.

BOCALIEU, isl. near the E. coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 52° 26′ W.; lat. 46° 15′ N.

BODEAU, a considerable lake in NW. part of La. Red r. flows through it. A river of the same name runs into the N. end of the lake.

BODEGA, *Port*, on the NW. coast of America. Lat. 38° 28′ N. The Russians have had a settlement at this place since 1817.

BODET, river au, U. C. in the t. of Lancaster, falls into lake St. Francis, E. of Point au Bodet.

BODKIN'S POINT, cape, on the coast of Maryland, in Chesapeake bay.

BODWELL'S FALLS, on the Merrimack, between Andover and Methuen.

BOEUF, *Le*, lake in Erie co. Pa. discharges its waters into French creek, branch of Ohio. The portage from Le Boeuf to Presque Isle, on lake Erie, is about 14 m.

BOEUF, r. of Arkansas, and Louisiana. It rises in the former, interlocking its sources with those of the Mason and Barthelemy, flows S. enters La. and turns to SW. by S. Continuing that course upwards of 100 m. between Washitau and Mason, joins the former opposite the W. end of the Sicily island, at N. lat. 31° 47′.

BOEUF, r. which rises in the Miso. territory, enters La. and joins the Ouachitta, 14 m. above the Tensaw. Its general course is S. and it is about 240 m. long without regard to its windings. It is navigable for some distance.

BOEUF, t. Franklin co. Miso.

BOEUF, *Bayou*, or creek of La. rises in the pine forests, between Opelousas and the rapids of Red river, flowing first NE. turns gradually to SE. enters on the low lands S. of Red river, and after continuing to flow by comparative courses 60 m. unites with the Crocodile to form the Courtableau river.

BOGGS, t. Centre co. Pa.

BOGUE, small isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of N. Carolina.

BOGUE CHITTO, t. Lawrence co. Miss.

BOGUE CHITO, r. Miss. which runs SSE. 80 m. and joins Pearl river 20 m. above the Rigolets.

BOGUE INLET, narrow channel between

Pesque and another island leading to White Oak river.

BOHE, r. Md. runs into the Chesapeake.

BOHEMIA, r. Md. runs into Elk r. 11 m. below Elkton.

BOIS BLANC, isl. at the lower end of Gros Isle in the mouth of Detroit r. belonging to Canada. The eastern channel, between it and the Canada shore, is about one fourth of a mile wide, and is deep enough for the largest vessel; the western is much wider, but is shallow, and full of small islands.

BOIS BLANC, isl. in lake Huron, between the island of Michilimackinac and the peninsula of Michigan, about 10 miles long and 3 broad.

BOIS BLANC, lake, N. America, between lake Superior and the lake of the Woods.

BOIS BRULE, v. Perry co. Miso.

BOIS BRULE, *Burnt Wood*, r. NW. Territory, which runs into the bottom of lake Superior. It is navigable 80 m. whence there is a short portage to the St. Croix, a navigable water of the Mississippi.

BOLD FOUNTAIN, v. Charlotte co. Va.

BOLINGBROKE, v. Talbot co. Md. at the confluence of Bolingbroke creek with the Choptank, 5 m. E. from Oxford.

BOLINGBROOKE, r. Talbot co. Md. runs into the Choptank.

BOLTON, t. Chittenden co. Vt. 18 m. NW. from Montpelier, 507 from W. Pop. 452.

BOLTON, t. Worcester co. Mass. 18 m. NE. from Worcester, 33 W. from Boston, 449 from W. Pop. 1,258.

BOLTON, t. Tolland co. Ct. 15 m. E. from Hartford. Pop. 744.

BOLTON, t. Warren co. N. Y. on W. side of Lake George, 14 m. NNE. from Caldwell, 518 from W. Pop. 1466.

BOLTON, t. Richelieu co. L. C. on lake Memphremagog, SE. from Montreal. Pop. 800.

BOMBAY HOOK, isl. in Delaware bay, on the coast of Delaware, at the mouth of Duck creek, 11 m. S. from Reedy Island.

BOMBAZINE, lake, Vt. chiefly in Castleton, 7 m. long.

BONAVENTURE ISLAND, L. C. at the N. entrance into Chaleur bay.

BONAVISTA, a cape on the E. side of the island of Newfoundland. Lon. 52° 32′ W.; lat. 48° 15′ N.

BOND, r. N. A. runs into the bay of Campeachy.

BOND, co. Illinois. Chief town, Perrysville. Pop. 3,124.

BONHAMPTON, v. Middlesex co. N. J. 6 m. NE. from New Brunswick.

BONHOMME, t. St. Louis co. Miso.

BONNE CHEW, r. U. C. flowing into the Ottawa.

BONNEFEMME, t. Howard co. Miso.

BONNET QUATRE. See *Parish of St. Charles*, La. situated along both banks of the Mississippi coast, bounded E. and SE. by the parish of St. Bernard, NE. by lake Ponchartrain, and pass of Manchac, N. by lake Maurepas, and W. by the parish of St. John Baptiste. The only arable land in this parish is on the Mississippi; it produces sugar, cotton, indigo, rice, tobacco, sweet potatoes, maize, oranges, peaches, and figs.

BONO, t. Lawrence co. Ind. 100 m. SSW. from Indianapolis.

BONO, t. Orange co. Ind. 15 m. N. from Paoli.

BON PAS, t. White co. Il. 70 m. SE. from Vandalia.

BONSECOURS, seigniory, Richelieu co. L. C. 37 m. NE. from Montreal.

BONSECOURS, seigniory, Buckingham co. L. C. on the S. side of the St. Lawrence, 22 m. SW. from Quebec.

BONSECOURS, seigniory, Devon co. L. C. on the S. side of the St. Lawrence, 41 m. NE. from Quebec.

BONSECOURS, bay, Ala. which sets up from Mobile bay northerly about 14 m. and receives at its head a small r. of the same name. The r. has 7 feet water at its entrance, and is navigable 5 or 6 m. From the head of navigation on this r. to a bay which sets up from the Perdido, is 4½ m.

BONUM, settlement, Miso. 10 m. S. from St. Charles, 20 W. from St. Louis. It extends not less than 15 m. E. and W. and from 6 to 10 N. and S. The land is fertile and well watered.

BOOBY ISLAND, West Indies, near St. Christophers.

BOON, small isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of Maine, 8 m. E. from York. Here is a light-house.

BOONE, co. N. part of Ken. on the Ohio r. Pop. 9,012. Burlington is the chief town.

BOONESBURG, v. Washington co. Md. 60 m. from W.

BOONE'S LICK, t. Howard co. Miso.

BOONE'S MILLS, v. White co. Il. 804 m. from W.

BOONE'S SETTLEMENT. See Howard co.

BOONETON, v. Morris co. N. J. 244 m. from W.

BOONSBOROUGH, t. Madison co. Ken. on Kentucky r. 20 m. SSE. from Lexington.

BOON'S STATION, v. Fayette co. Ken. 580 m. from W.

BOONSVILLE, or *Boonborough*, v. Warwick co. Indiana.

BOONSVILLE, v. Cooper co. Miso. on the right bank of Missouri r. directly opposite Franklin, and by land, 170 m. above St. Louis. Lat. 39° 53′ N.; lon. 15° 20′ W.

BOONVILLE, t. Oneida co. N. Y. 27 m. N. from Utica, 421 from W. Pop. 2,746.

BOOTHBAY, t. Lincoln co. Me. 8 m. SE. from Wiscasset, 180 NE. from Boston, 613 from W. Pop. 2,290. It is situated between Sheepscot, or Booth Bay, and Damariscotta r.

BOOTH'S STORE, t. Franklin co. Va. 180 m. SW. from Richmond.

BOQUES CREEK, r. Ohio, which runs into the Scioto, 5 m. W. from Delaware.

BORDENTOWN, t. Burlington co. N. J. on E. side of the Delaware, 4 m. SSE. from Trenton, 26 NE. from Philadelphia. It is a pleasant town, principally built on one street.

BORGNE, lake, or gulf, La. E. of lake Ponchartrain. It communicates with the Gulf of Mexico, and lake Ponchartrain, and is 40 m. long, and about 15 broad.

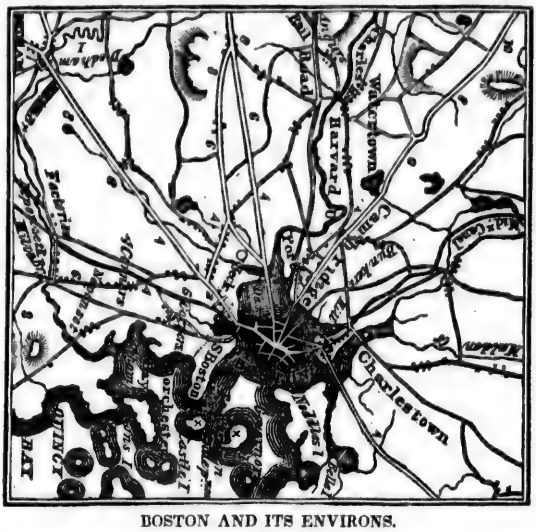
BORIQUEN, island of the West Indies, near Porto Rico. It is uninhabited, though fertile, and the water good. Here is a great number of land crabs, whence some call it Crab Island. Lon. 66° W.; lat. 18° N.

BORODINO, t. Onondago co. N. Y. 180 m. W. from Albany.

BOROUGH, t. Beaver co. Pa.

BOSCAWEN, t. Hillsborough co. N. H. on W. side of the Merrimack, opposite Canterbury, with which it is connected by a bridge; 9 m. N. from Concord, 56 NW. from Portsmouth, 514 from W. Pop. 2,093. It contains 2 parishes, in each of which there is a Congregational meeting-house.

BOSTON, *New*, t. Hillsborough co. N. H. 8 m. NNW. from Amherst, 492 from W. Pop. 1,680.



BOSTON AND ITS ENVIRONS.

BOSTON, s-p and cap. Mass. in Suffolk co. 14 m. SSW. from Salem, 40 NNE. from Providence, 56 S. by W. from Portsmouth, 63 SSE. from Concord, N. H. 100 ENE. from Hartford, 115 SSW. from Portland, 210 NE. from New York, 300 SSE. from Montreal, 300 NE. from Philadelphia, 436 from W. Lat. 42° 22′ N. from London; lon. 5° 58′ E. from W.

Boston was founded in the year 1630. In the Indian language its name was Shaumut, and it was called by the early settlers Tremont, or Trimontain, from the circumstance of its being built upon three hills.

It is situated at the head of Massachusetts bay, on a peninsula about 4 miles in circumference, and is about 3 m. in length, and 1 m. and 25 rods, where widest, in breadth, and is connected with the main land at S. end by a narrow isthmus, called the Neck, leading to Roxbury. The town is built in an irregular circular form round the harbor, which is studded with about 40 small islands, many of which afford excellent pasture; and are frequented in summer by numerous parties of pleasure. The harbor is formed by Nahant Point on the N. and Point Alderton on the S. and is so capacious as to allow 500 vessels to ride at anchor in a good depth of water, while the entrance is so narrow as scarcely to admit 2 ships abreast. The entrance is defended by Fort Independence belonging to the U. S. on Castle Island, and by Fort Warren on Governor's Island. There is another fort, called Fort Strong, on Noddle's Island.

Boston is admirably well situated for commerce, and is a place of great trade and opulence. It is the fourth city in the Union in population and second in commerce. Its trade is carried on with every quarter of the world. Its wealth is computed at 92,000,000 dollars.

The shipping of the port amounted in 1828 to 161,583 tons. The wharves here are said to be the finest in the U. S. some of which are nearly a quarter of a mile in length and covered with stores. The yearly imports are 13,000,000 dollars and the exports 9,000,000.

Alterations and additions have of late years greatly improved the appearance of Boston. The streets, which were formerly almost without an exception narrow and crooked, have been in a great degree rendered wide and commodious; the old wooden structures have in the greater part of the city been replaced by handsome buildings of stone or brick. In the western part, particularly, there is much neatness and elegance. The splendor of the private buildings here, is not equalled in any other part of the Union.

The literary institutions of this city are of the first order. The public libraries contain 70,000 volumes. The Boston Athenæum is the finest establishment of its kind in the U. S.;

its library contains above 25,000 volumes, and a reading room, in which the most esteemed periodicals, from all parts of the world, may be found. If we add to these the library of Harvard College, in the neighborhood, of 40,000 volumes, making the number of books within the reach of the citizens 110,000, it must be allowed that Boston offers to the scholar a more advantageous residence than any other spot in the western world. The literary character of the citizens corresponds to these advantages; Boston is distinguished for the number and talent of its periodical works: the North American Review, which is allowed to be the most able of all the literary journals of our country, and the only one that has gained a reputation in Europe, is published here. The Christian Examiner, which has now enlarged its plan, and assumed more of a purely literary character, is ranked among the first publications of the day. The periodicals of the city are more than 60, including 31 newspapers, 7 of which are daily. The public schools are not equalled in any other city in the world. The ambition of the scholars is excited by annual rewards to the most worthy, in the shape of a public dinner at Faneuil Hall in company with the mayor and officers of the city; and the distribution of gold and silver medals, the product of a fund for this purpose established by the great Franklin, who was born in this city. In the department of the fine arts, there is much taste and liberal patronage displayed here. The annual exhibitions of paintings in the gallery of the Athenæum is the best in the country, and a fund is collecting from its proceeds for the encouragement of the arts.

In 1817, there was erected on both sides of Market street a block of stores, 485 feet in length on one side, and 442 on the other, and 4 stories high; and on Central wharf, another immense pile of buildings was completed the same year, 1,240 feet in length, containing 54 stores 4 stories high, and having a spacious hall in the centre, over which is erected an elegant observatory. These buildings, for extent, convenience, and elegance, are said not to be exceeded in the commercial world. The exchange is a superb structure, 7 stories in height, 127 feet in length, containing 202 rooms. In this building is kept a public reading room, similar to the one at Merchants' hall. The alms-house is a commodious and elegant building, 270 feet long, and 56 broad. The new court-house is very elegant, built of Chelmsfore granite. The state-house is built on ground elevated about 100 feet above the level of the harbor, and is a noble edifice. It is 173 feet in front, and 61 deep, and its situation and size render it a very conspicuous object. The dome is 50 feet in diameter, terminated by a circular lantern, at an elevation of 100 feet from the foundation. The prospect from the top is exceedingly magnificent and beautiful; surpassing every thing of the kind in this country, and will bear a comparison with the castle hill of Edinburgh, the famous bay of Naples, or any other of the most picturesque scenes in Europe. Here may be seen at a view, the town with its shipping and buildings, the harbor and its islands, Charles river, a fine country, ornamented with elegant country-seats, and more than 20 flourishing towns. In front of the state-house is the common, containing 44 acres, surrounded by the mall, an extensive and most delightful public walk.

The facilities for travelling in the neighborhood of Boston are very great. There are more stage-coaches running to and from this city than any other in America. Hourly and half-hourly stages carry passengers to the neighboring towns at a very low rate. The number of daily arrivals and departures is about 250. In summer there are steam-boats running to Hingham, Nahant and the coast of Maine. The roads about Boston are excellent, and the public houses of the first order. The country here is exceedingly varied and picturesque, adorned with every graceful variety of hill and dale, garden and grove, and abounding in beautiful villages and elegant country-seats. The heights of Dorchester, which command the city and harbor, and whose batteries drove the British from Boston in 1776, are now within the limits of the city.

A city government was first adopted in 1821; the officers are a mayor, 8 aldermen, and a common council of 48, all elected by a popular vote in December annually. With Chelsea, on the opposite side of the harbor, Boston composes the county of Suffolk, which has 6 senators in the state legislature. The city alone sends one representative to congress. The yearly expenses are about 300,000 dollars, of which above 50,000 are appropriated to the support of common schools; 80,000 for improving the streets, and 30,000 for the poor.

The census of 1830 gave a return of 61,392 inhabitants for the 12 wards within the jurisdiction of the city, but taking in those adjoining parts of Charlestown, Cambridge and Roxbury, which are, to all practical purposes, so many portions of the capital, its whole population will amount to about 80,000. The city proper has 40 churches, 19 banks, 2 theatres, 80 public schools, and 50 bookstores. Boston contains 135 streets, 21 lanes, and 80 wharves.

BOSTON, t. Niagara co. N. Y.

BOSTON, t. Portage co. Ohio; 18 m. NNW. Ravenna.

BOSTON, *New*, t. Clark co. Ohio; 3 m. SW. Springfield.

BOSTON, *South*, t. Halifax co. Va.; on the Dan, about 30 m. E. Danville.

BOSTON, t. Erie co. N. Y. 320 m. W. Albany. Pop. 1,520.

BOSWELLSVILLE, v. Louisiana co. Va.; 20 m. NW. Richmond.

BOTETOURT, co. central part of Va., bounded N. by Bath co. NE. by Rockbridge co. SE. by Bedford and Franklin cos. SW. by Montgomery co. and NW. by Monroe co. Pop. 16,354, of whom 4,170 are slaves. Chief town, Fincastle.

BOTTLE HILL, t. Morris co. N. J.; 2 m. NW. Chatham, 15 NW. Elizabethtown, 228 from W. It is a pleasant village, and contains a Presbyterian church and an academy.

BOUNDBROOK, t. Somerset co. N. J. on the N. bank of the Raritan; 7 m. NW. New Brunswick, 200 from W.

BOURBON, co. N. part of Kentucky. Pop. 18,434. Chief town, Paris.

BOURBON, *New*, v. Missouri, on W. side of the Mississippi, 2 m. below St. Genevieve.

BOURBON RIVER, a branch of the Maramek, in St. Louis co. Missouri.

BOURCHEMIN, Seigniory, Richelieu co. Lower Canada, 33 m. E. Montreal.

BOUCHARA, isl. L. C. in the river St. Lawrence, 21 m. NE. Montreal.

BOUCHERVILLE, Seigniory, Kent co. L. C. on the S. side of the St. Lawrence, opposite the island of Montreal, and about 10 m. E. of the city.

BOUDET, r. runs into Lake St. Francis, near the boundary between Upper and Lower Canada.

BOUGECHITO, r. rises in Mississippi, and running SE. joins Pearl river in Louisiana.

BOURGLOIS, Seigniory, Hampshire co. L. Canada, 25 m. W. of Quebec.

BOURGMARIE, *East*, Seigniory, Buckingham and Richelieu cos. L. Canada, 36 m. S. Three Rivers.

BOURGMARIE, *West*, Seigniory, Richelieu co. L. Canada, 35 m. NE. Montreal.

BOVINA, t. Delaware co. N. York. Pop. 1,346.

BOW, t. Merrimack co. N. H.; on W. side the Merrimack; 5 m. S. Concord. Pop. 1,065.

BOWBACK, mt. in Stratford, N. H.

BOWDOIN, t. Lincoln co. Maine; 20 m. WNW. Wiscasset, 148 NE. Boston, 617 from W. Pop. 2,095.

BOWDOINHAM, t. Lincoln co. Maine, on the Kennebeck; 15 m. WNW. Wiscasset, 148 NE. Boston, 590 from W. Pop. 2,061.

BOWERBANK, t. Penobscot co. Maine, 40 m. NW. Bangor. Pop. 49.

BOWERS, v. Essex co. Va.

BOWERS, v. Southampton co. Va.

BOWER'S STORE, t. Ashe co. N. C. 170 m. NW. from Raleigh.

BOWERSVILLE, v. Livingston co. N. Y. 208 m. W. from Albany.

BOWERSVILLE, v. Southampton co. Va.

BOWLERS, v. Essex co. Va.; 129 m. from W.

BOWLING GREEN, Caroline co. Va.; 46 m. NE. Richmond, 80 from W. It is the seat of justice for the county.

BOWLING GREEN, t. Warren co. Ken. about 30 m. E. Russellville, 702 from W. It is the seat of justice for the county, and contains a bank.

BOWLING GREEN, t. Licking co. Ohio.

BOWLING GREEN, t. Oglethorpe co. Geo. about 75 m. N. from Milledgeville.

BOWLING GREEN, Pike co. Miso.

BOWMAN'S CREEK, t. Montgomery co. N. Y. 60 m. NW. from Albany.

BOWMAN'S MOUNTAIN, called the *Bald Mountain*, near the western limits of Luzerne co. is a high, regular, barren range whose average height may be 1,000 feet. This extends from the E. to the W. branches of the Susquehannah river, between which it appears to have no other name than those mentioned, except that, in a small territory on the head of Fishing creek, the inhabitants call it the *North Mountain*. Westward of the waters of the Susquehannah, it forms the main ridge of the Alleghany Mountains. It crosses the E. branch of the Susquehannah, at the mouth of Tunkhannock and Bowman's creeks, and extending N. eastwardly, it is called *Tunkhannock Mountain*, and terminates in Susquehannah co. where it is called the *Elk Mountain*.

BOWMAN'S VALLEY, lying on Bourn's creek, between Bowman's and Mahoopeny Mountains, Luzerne co. Pa. is not very populous, and the land generally poor. It is about 2 m. wide and 15 m. long. The principal population is near the river.

BOWYER, *Fort*, situated on Mobile point. This was merely a small water battery erected to defend the main pass into Mobile Bay. Here, on Sept. 15th, 1814, Major W. Lawrence, with a garrison of 158 men, repulsed an attack made by a British squadron, of which the Hennes of 28 guns was destroyed. The fort was invested by a land and naval force on the 8th of Feb. 1815, and surrendered to Gen. Lambert, by Maj. Lawrence, on the 10th of the same month, and on the ratification of peace was restored to the U. S.

BOWYER'S SULPHUR SPRINGS, v. Greenbrier co. Va.

BOWYERSVILLE, v. Southampton Va. 224 m. from W.

BOWYER'S BLUFF, the W. point of Washington harbor in Green Bay, Lake Michigan, 85 m. NE. Fort Howard, 99 SW. Mackinaw.

BOXBOROUGH, t. Middlesex co. Mass.; 30 m. WNW. Boston. Pop. 474.

BOXFORD, t. Essex co. Mass.; 15 m. NW. Salem, 24 N. Boston, 467 from W. Pop. 937.

BOYDSVILLE, t. Davidson co. Tenn. 20 m. from Nashville.

BOYD'S CREEK, v. Sevier co. Tenn.; 581 m. from W.

BOYD'S CREEK, r. Louisiana, which runs into the Mississippi, lon. 91° 25′ W. lat. 31° 50′ N.

BOYD'S LANDING, v. Caldwell co. Il.

BOYDTON, t. Mecklenburg co. Va.; 100 m. SSW. Richmond, 197 from W. It contains a court-house and jail.

BOYLE, t. Ontario co. N. Y. on the Genesee; 20 m. NW. Canandaigua, 396 from W.

BOYLSTON, t. Worcester co. Mass.; 7 m. NNE. Worcester, 42 W. Boston, 425 from W. Pop. 820.

BOYLSTON, *West*, t. Worcester co. Mass.; 7 m. N. Worcester, 44 W. Boston, 425 from W. Here is a cotton manufactory.

BOYLSTON, t. Oswego co. N. Y.

BOZRAH, t. New London co. Ct. about 5 m. W. Norwich. Pop. 1,078.

BRACEVILLE, t. Trumbull co. Ohio, on W. side of Warren; 317 m. from W.

BRACEVILLE, v. Knox co. Indiana.

BRACKEN, co. N. part of Ken. on the Ohio. Pop. 6,392. Chief town, Augusta.

BRACKEN CREEK, r. Ken. which runs into the Ohio, lon. 84° 8′ W. lat. 38° 36′ N.

BRADDOCK'S FIELD, place, in Pa. on Turtle creek; 6 m. ESE. Pittsburg. Here Gen. Braddock fell into an ambuscade of Indians, was defeated, and mortally wounded. It was here the military talents of Gen. Washington, then a provincial major, were first conspicuously displayed.

BRADDOCK'S BAY, on S. side of Lake Ontario; 5 m. W. of the mouth of the Genesee, in Gates.

BRADFORD, t. Orange co. Vt. on the Connecticut; 7 m. S. by W. Newbury, 505 m. from W. Pop. 1,507. Here is a paper mill.

BRADFORD, Clearfield co. Ohio.

BRADFORD, t. Hillsborough co. N. H.; 20 m. WNW. Concord, 514 from W.

BRADFORD, t. Essex co. Mass. on S. side of the Merrimack, opposite Haverhill; 28 m. N. Boston, 18 WNW. Salem, 472 from W. Lon. 71° 1′ W. lat. 42° 46′ N. Pop. 1,856. It is a pleasant town, and has 2 parishes. Great quantities of leather shoes are made here for exportation.

BRADFORD, a county in the E. district of Pennsylvania, bordering on New York. It is intersected by the E. branch of the Susquehannah river, which receives numerous collateral branches flowing from all directions within the county. Pop. 19,669. Towanda is the chief town, situated about 60 m. NW. Wilkesbarre; and here is printed a weekly newspaper. Bradford was formerly called Ontario co.

BRADFORD, t. Clearfield co. Pa.

BRADFORD, *East*, t. Chester co. Pa. watered by the Brandywine.

BRADFORD, *West*, t. Chester co. Pa.

BRADFORD, Merrimack co. N. H. 20 m. W. from Concord. Pop. 1,285.

BRADLEY HALL, v. Prince William co. Va.; 33 m. from W.

BRADLEYVALE, t. Caledonia co. Vt.; 38 m. N. Newbury.

BRADLEYSVILLE, v. Litchfield co. Ct.; 329 m. from W.

BRADLEYSVILLE, t. Sumpter district, S. C. 62 m. E. from Columbia.

BRADY and EASTOWN GRANT, t. Oxford co. Me.

BRAINARD'S BRIDGE, v. in Nassau, N. Y.; 409 m. from W.

BRAINERD, a missionary station among the Cherokees, in a district of country called Chickamaugah, on Chickamaugah creek; 7 m. E. Lookout Mountain, about 50 SSW. Washington, Tenn. 100 E. by N. Huntsville, 140 WSW. Knoxville, 155 NW. Athens. It is 15 m. by the course of the creek above its entrance into the Tennessee, and only 6 from the river at the nearest point; and is near the chartered limits of Tennessee and Georgia. The Chickamaugah is navigable for boats to Brainerd. The missionary establishment was commenced here early in 1817. The buildings consist of a dwelling-house, with appendages for the accommodation of the family, 2 schoolhouses, 1 for the boys and 1 for the girls, several cabins used as dwelling-houses, a gristmill, saw-mill, blacksmith's and carpenter's shops. A farm of about 50 acres is brought under cultivation, and already such is the progress of the Cherokees in agriculture, that they furnish most of the means of subsistence to the mission. In the burying-ground is the grave of the Rev. Dr. Worcester, late Corresponding Secretary to the Board, who died here June 7th, 1821.

BRAINTREE, t. Orange co. Vermont; 6 m. WNW. Randolph, 23 SSW. Montpelier. Pop. 1,209.

BRAINTREE, t. Norfolk co. Mass.; 12 m. SSE. Boston. Pop. 1,752. This town is famous for being the birth-place of the Hon. John Adams, the second president of the U. States.

BRAINTREE, *New*, t. Worcester co. Mass.; 18 m. W. Worcester, 58 WSW. Boston. Pop. 912. This is a valuable township, and produces large quantities of beef, butter, and cheese.

BRAINTREM, t. Luzerne co. Pa. on the Susquehannah; 265 m. from W.

BRANCHTOWN, v. Philadelphia co. Pa.

BRANCHVILLE, v. Sussex co. N. J. 78 m. N. from Trenton.

BRANDON, t. Rutland co. Vt. on Otter creek, 12 m. N. Rutland, 40 SW. Montpelier. Pop. 1,940. Here is a bed of iron ore of a superior quality, at which are erected a forge, a furnace, and an establishment for the manufacture of shovels; the forge yields 36 tons of bar iron, and the furnace upwards of 100 tons of cast iron annually.

BRANDYWINE MANOR, v. Chester co. Pa. 30 m. from Philadelphia.

BRANDYWINE, t. Chester co. Pa.

BRANDYWINE, hundred, in NE. corner of Newcastle co. Delaware.

BRANDYWINE, t. Newcastle co. Del.

BRANDYWINE, r. which rises in Pa. and passing into Delaware, joins the Christiana a little below Wilmington. It is 40 m. long, and through its whole course is a fine stream well adapted to water works. The descent in 25 m. is 300 feet. For an account of the Brandywine Mills, see Wilmington.

BRANDY POTS, islands in the St. Lawrence, 103 m. below Quebec, and opposite the mouth of Saguenay river.

BRANFORD, t. New Haven co. Ct.; 7 m. E. New Haven, 311 from W. Lon. 72° 50′ W. lat. 41° 17′ N. Pop. 2,333.

BRANFORD, *North*, t. New Haven co. Ct.; 5 m. N. Branford.

BRANTREM, v. Luzerne co. Pa. on the Susquehannah, 50 m. above Wilkesbarre. Pop. 525.

BRANT'S VILLAGE, on Grand river, U.C.

BRASCHIN'S CREEK, r. Ken. which runs into the Salt river, lon. 85° 36′ W. lat. 37° 50′ N.

BRASSOS A DIOS, river of Texas, in the intendency of St. Louis Potosi; the sources of the Brassos are not correctly known, but are supposed to be S. of Red river, about N. lat. 33°. The length of this river exceeds 400 m.; the country near its sources is mostly prairie,

with narrow borders of woods along the banks of the river, and some of its branches.

BRATTLEBOROUGH, t. Windham co. Vt. on the Connecticut; 12 m. SE. Newfane, 20 S. by W. Walpole, 36 E. Bennington, 41 N. Northampton, 96 WNW. Boston, 110 S. Montpelier, 427 from W. Lat. 42° 52′ N. Pop. 2,141. It contains two parishes, in each of which there is a handsome village. The village in the east parish is on the W. bank of the river, and contains a Congregational meeting-house, a cotton manufactory, a paper mill, and one of the largest printing establishments in the United States. It is a pleasant and flourishing village, and has considerable trade. Here is a bridge across the Connecticut. The other village is about 2 m. WNW. and contains a Congregational meeting-house, and a woollen manufactory.

BRATTON'S RIVER, r. North America, which runs into the Missouri, 2,232 m. from the Mississippi.

BRATTONSVILLE, v. Prince William co. Va. 35 m. SW. from W.

BREAKNECK HILL, on the Hudson, at the entrance of the Highlands, opposite Butter Hill; 60 m. N. of New York.

BREAM'S HEIGHTS, eminence, N. York, on Hudson river, where Gen. Gates had a camp previous to the capitulation of Saratoga.

BRECKENRIDGE, co. Ken. bounded by the Ohio river NW. by Hardin E. and SE. by Grayson S. and by Ohio and Daviess SW.; surface broken, and soil generally productive. Staples, grain, flour, tobacco, and salted provisions. Chief town, Hardensburg. Pop. 7,345.

BRECKNOCK, t. Lancaster co. Pa.

BRECKNOCK, t. Berks co. Pa.

BREED'S HILL, an eminence on the N. side of Charlestown, in Mass. celebrated for the stand made by the Americans against the British troops, at the commencement of hostilities with the mother country. This action is usually called the battle of Bunker Hill (another hill near it.) See *Bunker Hill*.

BRENTWOOD, t. Rockingham co. N. H.; 20 m. WSW. Portsmouth, 521 from W. Pop. 891. It is watered by Exeter river, and contains a Congregational and a Baptist meeting-house, and cotton manufactories.

BRETON WOODS, t. Coos co. N. H.; 12 m. SSE. Lancaster. Pop. 108.

BRENTVILLE, v. Prince William co. Va.

BRETON, *Cape*, island of N. America, between 45° and 47° N. lat. separated from Nova Scotia by a narrow strait called Canso, and is 100 m. in length, and 50 in breadth. It is a barren country, subject to fogs throughout the year, and covered with snow in the winter. There is an excellent fishery on this coast. It was confirmed to England by treaty in 1763.

BRETON, island of Louisiana, or rather 2 small islands lying SW. from the Grand Gosier. There is a channel containing 12 feet water between the islands of Grand Gosier and Breton Island, and another SW. of the latter, leading into Chandeleur Bay, with 18 feet water. N. lat. 29° 26′.

BREVELLE, t. Natchitoches co. Louisiana.

BREWER, t. Penobscot Me. on E. side of the Penobscot, opposite Bangor; 34 m. N. of Castine, 636 from W. Pop. 1,078.

BREWSTER, t. Barnstable co. Mass.; 16 m. E. Barnstable, 88 SE. Boston, 498 from W. Pop. 1,418.

BRIAR CREEK, t. Columbia co. Pa.

BRIAR'S CREEK, r. Georgia, which runs into the Savannah, 40 m. below Augusta. In 1779, a part of the American army was surprised on this river by the British, and entirely routed, with the loss of 400 men killed or taken.

BRICELAND CROSS ROADS, v. Washington co. Pa.

BRICK HOUSE, v. Sussex co. N. J.

BRICKSVILLE, t. Cuyahoga, co. N. York, at the E. end of Long Island.

BRIDGEBRANCH, or *Bridgeville*, v. Sussex co. Delaware; 132 m. from W.

BRIDGEFIELD, Shelby co. Kentucky.

BRIDGEHAMPTON, v. in Southampton, N. York.

BRIDGEHAMPTON, v. Suffolk co. N. Y. at the NE. end of Long Island.

BRIDGEPORT, s-p. and bor. in the township of Stratford, Ct. in L. Island Sound, at the mouth of the Pequanock; 3½ m. W. of 17½ SW. New Haven, 286 from W. Pop. 2,803. It contains a bank and several houses of public worship. It is a pleasant and flourishing village, and has considerable trade.

BRIDGEPORT, t. Harrison co. Va.; 265 m. from W.

BRIDGEPORT, t. Fayette co. Pa. on the Monongahela, separated from Brownsville by Dunlap's creek.

BRIDGEPORT, v. Belmont co. Ohio, 18 m. from Wheeling, 283 from W.

BRIDGEPORT, t. Fairfield co. Ct. on Long Island Sound, on the E. side of Sasco river, and 10 m. NE. of Norwalk.

BRIDGETON, t. Cumberland co. Me.; 39 m. NW. Portland, 130 NNE. Boston, 589 from W. Pop. 1,541. Here is an academy.

BRIDGETOWN, the capital of the island of Barbadoes, situate in the inmost part of Carlisle Bay, which is large enough to contain 500 ships, but the bottom is foul, and apt to cut the cables. This city was burnt down in 1688; and suffered also greatly by fires in 1756, 1766, and 1767. Before these fires it contained 1,500 houses; and it has since been rebuilt. The streets are broad, the houses high, the wharves and quays convenient, and the forts strong. The church is as large as some cathedrals. Here also is a free-school, an hospital, and a college; the latter erected by the Society for Propagating the Gospel, pursuant to the will of Col. Codrington, who endowed it with £2,000 a year. The town had scarcely risen from the calamities already mentioned, when it was torn from its foundation by a hurricane in 1780, in which many of the inhabitants perished; and in 1831 it experienced a similar calamity. Lon. 59° 43′ W. lat. 13° 5′ N.

BRIDGETOWN, t. Middlesex co. N. J.; 5 m. SW. Elizabethtown, 20 SW. New York, 70 NE. Philadelphia.

BRIDGETOWN, t. and cap. Cumberland co. N. J. on the Cohanzy; 56 m. S. Philadelphia, 173 from W. It contains a court-house, a jail, a bank, an academy, and a printing office, and is a place of considerable trade. The Cohanzy is navigable to this town for vessels of 100 tons.

BRIDGETOWN, t. Queen Anne co. Md. on the Tuckahoe; 8 m. E. Centreville.

BRIDGETOWN, t. Kent co. Md. on the river Chester; 18 m. E. Chester. It has about 40 houses.

BRIDGEWATER, t. Windsor co. Vt.; 17 m. NW. Windsor. Pop. 1,311.

BRIDGEWATER, t. Susquehannah co. Pa.

BRIDGEWATER, t. Grafton co. N. H. on the Merrimack; 10 m. S. Plymouth, 70 NW. Portsmouth. Pop. 783.

BRIDGEWATER, t. Plymouth co. Mass.: 18 m. NW. Plymouth, 22 S. Boston. Pop. 1,855. It is a large and valuable agricultural town, and one of the most considerable in the state with regard to manufactures, which consist of iron, cotton, and woollen.

BRIDGEWATER, t. Oneida co. N. Y.; 12 m. S. Utica, 401 from W. Pop. 1,608.

BRIDGEWATER, t. Luzerne co. Pa.; 275 m. from W. Pop. 1,418.

BRIDGEWATER, t. Somerset co. N. J.; 3 m. N. Roundbrook. Pop. 2,906.

BRIDGEWATER, r. Mass. which unites with the Namasket to form Taunton river.

BRIDPORT, t. Addison co. Vt.; E. of Lake Champlain, opposite Crown Point, 5 m. W. Middlebury, 50 WSW. Montpelier, 468 from W. Pop. 1,774.

BRIER CREEK, t. Wilkes co. N. C. 180 m. NW. by W. from Raleigh.

BRIGHTON, t. Middlesex co. Mass.; 5 m. W. Boston. Pop. 972. Here the cattle are driven for the supply of Boston market. The *Brighton Cattle Show* is under the direction of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society. Stalls are erected for the cattle, and a building 70 feet by 36 for the exhibition of domestic manufactures. Brighton has many elegant country-seats.

BRIGHTON, t. Monroe co. N. Y. on the E. side of Genesee river, at its mouth, 24 m. NW. Canandaigua. Pop. 6,519. In this town is the new village of *Carthage*, and part of *Rochester*.

BRIGHTON, t. Beaver co. Pa. at the falls of Big Beaver creek. Here are an iron furnace and a forge, and valuable mills.

BRIGHT'S CORNER, t. Cumberland co. Me. 36 m. from Portland.

BRIGHT HOPE, t. Green co. Ten. 200 m. E. from Murfreesborough.

BRIGHTSTOWN, t. Crawford co. Pa.

BRIMFIELD, t. Hampden co. Mass.; 19 m. E. Springfield, 70 WSW. Boston, 375 from W. Pop. 1,599.

BRIMFIELD, *South*, t. Hampden co. Mass.; 16 m. E. Springfield, 380 from W.

BRINGREI'S FARM, t. on the left bank of the Mississippi, 5 m. below Donaldsonville, and 75 above N. Orleans.

BRINKLEYSVILLE, v. Halifax co. N. C. 225 from W.

BRISTOL, t. Addison co. Vt.; 25 m. WSW. Montpelier, 482 from W.

BRISTOL, t. Lincoln co. Me. on E. side of the Damariscotta, at its mouth; 13 m. E. Wiscasset, 180 NE. Boston, 609 from W. Pop. 2,450. Here is an academy.

BRISTOL, co. S. part of Mass.; bounded N. by Norfolk co. E. by Plymouth co. S. by Buzzard's Bay, and W. by Rhode Island. Pop. 49,474. Chief towns, Taunton and N. Bedford

BRISTOL, co. R. I.; bounded N. and NE. by Massachusetts, E. by Mount Hope Bay, and W. by Narraganset Bay. It contains the towns of Bristol, Warren, and Barrington. Pop. 5,466. Chief town, Bristol.

BRISTOL, s-p. and cap. Bristol co. R. I. on the continent; 4 m. S. Warren, 15 S. Providence, 15 N. Newport, 56 SSW. Boston, 424 from W. Lon. 71° 12′ W. lat. 41° 35′ N. Pop. 3,054. It is a very pleasant town, and has a safe and commodious harbor, and is a place of considerable trade. It was distinguished for the part which it took in the slave-trade previous to its abolition by the American government. It owns about 7,000 tons of shipping. The trade is chiefly to the West Indies and to Europe. It contains a court-house, a jail, a market-house, a masonic hall, 4 banks, an academy, a public library, and 4 houses of public worship. Great quantities of onions are raised here for exportation.

BRISTOL, t. Grafton co. N. H. 90 m. from Boston. Pop. 799.

BRISTOL, t. Hartford co. Ct.; 17 m. SW. Hartford, 331 from W. This town has large manufactories of wooden and brass clocks, and 30,000 are sometimes made in a year. Pop. 1,707.

BRISTOL, t. Ontario co. N. Y.; 10 m. SW. Canandaigua, 374 from W. Pop. 2,952.

BRISTOL, bor. and t. Bucks co. Pa. on W. bank of the Delaware; 19 m. NE. Philadelphia, 157 from W. It is a handsomely built village, pleasantly situated, and is the resort of much genteel company in the summer.

BRISTOL, t. Trumbull co. Ohio.

BRISTOL, t. Morgan co. Ohio.

BRISTOL, v. Perry co. Ohio, 50 m. SE. from Columbus.

BBISTOL BAY, on the W. coast of N. A. formed by the Peninsula of Alaska on the S. and Cape Newnham on the N. Lat. 58° 20′ N.

BRITAIN, *Little*, t. Lancaster co. Pa. Pop. 1,800. It borders on Maryland.

BRITAIN, *New*, t. Bucks co. Pa. It is at the head waters of the Neshaminy.

BRITISH AMERICA. See p. 161.

BROADALBIN, t. Montgomery co. N. Y. 10 m. N. of the Mohawk. Pop. 2,657. There are 2 meeting-houses for Presbyterians, and 1 for Methodists, in this town.

BROAD BAY, bay on the coast of Maine. Lon. 65° 19′ W.; lat. 43° 50′ N.

BROAD CREEK, v. Queen Anne co. Md. 50 m. from W.

BROAD CREEK, r. N. C. which runs into the Atlantic, lon. 77° 32′ W.; lat. 34° 42′ N.

BROAD CREEK, r. Delaware, which runs into Nanticoke.

BROAD CREEK, r. Md. which runs into the Potomac, lon. 77° 9′ W., lat. 38° 50′ N.

BROAD CREEK, hundred, in S. part of Sussex co. Delaware.

BROADFIELD, v. Westmoreland co. Va.

BROADHEAD'S CREEK, r. Pa. which runs into the Delaware in N. part of Northampton co.

BROAD KILL, t. and hundred, in Sussex co. Del. on Delaware bay; 173 m. from W.

BROAD KILL, r. Delaware, which runs into Delaware bay, lon. 75° 19′ W.; lat. 38° 50′ N.

BROAD MOUNTAIN, or fourth large ridge from the Blue Mount, commences its eastern extremity in Northampton co. near the head of Pokono creek, and crosses the Lehigh at the "Turn Hole," extending westerly to the river Schuylkill. Its average height is about 1000 feet above its base.

BROAD RIVER, r. or arm of the sea, S. C. between Port Royal island and the main land. Upon this river is Beaufort.

BROAD RIVER, r. S. C. formed by the rivers Enoree, Tyger, and Pacolet. After a course of 40 miles, it unites with the Saluda, a little above Columbia, to form the Congaree.

BROAD RIVER, r. Georgia, which runs into the Savannah, at Petersburg.

BROAD RUN, r. Va. which runs into the Potomac, lon. 77° 30′ W.; lat. 39° 9′ N.

BROKEN KNIFE, creek, Crawford co. Ohio, on the E. branch of Sandusky r.

BROCKPORT, v. Monroe co. N. Y. on the Great Western Canal, 17 m. W. from Rochester. Pop. 792.

BROCKVILLE, seat of justice, Leeds co. U. C. on the left bank of the St. Lawrence, 16 m. above Prescott. It is a very flourishing place, in a fertile, well cultivated neighborhood.

BROKENSTRAW, t. Warren co. Pa.

BROKENSTRAW CREEK, v. Crawford co. Pa.

BROKENSTRAW CREEK, r. Pa. which runs ESE. into the Alleghany, about 8 m. W. from Warren. It is about 40 yards wide at its mouth, and is a rapid stream, with numerous mills on its banks.

BROKEN SWORD, name of a creek in Crawford co. Ohio, running south-westwardly into Sandusky r.

BROMLEY, t. Somerset co. N. J. about 10 m. NW. from Boundbrook.

BROMPTON, t. L. C. Buckingham co. on St. Francis r.

BRONX, t. Westchester co. N. Y. 22 m. NW. from the city of New York.

BRONX CREEK, r. N. Y. which runs into East river, in Westchester. Length 28 m.

BROME, t. Richelieu co. L. C. SE. from Montreal.

BROOK HILL, v. Montgomery co. Ten. 821 m. from W.

BROOKE, co. NW. point of Va. bounded W. and N. by the Ohio, E. by Pennsylvania, and S. by Ohio co. Pop. 6,774. Chief town, Wellsburg.

BROOKEVILLE, v. Montgomery co. Md. on a branch of Patuxent r. 20 m. N. from W. C. It contains about 20 dwelling-houses, 1 male and one female school, an excellent associate library, 2 drug shops, 1 store, 2 tanneries, and 2 grist and saw-mills. Lat. 39° 11′ N. 22 m. from W.

BROOKFIELD, t. Orange co. Vt. 6 m. N. from Randolph, and 17 S. from Montpelier. Pop. 1,677.

BROOKFIELD, t. Strafford co. N. H. 31 m. NNW. from Portsmouth. Pop. 671.

BROOKFIELD, t. Worcester co. Mass. 18 m. W. from Worcester, and 58 W. from Boston. Pop. 2,342. It was formerly divided into two parishes, but the second parish now constitutes a distinct town called North Brookfield. This town was settled at an early period, and during Philip's war in 1675, was attacked by the Indians. The inhabitants collected in one house, which was immediately besieged by the savages, who set fire instantly to every other building in the town. For two days and nights the Indians poured in shot upon the people in the house incessantly, but were met by a most determined defence on the part of the besieged. They then attempted to fire the house by flaming torches, at the ends of long poles; but the garrison continued to defend themselves by firing from the windows and throwing water upon the flames, as they fortunately had a pump within the house. These attempts failing, the Indians then prepared a cart loaded with flax, hemp, and other combustible matters, and, under cover of a barricade of boards, thrust the burning mass by the means of long timbers against the house. In this movement one of the wheels came off, which turned the machine aside and exposed the Indians to the fire of the garrison; a shower of rain coming on at the same time, extinguished the flames. Shortly afterwards a reinforcement of forty men arrived from Boston, forced their way through the enemy and joined the garrison. The Indians then abandoned the siege and retired, having suffered a heavy loss.

BROOKFIELD, t. Fairfield co. Ct. 6 m. NE. from Danbury, 33 NW. from New Haven, and 305 from W. Pop. 1,261.

BROOKFIELD, t. Madison co. N. Y. on the Unadilla; 22 m. S. from Utica, 93 W. from Albany, and 348 from W. Pop. 4,367.

BROOKFIELD, t. Essex co. N. Y. 525 m. from W.

BROOKFIELD, t. Trumbull co. Ohio; 15 m. N. from Warren.

BROOKFIELD, t. Morgan co. Ohio.

BROOKFIELD, (*North*,) t. Worcester co. Mass. 19 m. W. from Worcester, and 59 WSW. from Boston.

BROOKFIELD, Montgomery co. Ohio.

BROOKHAVEN, t. Suffolk co. N. Y. on Long Island; 70 m. E. from New York. Pop. 6,095. This is a very large township, extending from one side of the island to the other,

and containing 9 post-offices, viz. Brookhaven, Satauket, Stony Brook, Middletown, Patchogue, Fire Place, Forge, Drowned Meadow, and Moriches; and 7 houses of public worship.

BROOK-HILL, Montgomery co. Ten.

BROOKLINE, t. Windham co. Vt. 40 m. S. from Windsor.

BROOKLINE, t. Hillsborough co. N. H. 9 m. SSW. from Amherst, and 65 WSW. from Portsmouth.

BROOKLINE, t. Norfolk co. Mass. 5 m. SW. from Boston. It is a pleasant town, and contains a number of elegant country-seats. Large quantities of vegetables are raised here for the supply of Boston market.

BROOKLYN, t. Windham co. Ct. 46 m. E. from Hartford.

BROOKLYN, t. Cuyauga co. Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 348.

BROOKLYN, a large town on Long Island, separated from the city of New York by the narrow channel called East River. It is properly a suburb of that city, and is a place of great business. It is regularly built, and contains many fine houses, the residence of merchants from the city. The United States Navy Yard is in the east part of the town upon a bay called the Wallabout. Pop. 15,396. Near this town a bloody battle was fought with the British in 1776, and the neighborhood exhibits many remains of the fortifications thrown up at that time.

BROOKS, t. Hancock co. Me. by the post-road 114 m. NE. from Portland. Pop. in 1820, 318.

BROOKSVILLE, t. Hancock co. Me. Pop. 1,099.

BROOKVILLE, or *Franklin*, t. and cap. Franklin co. Indiana, on the White Water; 30 m. N. from Lawrenceburg, 42 NW. from Cincinnati, and 578 from W. It is a very flourishing town, finely situated, and contains a court-house, a jail, a market-house, a printing-office, and nearly 100 houses, and has considerable trade.

BROOME, a south frontier co. of the state of N. Y. bordering on Susquehannah co. Pa. and Del. r. Pop. 17,582. Binghampton on the N. branch of the Susquehannah, 148 m. W. by S. of Albany, is the chief town.

BROOME, or *Bristol*, t. Schoharie co. N. Y. 35 m. SW. from Albany, and 381 from W. Pop. 3,161.

BROOMVILLE, v. Del. co. N. Y. on Mohawk branch of Del. r. about 70 m. SW. from Albany.

BROTHER'S VALLEY, t. Somerset co. Pa.

BROTHERTOWN, an Indian village in Paris, N. Y. with a population of about 400.

BROUETTE, r. Indiana, which runs into the Wabash, lon. 87° 40′ W.; lat. 39° 44′ N.

BROUGHTON, t. Buckingham co. L. C. 36 m. S. from Quebec.

BROWN, t. Lycoming co. Pa.

BROWN, t. Miami co. Ohio.

BROWN, t. Stark co. Ohio.

BROWN, co. Michigan territory. Pop. 964. The seat of justice is Green Bay.

BROWN, t. Hancock co. Me. 696 m. from W.

BROWN, co. Ohio, on the r. Ohio, W. of Adams co. formed in 1818. Pop. 17,867. Georgetown is the chief town.

BROWNFIELD, t. Oxford co. Me. on Saco r. 28 m. SW. from Paris.

BROWNHELM, t. Huron co. Ohio.

BROWN INLET, channel between two small islands on the N. coast of N. C. Lon. 77° 30′ W.; lat. 34° 32′ N.

BROWNINGTON, t. Orleans co. Vt. 55 m. NNE. from Montpelier. Pop. 412.

BROWNSBOROUGH, t. Madison co. Ala.

BROWNSBURG, t. Rockbridge co. Va. on Hay's creek; 12 m. NNE. from Lexington.

BROWNSBURG, v. Columbia co. Geo. 612 m. from W.

BROWNSBURG, v. Washington co. Ten. 462 m. from W.

BROWN'S CROSS ROADS, v. Pike co. Ohio, 15 m. NW. from Piketon, and 24 SW. from Chilicothe.

BROWN'S CROSS ROADS, v. Ross co. Ohio.

BROWN'S CORNER, v. Kennebeck co. Me. 618 m. from W.

BROWN'S FERRY, t. Madison co. Ala.

BROWN'S MILLS, t. Mifflin co. Pa.

BROWN'S MILLS, t. Washington co. Ohio, 80 m. SE. from Columbus.

BROWN'S PASSAGE, NW. coast of America, between Dundas and Stephen's island, leading into Chatham's sound.

BROWN'S POINT, cape, S. extremity of the island of Tobago in the West Indies. Lon. 16° 20′ E.; lat. 11° 10′ N.

BROWN'S SOUND, on NW. coast of America, lat. 55° 18′ N.; lon. 132° 20′ W.

BROWN'S STORE, t. Caswell co. N. C. 80 m. NW. from Raleigh.

BROWN'S STORE, t. Culpeper co. Va. 70 m. NW. from Richmond, and 60 SW. from W.

BROWNSTOWN, t. and cap. Jackson co. Indiana; 25 N. by E. from Salem.

BROWNSTOWN, v. Wayne co. Michigan, 16 m. SW. from Detroit.

BROWN'S TAVERN, v. Ann Arundel co. Md.

BROWN'S TURNPIKE, t. Albemarle co. Va. about 75 m. NW. by W. from Richmond.

BROWN'S VILLAGE, v. Herkimer co. N. Y. 68 m. NW. from Albany.

BROWNVILLE, t. Penobscot co. Me. 40 m. N. from Bangor. Pop. 402. In 1810, the country between Brownville and the Chaudiere was explored, and the distance to St. François on that river, found to be 100 m.

BROWNVILLE, t. Jefferson co. N. Y. S. of the St. Lawrence, at E. end of lake Ontario, and N. of Black river; 180 m. NW. from Albany, and 477 from W. Pop. 2,938. The village of Brownville is on Black r. 5 m. from its mouth, and is a place of considerable trade.

BROWNSVILLE, or *Brownstown*, t. and cap. Jackson co. Illinois, on Big Muddy river, 29 or 30 m. above its entrance into the Miss. and 30 SE. from Kaskaskia. It is a flourishing town, situated in a very fertile country,

and has fine mill seats. The Big Muddy r. is navigable a little above the town. Close to the town there is a salt spring, and 2 or 3 m. distant are immense quantities of coal.

BROWNSVILLE, t. and 'bor. Fayette co. Pa. on the Monongahela r. 12 m. NW. from Union, 33 S. by E. from Pittsburg, 57 ESE. from Wheeling, and 223 from W. It is a wealthy and flourishing town. It contains a bank and a printing-office, and has in the town and vicinity many flour mills and manufacturing establishments. Here is a convenient and an abundant supply of coal. The situation of the town is singular and picturesque; built on the side of a hill; the houses on the most elevated part being about 300 feet higher than those on the Monongahela. Many boats are built here, loaded with produce, and taken to Pittsburg. In the vicinity are many monuments of Indian antiquity.

BROWNSVILLE, v. Marlborough district, S. C. 429 m. from W.

BROWNSVILLE, v. Union co. In. on the E. fork of White r. 60 m. NW. from Cincinnati, and 70 SE. by E. from Indianapolis.

BROWNSVILLE, v. Granville co. N. C. about 50 m. N. from Raleigh.

BROWNSVILLE, v. Oldham co. Ken. 50 m. NW. from Frankfort.

BROYLE, harbor, cape, and settlement, on the E. side of Newfoundland, 15 m. NE from Aquafort, and 30 SW. from St. John's.

BRUCETOWN, v. Frederick co. Va. 78 m. W. from W.

BRUCEVILLE, v. Knox co. In.

BRULE RIVER, NW. territory, runs into lake Superior from the SW. It has a communication, though precarious and difficult, with the St. Croix of the Mississippi.

BRUNERSTOWN, v. Jefferson co. Ken. 609 m. from W. Pop. 92.

BRUNSWICK, co. S. side of Va. bounded N. by Dinwiddie and Sussex cos. E. by Greensville co. S. by North Carolina, and W. by Mecklenburg and Lunenburg cos. Pop. 15,770. Lawrenceville is the chief town.

BRUNSWICK, co. SE. part of N. C. Pop. 6,523. Chief town, Smithville.

BRUNSWICK, t. Essex co. Vt. on the Ct. 65 m. NE. from Montpelier.

BRUNSWICK, t. Schuylkill co. Pa.

BRUNSWICK, t. Medina co. Ohio.

BRUNSWICK, t. Cumberland co. Me. on S. side of the Androscoggin, opposite Topsham, with which it is connected by two bridges, 30 m. NE. from Portland, 145 NNE. from Boston, and 581 from W. Pop. 3,747. Lon. 69° 55′ W.; lat. 43° 53′ N. It is a pleasant town, and has considerable trade. The falls of the Androscoggin at this place afford a number of very fine mill seats, which are improved to a considerable extent in the manufacture of cotton and wool. Bowdoin College was incorporated in 1794, and was organized in 1802. It is pleasantly situated on an elevated plain, commanding a view of the Androscoggin and the adjacent country. The college buildings are the president's house, a chapel, containing in the second story the library, consisting of 8,000 volumes; and Massachusetts Hall, a brick building 50 feet by 40. This building contains the philosophical and the chemical apparatus, a laboratory, a cabinet of minerals, and a large collection of paintings bequeathed to the college by the Hon. James Bowdoin. To this gentleman the college is also indebted for a part of the mineralogical specimens, and for a valuable collection of models in crystalography. The philosophical apparatus is excellent, and sufficient for a complete course of experimental lectures. The legislative government of the college is in the hands of 13 trustees, and a board of 45 overseers. The executive government is intrusted to a president and four professors. The studies of which a knowledge is necessary in order to admission into the freshmen class, are Virgil, Cicero's Select Orations, Græca Minora, the Greek Testament, and the four fundamental rules of arithmetic. The following is the course of study. 1st year. The English, Latin, and Greek languages, and arithmetic. 2d year. The several languages continued, together with geography, algebra, geometry, plane trigonometry, mensuration of superficies and solids, rhetoric and logic. 3d year. The several languages continued, together with heights and distances, gauging, surveying, navigation, conic sections, natural philosophy, chemistry, metaphysics, history and theology. 4th year. Chemistry, metaphysics, and theology continued, together with astronomy, dialling, spherical geometry and trigonometry, with their application to astronomical problems; ethics, natural law, and civil polity. For tuition, each student pays 20 dollars per annum, and for room rent, (for a whole room,) 10 dollars. Board is from $2 to 2.50 a week; and wood, from 2 dollars to 2.50 a cord. Commencement is held on the first Wednesday in December. There are three vacations: the 1st, from commencement, 4 weeks: the 2d, from Friday after the 3d Wednesday in December, 8 weeks; and the 3d, from Thursday preceding last Wednesday in May, 2½ weeks.

BRUNSWICK, t. Rensselaer co. N. Y. 6 m. E. from Troy. Pop. 2,570.

BRUNSWICK, *New*, province of British America. See page 167.

BRUNSWICK, t. Berks co. Pa.

BRUNSWICK, t. Brunswick co. N. C. on W. side of Cape Fear river; 17 m. SW. from Wilmington. Lon. 78° 10′ W.; lat. 34° 3′ N.

BRUNSWICK, s-p. and cap. Glynn co. Geo. at the mouth of Turtle river; 95 m. SSW. from Savannah, and 747 from W. Lon. 80° 10′ W.; lat. 31° 10′ N. Its harbor is excellent, capable of containing a numerous fleet of men-of-war; but it is a small town. The shipping owned here, amounts to 1,016 tons.

BRUNSWICK, (*New*,) city, N. J. partly in Middlesex and partly in Somerset co. on SW. side of the Raritan, 17 m. by the course of the river above Raritan bay, 12 W. from Amboy, 16 NE. from Princeton, 33 SW. from N. York, 56 NE. from Philadelphia, and 194 from W. Lon. 74° 23′ W.; lat. 40° 30′ N.

Pop. 7,831. It contains a court-house, jail, a market-house, 2 banks, a college, a theological seminary, and several houses of public worship, 1 for Presbyterians, 1 for Episcopalians, 1 for Dutch Reformed, 1 for Baptists, and 1 for Methodists. A considerable part of the town is situated rather low, but it is accounted healthy, and has considerable trade. The exports consist chiefly of grain. The Raritan is navigable as far as this place for sloops of 80 tons. Here is a bridge across the river. Rutgers College was founded in this place by ministers of the Dutch Reformed church, in 1770. The building is a handsome stone edifice, 3 stories high. It has 5 instructors, and the number of students ranges from 70 to 100. Commencement, 3d Wednesday in August. The first vacation is from commencement to Sept. 15th; the 2d, from Dec. 21st to Jan. 7th; the 3d, from April 7th to May 1st.

BRUSH CREEK, r. Ohio, which rises in Highland co. and flows through Adams co. into the Ohio r. Large quantities of iron ore are found near this r. and several iron works and furnaces have been erected upon it.

BRUSH CREEK, t. Scioto co. Ohio.

BRUSH CREEK, t. Muskingum co. Ohio.

BRUTUS, t. Cayuga co. N. Y. 5 m. N. from Auburn, 175 NW. from Albany, 400 from W. Pop. 1,827. It is a very good agricultural town. Excellent limestone and gypsum are found here.

BRYAN, a small maritime co. Geo. bounded on the north by the Ogeechee r. which divides it from Chatham co.; the Cannouchee r. intersects it from the SW. corner, falling into the Ogeechee about the centre of the N. side. Pop. 2,319. The court-house of the county is about 15 m. S. of Savannah, and 206 SE. by E. from Milledgeville.

BRYAN, t. Bryan co. Geo. between the Cómachie and Ogeechee r. about 25 m. SW. by W. from Savannah. Lat. 31° 53′ N.; lon. 4° 30′ W. from W.

BRYANTOWN, v. Charles co. Md. on the road from Port Tobacco to Annapolis, 40 m. SSW. from the latter place.

BRYANT'S CROSS ROADS, v. Northampton co. N. C. 325 m. from W.

BRYANT'S LICK, SE. branch of Green river, Ken.

BRYAR CREEK, t. Northumberland co. Pa. on E. side of the Susquehannah.

BRYDIE'S STORE, t. Lunenburg co. Va. 80 m. SW. from Richmond.

BUACHE, r. N. A. which rises in NW. territory of the U. S. and runs to the Detroit r.

BUCK CREEK, r. Ken. which runs into the Ohio r.

BUCK CREEK, a large mill stream of Clark co. Ohio, a branch of Mad river, on which has been erected, besides a considerable number of mills, a cotton and woollen manufactory.

BUCKFIELD, t. Oxford co. Maine, 6 m. E. from Paris, 150 NNE. from Boston, 613 from W. Pop. 1,510. Iron ore is found here.

BUCKHANAN, t. Harrison co. Va. 239 m. from W.

BUCKHANNON, v. Lewis co. Va. 282 m. NW. from Richmond.

BUCKHEAD, creek, Geo. falls into the Ogeechee r. 60 m. below Louisville.

BUCKHEAD, t. Fairfield district, S. C. 35 m. N. from Columbus.

BUCKHEAD, t. Morgan co. Geo. 50 m. N. from Milledgeville.

BUCKHORN FALLS, v. Chatham co. N. C. 315 m. from W.

BUCKINGHAM, co. central part of Va. bounded NW. and N. by James r. E. by Buckingham co. S. by Prince Edward and Campbell cos. Pop. 18,351. Chief town, New Canton. The court-house is about 20 m. SW. from New Canton, 190 from W.

BUCKINGHAM, C. H. Buckingham co. Va. 45 m. NE. from Lynchburg.

BUCKINGHAM, t. Bucks co. Pa. 6 m. NW. from Newtown, 167 from W.

BUCKINGHAM, t. Wayne co. Pa.

BUCKINGHAM, co. L. C. in the district of Three rivers, on the right side of St. Lawrence river.

BUCKINGHAM, t. L. C. in York co. on the Ottawa river.

BUCKLAND, t. Franklin co. Mass. 10 m. WSW. from Greenfield, 105 WNW. from Boston. Pop. 1,039.

BUCKLAND, t. Prince William co. Va. 40 m. from W.

BUCKLAND, t. Hertford co. L. C. on the right side of St. Lawrence r. 20 m. SE. from Quebec.

BUCKLAND, t. Wayne co. Mich.

BUCKLESTOWN, t. Berkeley co. Va. 8 m. from Martinsburg.

BUCKNERSVILLE, v. Christian co. Ken. 223 m. SW. from Frankfort.

BUCK'S CREEK, r. Ken. which runs into the Cumberland r. Lon. 84° 25′ W.; lat. 36° 46′ N.

BUCK'S HARBOR, bay of the Atlantic, on S. coast of Maine, in the U. S., W. of Machias bay. Lon. 63° 34′ W.; lat. 44° 42′ N.

BUCKS, co. Pa. on the Delaware r. bounded SW. by Philadelphia and Montgomery, NW. by Lehigh and Northampton, and on the NE. and SE. separated from N. J. by the Delaware r.; length 37 m. mean width 16 m. area 600 sq. ms.; the surface hilly, or rather rolling, and delightfully variegated; soil in general excellent. Staples, grain, flour, whiskey, fruit, cider, hay, and a great variety of other articles of minor importance. Besides the Delaware it is watered by the Neshaminy and Tochicon creeks, both fine mill streams; the Perkiomen also rises in Bucks co. It is abundant in mills, and presents the aspect of a well cultivated and flourishing co. Chief towns, Doylestown, Newtown, and Bristol. Pop. in 1820, 37,842; in 1830, 45,740.

BUCKSKIN, t. Ross co. Ohio.

BUCKSPORT, t. Hancock co. Me. on the E. bank of the Penobscot, 17 m. above Castine. It is a maritime town, and has a considerable trade. Pop. 2,237. It is pleasantly situated, and has a good harbor with sufficient depth of water for the largest ships.

BUCKSTOWN, t. Dorchester co. Md. 8 m. SE. from Cambridge.

BUENAIRE, isl. in the W. Indies, belonging to the Dutch. It is 52 m. E. from Curacoa. Lon. 67° 36′ W.; lat. 12° 26′ N.

BUENAVENTURA, r. of Mexico, entering the Pacific Ocean, in New California, at 36° N. lat. and 44° W. lon. from W. This river rises in the high mountain chain of Chippewan, between N. lat. 40° and 42°, interlocking sources with Lewis' Platte, and Rio Grande del Norte. Pursuing a south-western course of 700 m. it is lost in the Pacific. We have given the position and extent of this stream from Tanner's Map of Mexico.

BUFFALO, t. port of entry and cap. Erie co. N. Y. 22 m. S. from the Falls of Niagara, 90 ENE. from Presque Isle, 222 NNE. from Pittsburg, 250 E. from Sandusky, 291 W. from Albany, 431 from W. Pop. 8,653. It is a pleasant and very thriving town, and contains a court-house, a jail, a bank, and has a considerable trade. Two weekly newspapers are published here. This town was burnt by the British during the late war, but has since been rebuilt in an improved style. Being situated on the best channel of intercourse between the Atlantic and the regions of the west, Buffalo is destined to become a great emporium of trade. The town is built on the NE. side of Buffalo creek, a considerable mill stream which joins the lake half a mile below. The depth of water in Buffalo creek is sufficient for a harbor, being 12 or 14 feet for a mile from its mouth, and the breadth from 12 to 16 rods. Its only obstruction is the sand and gravel at its mouth, driven in by gales of wind. To prevent the sand from thus accumulating, a pier of 1000 feet in length has been built, which admits vessels drawing 6 or 7 feet water to enter the harbor.

BUFFALO, t. Cumberland co. Pa. Pop. 570.

BUFFALO, t. Washington co. Pa. Pop. 1,416.

BUFFALO, t. Armstrong co. Pa. Pop. 1,150.

BUFFALO, t. Butler co. Pa. Pop. 375.

BUFFALO, t. Guernsey co. Ohio. Pop. 285.

BUFFALO, t. Jefferson co. Ohio. Pop. 696.

BUFFALO, v. Mason co. Va. 389 m. from W.

BUFFALO, v. Lincoln co. N. C. 454 m. from W.

BUFFALO, t. Union co. Pa.

BUFFALO, t. Perry co. Pa.

BUFFALO, t. Pike co. Miso.

BUFFALO, t. Erie co. N. Y.

BUFFALO, *East*, t. Northumberland co. Pa.

BUFFALO, *West*, t. Northumb. co. Pa.

BUFFALO, r. Niagara co. N. Y. which runs into the Niagara r. at the outlet of lake Erie, and at the village of Buffalo.

BUFFALO, r. Northumberland co. Pa. which runs into W. branch of the Susquehannah, a little above Lewisburg.

BUFFALO, r. Tennessee, which runs SW. into the Tennessee. Lat. 35° 10′ N.

BUFFALO, r. Louisiana, which runs into the Mississippi, above the Illinois.

BUFFALO, r. Louisiana, which runs into the Red River.

BUFFALO, r. Mis. which runs S. of W. and flows into the Mississippi, at Loftus Heights, 2 m. above Fort Adams.

BUFFALO, small r. Mis. in Wilkinson co. its course is nearly W. 40 m. falls into the Mississippi 9 m. below the mouth of Homochitto. The soil watered by this stream is generally hilly, but fertile, producing cotton and maize in abundance.

BUFFALO, small branch of White r. Ark.

BUFFALO, small stream, Mecklenburg co. Va. falls into the Roanoke in the SW. angle of the co. On this creek is a post-office, 120 m. SW. from Richmond.

BUFFALO CREEK, r. Va. which runs into the Ohio, above Wheeling.

BUFFALO CREEK, r. N. C. which runs into Broad r. Lon. 81° 46′ W.; lat. 35° 12′ N.

BUFFALO CREEK, Geo. runs into the Oconee, 30 or 40 m. below Milledgeville.

BUFFALO FORK, Arkansas, rises near the N. bank of the Arkansas r. and running 180 m. NE. joins White r 700 m. above its mouth.

BUFFALO CREEK, Va. and Pa. rises in Washington co. of the latter, and falls into the Ohio r. at Wellsburg, Brooke co. of the former.

BUFFALO LAKE, N. A. near the Copper Mine r. in lon. 111° W.; lat. 67° 12′ N.

BUFFALO SHOAL, t. Iredell co. N. C. 120 m. from Raleigh.

BUFFORD'S BRIDGE, v. Barnwell district, S. C.

BULA, v. Alleghany co. Pa. 233 m. from W.

BULLET, co. Ken. on the Ohio.

BULLET LICK, salt lick in Bullet co. Ken. 20 m. from the rapids of the Ohio.

BULLETSBURG, t. Boone co. Ken. 517 m. from W.

BULL HILL, mt. in the Highlands, N. Y. near the Hudson. Height, 1,391 feet.

BULL ISLAND, S. C. one of the 3 islands which form the N. part of Charleston harbor, near the coast.

BULLITT, co. Ken. bounded by the Ohio r. W., Salt r. SW., Nelson S., Shelby E., and Jefferson N.; length, 30 m.; mean width, 10; area, 300 sq. ms.; surface hilly, and soil, though varied, generally productive. Staples, grain, flour and salted provisions. Chief town, Shepardsville. Pop. 5,660. Lat. 38° N.; lon. 8° 30′ W. from W.

BULLOCK, co. Geo. bounded by Bryan SE., Tatnall SW., Emanuel NW., and Scriven and Effingham NE.; length, 45 m.; mean breadth, 12; area 540 sq. ms. Surface part level, and part hilly; soil of middling quality. Staples, grain, cotton, tobacco, &c. Chief town, Statesborough. Pop. 2,586. Lat. 32° 30′ N.; lon. 5° W. from W.

BULL'S BAY, on the E. coast of Newfoundland, nearly due E. 60 m. from Placentia. Lon. from W. 24° 30′ E.; lat. 47° 20′ N.

BULLSKIN, t. Fayette co. Pa. on NE. side of the Youghiogany.

BULLSKIN, r. Ohio, which flows into the Ohio, in Clermont co.

BULLTOWN, v. Lewis co. Va. 372 m. NW. from Richmond.

BULSTRODE, t. Buckingham co. L. C. 20 m. SE. from Three Rivers.

BUNCOMBE, co. N. C. bounded by S. C. S., Haywood W., Ten. NW., Ashe NE., Burke and Rutherford E.; length, 85 m.; mean width, 25; area, 2,125 sq. ms. Surface generally hilly and mountainous, and soil rocky, though in part fertile. Staples, grain and flour. Chief town, Ashville. Pop. 16,259.

BUNGAH-QUOHEM, lake, Maine, 35 m. N. from Moosehead lake.

BUNKER HILL, a steep height occupying the centre of the peninsula upon which stands the town of Charlestown, Mass. The southern extremity offers a less abrupt eminence detached from the main height, and properly called Breed's Hill. Here was fought on the 17th of June, 1775, the celebrated battle known as the Battle of Bunker Hill. Gen. Warren fell in the action, and the Americans finally retreated from the spot, but the British suffered the loss of nearly half their men and were unable to make the least use of their advantage. To perpetuate the memory of this obstinate struggle between the undisciplined militia of New England and the veterans of Britain, a noble monument has been commenced on the spot, and is now about one third finished. It is a plain obelisk of granite, and will be 220 feet high.

BURDETTE, v. Tompkins co. N. Y. by the postroad 277 m. W. from Albany.

BURFORD, t. Oxford co. U. C. between Windham and Dundas-street.

BURGESS, t. Leeds co. U. C. north from Bastard.

BURGETTSTOWN, t. Washington co. Pa. 248 m. from W.

BURGOE'S GAP, v. Huntingdon co. Pa. 209 m. from W.

BURKE, co. W. part of N. C. Pop. 17,727. Chief town, Morgantown.

BURKE, co. N. part of Geo. Pop. 11,833. Chief town, Waynesborough.

BURKE, t. Caledonia co. Vt. 20 m. NNE. from Danville, 45 NE. from Montpelier, 534 from W. Pop. 866.

BURKE'S CANAL, inlet on the NW. coast of America, formed by King's Island on the N. and New Albion on the S. Lon. 232° 10′ E.; lat. 51° 57′ N.

BURKE'S GARDEN, v. Tazewell co. Va. 300 m. WSW. from Richmond.

BURKSVILLE, t. Cumberland co. Ken. about 50 m. E. from Bowling Green, 708 m. from W. It is the chief town of the county, and contains a bank.

BURLINGTON, t. Bradford co. Pa.

BURLINGTON, t. Belmont co. Ohio, on the Ohio r. 4 m. above Wheeling in Kentucky, 10 NE. from St. Clairsville.

BURLINGTON, Licking co. Ohio. Pop. 489.

BURLINGTON, t. and cap. Lawrence co. Ohio, on the Ohio r. 75 m. SE. from Chilicothe, 120 from Columbus. Pop. 140.

BURLINGTON, t. port of entry and cap. Chittenden co. Vt. on a bay of the same name in lake Champlain, 20 m. SSE. from Plattsburg, 31 N. from Middlebury, 38 WNW. from Montpelier, 70 N. from Whitehall, 198 NW. from Boston, 501 from W. Lon. 73° 15′ W.; lat. 44° 28′ N. Pop. 3,526. The village is very finely situated, lying in the form of a parallelogram, having its shortest side on the lake 100 rods in length, the other extending back up a gradual ascent a mile from the water. It contains a court-house, a jail, an academy, a university, and 2 handsome Congregational meeting-houses. At the falls of Onion r. there are a woollen manufactory, a cotton manufactory, a paper mill, an oil mill, and other valuable mills. Burlington is a flourishing town, and of more commercial importance than any other in the state. The University of Vermont was incorporated in 1791. The college edifice is a spacious and elegant brick building, 4 stories high, 160 feet long, 75 wide in the central part, and 45 on the wings, containing a chapel, 7 rooms for public uses, and 46 for students. It is finely situated on the east side of the village, one mile distant from lake Champlain, on an elevation of 330 feet above the surface of the water, and commands an extensive and delightful prospect of the lake, with its islands, of the high mountains along the western shore, and the surrounding country. The president's house, belonging to the university, is a handsome building of wood. The library contains 8 or 900 volumes. The philosophical apparatus is tolerably complete. The funds of the institution consist chiefly in lands, amounting to about 40,000 acres; but a small part of which is yet leased. The board of trustees is composed of the governor of the state, the speaker of the house of representatives, and the president of the university, *ex officiis*, together with 15 gentlemen chosen by the legislature and holding their offices 9 years, but capable of a reappointment. Five new appointments are made every 3 years. The executive government consists of a president, 5 professors, 1 of languages, 1 of mathematics and natural philosophy, 1 of surgery and the theory and practice of physic, 1 of anatomy and physiology, and 1 of chemistry, and 2 tutors. The number of students is 36. The studies of which a knowledge is necessary for admission, are the whole of Virgil, Cicero's Select Orations, the Greek Testament, and Arithmetic. The following is the course of study: 1st year, Sallust, Cicero de Senectate and de Amicitia, Horace, Græca Minora, part of Græca Majora, Clark's Introduction, Neilson's Greek Exercises, Adams' Antiquities, Murray's Grammar, Blair's Lectures, and Arithmetic; 2d year, Cicero de Oratore, Livy five first books, Græca Majora to the end, Elements of French, Geography, Logic, Webber's Mathematics, Simson's Euclid, and Walker's Rhetorical Grammar; 3d year, Tacitus' History, Cicero de Officiis, Enfield's Philosophy, Kaimes' Elements of Criticism, Paley's Moral Philosophy, and Chemistry; 4th year, Locke on the Human Understanding, Stewart's Philosophy, Butler's Analogy, Paley's Evidences, Vincent's Catechism, Vattel's Law of Nations, Homer's Iliad, Campbell's Philosophy of Rhetoric, and El-

ements of Hebrew. For tuition, room rent, and library, each student pays $16 a year; for board, from $1,50 to 1,75 a week. The commencement is on the 2d Wednesday in Aug. There are only two vacations; one from commencement, 4 weeks; the other from the 2d Wednesday in December, 9 weeks. The exercises of this institution were suspended for two years during the late war, and the students were all dismissed. In August, 1815, it was reorganized.

BURLINGTON, t. Middlesex co. Mass. 12 m. NNW. from Boston, 476 from W. Pop. 486.

BURLINGTON, t. Hartford co. Ct. 16 m. W. from Hartford, 342 from W. Pop. 1,301.

BURLINGTON, t. Otsego co. N. Y. 12 m. W. from Cooperstown, 78 W. from Albany, 366 from W. Pop. 2,459. It is a good agricultural town, and contains 4 houses for public worship.

BURLINGTON, co. N. J. on the Atlantic, and extending NW. to Delaware r. Pop. 31,066. Chief towns, Mount-Holly and Burlington.

BURLINGTON, city, port of entry, and cap. Burlington co. N. J. on Delaware r. opposite Bristol, 11 m. below Trenton, 17 above Philadelphia. It was settled in 1677. It contains a court-house and jail, 4 houses of public worship, an academy, two flourishing boarding schools, 1 for boys and 1 for girls, a public library, and has some considerable manufactures.

BURLINGTON, t. Geauga co. Ohio.

BURLINGTON, v. and seat of justice, Lawrence co. Ohio, on the N. bank of the Ohio r. at the S. extremity of the co. 75 m. SE. from Chilicothe, and 110 SE. from Columbus. Lat. 38° 30′ N.; lon. 5° 27′ W. from W.

BURLINGTON, v. Greene co. In. on the W. fork of White r. 50 m. NE. from Vincennes, and by the postroad 72 m. SW. from Columbus.

BURLINGTON, v. Boone co. Ken. 14 m. SW. from Cincinnati, and by the postroad 83 m. a little E. of N. from Frankfort.

BURLINGTON, t. Lycoming co. Pa.

BURLINGTON BAY, forming the extreme W. part of lake Ontario, or rather a separate lake, as the surf has thrown up a bar of sand and pebbles. Over the outlet, a good bridge has been erected.

BURNCOAT ISLAND, t. Hancock co. Me. Pop. 218.

BURNING SPRINGS, the name given to certain springs in the W. part of the state of N. Y. chiefly in the towns of Bristol, Middlesex, and Canandaigua. They emit gas which may be set on fire. At Bristol the gas rises from the clefts of the slate rocks on the margin of a brook, and here it burns continually with a steady flame. Where it rises through the water it is formed into bubbles and flashes when the flame is applied. In Middlesex, the springs lie along a tract about a mile in length, partly at the bottom of a valley. The gas arises from the summits of little hillocks of a dark bituminous mould, and burns with a steady flame. In winter, when these hillocks are covered with snow, openings are made through it, and the gas, when set on fire, burns in contact with the snow. Sometimes tubes of ice are formed about the currents of gas, and rise to the height of several feet; when several of these are lighted at once in a still evening, the illumination produces a most brilliant effect. There is another burning spring upon Niagara river, about half a mile above the falls, and within a few feet of the rapids; the water is charged with sulphuretted hydrogen gas. In the SE. part of lake Erie, about 20 rods from the shore, is a burning spring rising from the bottom of the lake. The water is here 4 or 5 feet deep, and the stream from the spring is thrown to the surface with considerable force. When a brand is applied to the water, it bursts into a flame. If drunk, it proves a powerful emetic.

BURNT CABINS, Bedford co. Pa.

BURNT CORN, t. and seat of justice, Monroe co. Alabama.

BURNT ISLAND, small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Maine. Lon. 68° 15′ W.; lat. 44° 9′ N.

BURNT ISLAND, on the S. coast of Newfoundland, 15 m. ESE. from Cape Ray. Lon. 58° 50′ W.; lat. 47° 30′ N.

BURNTLODGE, r. N. A. which runs into the Missouri, 6 m. W. from Bratton's r.

BURRILLVILLE, t. Providence co. R. I. in the NW. corner of the state; about 24 m. WNW. from Providence. It contains a bank and several cotton manufactories.

BURRTOWN, t. Rutherford co. N. C. 498 m. from W.

BURTON, t. Strafford co. N. H. 88 m. NNW. from Portsmouth.

BURTON, t. Geauga co. Ohio, on the Cuyahoga, about 10 m. SE. from Chardon, 342 from W. Here is an academy.

BURTON, t. Sunbury co. N. Brunswick, on the W. side of St. Johns river.

BURTON, t. Washington co. Miso.

BURTONSVILLE, v. Orange co. Va. 108 m. from W.

BURTUSH, harbor, on the NE. coast of N. Brunswick, 15 or 20 m. from the S. extremity

BURTZTOWN, v. Northampton co. Pa.

BURY, t. Buckingham co. L. C. 70 or 80 m. SE. from Three Rivers.

BUSH, r. Md. which runs into Chesapeake bay, below Hartford.

BUSH CREEK, r. Pa. which runs into the Delaware, in S. part of Wayne co.

BUSHKILL, t. Northampton co. Pa.

BUSHKILL, creek, Northampton co. Pa. falling into the Delaware r. at Easton. It is between 20 and 30 m. long, and one of the finest mill streams in the state.

BUSHVILLE, v. Franklin co. Geo. by the postroad 126 m. N. from Milledgeville.

BUSHWICK, t. Kings co. Long Island, N. Y. on the N. side of Brooklyn, and on East River. Pop. 1,620.

BUSKIRK'S BRIDGE, v. Washington co. N. Y. 432 m. from W.

BUSTARD, r. L. C. enters the St. Lawrence near Manicouigan Point.

BUSTI, v. Chatauque co. N. Y. 350 m. a little S. of W. from Albany.

BUSTLETOWN, t. Philadelphia co. Pa. 14 m. NE. from Philada. Here is an academy.

BUTLER, co. Pa. between the Alleghany and Beaver rivers, bounded S. by Alleghany, W. by Beaver, NW. by Mercer, N. by Venango, and E. by Armstrong; length, 35 m.; mean width, 24; area, 840 sq. ms.; surface hilly, but soil generally fertile and well watered. Chief town, Butler. Pop. 14,683.

BUTLER, t. Butler co. Pa. Pop. in 1820, 472.

BUTLER, bor. and cap. of Butler co. Pa. Pop. in 1810, 225.

BUTLER, co. Ken. on Green r. bounded S. by Logan, W. by Muhlenberg, NW. by Ohio, NE. by Grayson, and SE. by Warren; length 33 m.; mean width, 25; area, 825 sq. ms.; surface gently waving or hilly; soil fertile. Staples, grain, flour, fruit, live stock, and salted provisions. Chief town, Morgantown. Pop. 3,055. Lat. 37° 30′; lon. 9° 30′ W. from W.

BUTLER, co. Ala. bounded S. by Conecuh, W. by Monroe and Wilcox, N. by Montgomery, and E. by Henry; length, 63 m.; mean width, 30; area, 1900 sq. ms.; surface generally flat or gently rolling, with a thin soil, except along the streams. Staple, cotton. Pop. 5,634. Lat. 31° 45′; lon. 9° 30′ W. from W.

BUTLER, co. Ohio, bounded on the N. by Preble and Montgomery cos. E. by Warren co. S. by Hamilton co. and W. by Ind. It is 27 m. long from E. to W. by 18 broad from N. to S. containing 480 sq. ms. The land is mostly of an excellent quality for farming. Chief town, Hamilton. Pop. 27,044. Lat. 39° 30′; lon. 7° 30′ W. from W.

BUTLER, t. Columbiana co. Ohio.

BUTTER, t. Stark co. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 323.

BUTTER, t. Montgomery co. Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 1,646.

BUTTERHILL, mt. N. Y. on W. side of the Hudson, opposite to Breakneck Hill, 3 m. below Newburgh. Height, 1,432 feet.

BUTTER ISLAND, t. Hancock co. Maine. Pop. in 1810, 10; in 1820, 11.

BUTTERMILK FALLS, Luzerne co. Pa. so called from the color of the water; below it is a fall of about 15 feet, over a rock formed by a creek of the same name, on which are some fine mills.

BUTTERNUTS, t. Otsego co. N. Y. on the Unadilla, 21 m. SW. from Cooperstown, 87 W. from Albany, 343 from W. Pop. 3,991. It is a good agricultural town, and contains a forge for making bar iron, and some water works.

BUTTERNUTS, r. N. Y. which runs into the Unadilla, in Oxford. Length, 30 m.

BUTTON'S BAY, the N. part of Hudson's Bay, through which attempts have been made to discover a NW. passage to China. It is so called from Sir Thomas Button, who here lost his ship, and came back in a sloop built in the country. It lies between 60° and 66° N. lat.

BUTTON'S ISLAND, in Hudson's Strait.

BUXTON, t. York co. Maine, on E. side of the Saco, opposite Hollis, 8 m. NW. from Saco, 40 NNE. from York, 118 NNW. from Boston, 569 from W. Pop. 2,856. It is a considerable town.

BUZZARD'S BAY, on S. coast of Mass. opposite Barnstable Bay. It is 30 m. long, and 7 wide. Lon. 70° 33′ to 71° 10′ W. lat. 41° 25′ to 41° 42′ N.

BYBERRY, t. Philadelphia co. Pa.

BYFIELD, a village in Essex co. Mass. 5 m. SW. from Newburyport. It is situated round the head of the tide on the river Parker, and between this and Mill river. It contains a cotton and woollen manufactory, and a number of valuable mills. Dummer Academy, which is well endowed, and has a good library, is in this parish, near Newburyport turnpike. Near the meeting-house there is a respectable seminary for the instruction of young ladies in the higher branches of education.

BYRA, t. Cape Girardeau co. Miso.

BYRAM, t. Sussex co. N. J. It adjoins to Newtown.

BYRAM, r. which rises in N. Y. and runs into Long Island Sound. It forms, for a short distance, the boundary between N. York and Connecticut.

BYRNVILLE, t. Schoharie co. N. Y. 31 m. W. from Albany.

BYRON, v. Genesee co. N. Y. Pop. 1,939.

C.

CAAMANA, *Cape*, on the NW. coast of America. Lon. 228° 17′ E. lat. 55° 29′ N.

CABARITA, isl. off Jamaica. Lon. 76° 40′ W. lat. 18° 24′ N.

CABARRAS, a small co. situated in the interior of N. Carolina, lying W. of the Yadkin river. Pop. 8,796. Chief town, Concord, 143 m. WSW. of Raleigh.

CABARRAS COURT-HOUSE, Cabarras co. N. Carolina.

CABBAGE INLET, channel between two small islands, on the coast of N. Carolina, communicating with New river. Lon. 78° 7′ W. lat. 34° 3′ N.

CABELL, co. Va. bounded by Ohio river NW. Mason and Kenhawa NE. Giles and Tazewell SE. and by Kent, or Big Sandy river SW. Length 50 m. mean width 35; area 1,750 sq. ms. It is a mountainous, hilly, and rocky region, with much fertile soil, well watered and wooded. Pop. 5,884.

CABELLSBURG, or *New-Glasgow*, t. Amherst co. Va.; 28 m. ENE. Madison, 195 from W.

CABIN CREEK, r. Ken. which runs into the Ohio.

CABIN POINT, t. Surrey co. Va. on Upper Chipoak creek; 26 m. ESE. Petersburg, 171 from W.

CABOT, t. Caledonia co. Vt.; 9 m. W. Danville, 19 NE. Montpelier, 534 from W. Pop. 1,304. It is on the height of land between the Connecticut and Lake Champlain.

CABOT'S HEAD, U. C. very large promontory running into Lake Huron, W. of Gloucester, or Matchedash Bay, and embays a large part of that lake at its easternmost extremity, stretching itself towards the Manitou islands.

CABO DE CRUZ, point on the S. side of Cuba. Lat. 19° 48′ N.

CABO DE ST. JUAN, the NE. point of Porto Rico. Lat. 18° 24′ N.

CABRON, *Cape*, St. Domingo. Lat. 19° 23′ N.

CACHE, t. Arkansas Territory, on White river, 52 m. W. of the mouth of St. Francis river.

CACHEO, t. in Negroland, seated on the r. St. Domingo. It is subject to the Portuguese, who have three forts, and carry on a great trade in flax and slaves. Lon. 14° 55′ E. lat. 12° N.

CACKLEY'S t. Bath co. Va. postroad 211 m. NW. by W. from Richmond.

CADIZ, t. and cap. Harrison co. Ohio, 16 m. NW. St. Clairsville, 25 W. Steubenville, 302 from W. It is a thriving town, and contains the county buildings.

CADIZ, v. and seat of justice of Trigg co. Ken. on Little river, postroad 232 m. SW. Frankfort.

CADO, r. Arkansas Territory, one of the branches of Little Red river.

CADO, t. Clark co. Arkansas.

CADRON, or *Quadrant*, t. and cap. Pulaski co. Arkansas, laid out on a high and rocky spot on the N. side of the river Arkansas at the mouth of a small creek of the same name, 150 m. by land from the town of Arkansas. Here is a convenient harbor for boats.

CÆSAR'S CREEK, t. Green co. Ohio.

CAHABA, co. Ala. bounded W. by Tuckaloosa, N. by Shelby, E. by the Coosa river, and S. by Montgomery and Dallas. Length 55, breadth 43 m.; area 2,265 sq. ms.

CAHABON, t. Mexico, 25 m. W. from Vera Paz.

CAHAWBA, *Kahawba*, or *Cabo*, r. Ala. which, after a southerly course, unites with the Alabama, 160 m. below its forks, the Coosa and Tallapoosa; and 210 above its junction with the Tombigbee.

CAHAWBA, t. Ala. Dallas co. at the junction of the river Cahawba with the Alabama, 77 m. in a right line NE. St. Stephens. It was laid out in 1818.

CAHNAWAGA, v. in Johnstown, N. Y. near the Mohawk; 39 m. NW. Albany.

CAHOKIA, t. St. Clair co. Il. about 1 m. E. of the Mississippi; 5 m. below St. Louis, 20 N. Harrisonville, 52 NNW. Kaskaskia, 978 from W. It is a French village.

CAHOOS FALLS, in Mohawk river, 3 m. above its mouth. The river here is about 1,000 feet wide; the rock over which it pours, extends across the river obliquely from SW. to NE. and is 70 feet high. From the bridge ¾ of a mile below, the falls are in full view.

CAICOS, cluster of islands between St. Domingo and the Bahamas. The largest, called the Grand Caico, is due N. from St. Domingo. Lat. 21° N.

CAIMAN'S, or more correctly *Cayman's*, a group of small islands in the Caribbean sea, to the NW. of Jamaica. Lon. 5° W. from W. lat. 19° 15′ N.

CAIMITES, 3 islands near the west coast of Hispaniola.

CA-IRA, v. Cumberland co. Va.; 62 m. W. from Richmond, 185 from W.

CAIRO, or *Canton*, t. Greene co. N. Y.; 11 m. W. Athens, 340 from W. Pop. 2,912. It is a considerable town, and has some iron works.

CAIRO, t. Alexander co. Il. at the junction of the Ohio with the Mississippi, 80 m. S. Kaskaskias.

CAIRO, t. Lancaster co. S. C.; 468 m. from W.

CAIRO, or *Cragfont*, t. Sumner co. Ten. on the Cumberland; 30 m. E. Nashville, 722 from W.

CALAIS, t. Washington co. Maine. Pop. 1,686.

CALAIS, t. Washington co. Vt.; 11 m. NE. Montpelier, 538 from W. Pop. 1,539. It is an excellent agricultural town, and contains a nail manufactory, and valuable mills.

CALAIS, or *Scoodic Falls*, t. Washington co. Me. on the St. Croix; 68 m. NE. Machias, 418 NE. Boston, 843 from W. Pop. 1,686.

CALCASIU, r. La. which rises several m. S. of Natchitoches, and pursuing a S. course, passes through a lake of the same name, and 3 m. below the lake flows into the Gulf of Mexico, lat. 29° 36′ N. Lake Calcasiu is about 30 m. long, and 10 or 12 (where widest) broad.

CALDWELL, an interior co. in the western part of Kentucky, bounded on the SW. by the great Cumberland river. Pop. 8,332. Eddyville, on the N. bank of the river, about 30 m. above its entrance into the Ohio, and 200 SW. of Frankfort, is the chief town.

CALDWELL, or *Fort George*, t. and cap. Warren co. N. Y. at S. end of Lake George; 62 m. N. Albany, 415 from W. Pop. 797. This is becoming a place of resort, on account of the beautiful scenery around Lake George.

CALDWELL, t. Essex co. N. J. It adjoins to Newark.

CALDWELL'S BRIDGE, v. Franklin co. Ten.

CALEDONIA, co. E. side of Vt. bounded N. by Essex co. E. by Connecticut river, S. by Orange co. and W. by Washington and Orleans cos. Pop. 20,967. Chief towns, Danville and Peacham.

CALEDONIA, t. Livingston co. N. Y. W. from Genesee river, on the road from Avon to Batavia, 30 m. W. from Canandaigua, and 17 E. from Batavia. Gypsum abounds in the township. Pop. 1820, 2,645.

CALEDONIA, t. Livingston co. N. Y. lying to the W. of Genesee river, and S. of Erie canal, 245 m. W. of Albany. Big Spring, remarkable for the abundance of its waters, is in this township. Pop. 1,618.

CALEDONIA, v. Washington co. Miss.

CALEDONIA, t. Genesee co. N. Y. on the W. side of the Genesee; 10 m. E. from Batavia, 246 W. from Albany, 378 from W. Pop. 2,355.

CALEMUT, or *Salamaine*, r. Ind. which runs into the Wabash, 12 m. E. from Eel Town.

CALEMICK, *Big* and *Little*, 2 small rivers

which empty into Lake Michigan, at its southern bend.

CALF PASTURE RIVER, r. Va. which runs into James river, below Lexington.

CALHOUN, t. Ten. on the north side of the Hiwassee, directly opposite the Cherokee Agency.

CALHOUN, v. M'Minn co. Ten. on Hiwassee river, postroad 130 m. SE. from Murfreesborough, and about 75 m. SW. from Knoxville.

CALHOUNSVILLE, v. Mifflin co. Pa. 52 m. NW. from Harrisburg.

CALIAQUA, port of the W. Indies, in the W. part of St. Vincents.

CALIFORNIA, *Old*, a province of Mexico. It is a peninsula, extending from the bay of All-Saints, in lat. 32°, to Cape St. Lucas in lat. 22° 48′ N. and bounded N. by New California, E. by the Gulf of California, and W. by the Pacific. A ridge of mountains runs through the centre of the peninsula. The soil is generally barren. The Jesuits made the first establishment here in 1742. Since their expulsion, the Dominican monks of the city of Mexico have had charge of the missions. The country contains 55,000 sq. ms. but in 1803 only 9,000 inhabitants. The population has much diminished within the last 40 years, owing to the ravages of the small-pox.

CALIFORNIA, *New*, a province of Mexico, which extends from the isthmus of Old California, or the bay of Todos Santos, to Cape Mendocino, in N. lat. 40° 19′. It is a narrow tract of country, 600 m. long, and contains 16,000 sq. ms. The soil is as well watered and fertile, as that of Old California is arid and stony. The climate is more mild than in the same latitude on the eastern coast. Good wine is now made in most of the villages established by the Spaniards along the coast S. and N. of Monterey, to beyond 37° N. lat. The European olive is also successfully cultivated in several of the settlements. The country abounds in fish and game of every description: hares, rabbits, and stags are very common; seals and otters are also found in prodigious numbers. There are 18 missionary settlements, formed by the Spaniards on the coast, which, within a few years, have made great progress in population.

CALLABASH BAY, on the S. coast of Jamaica. Lon. 77° 25′ E. lat. 17° 53′ N.

CALLAGHAN'S, v. Bath co. Va.

CALLAHPOEWAH, Indians, in W. part of N. America, on the Multnomah. No. 2,000.

CALLAND'S STORE, Pittsylvania co. Pa.

CALLAND'S STORE, t. Pittsylvania co. Va. 188 m. SW. from Richmond.

CALLAWAY, a co. of Kentucky. Pop. 5,159. Wadesborough is the chief town.

CALN, *East*, t. Chester co. Pa. Pop. 974.

CALN, *West*, t. Chester co. Pa. Pop. 1,003.

CALUMAZEE, r. Michigan, runs into Lake Michigan, N. of Black river.

CALUMEL, t. Pike co. Miso.

CALUMET, *Grand*, on the Ottawa river, on the south side, above the Portage de Montague, U. C.

CALUMET, *Point au*, on Lake Superior U. C. on the N. shore, the first point W. of r Du Chene, between which places the coast, consisting of perpendicular rocks, is dangerous.

CALVERT, co. Md.; bounded N. by Anne Arundel co. E. by Chesapeake Bay, SW. by St. Mary's co. and W. by Prince George co. Pop. 8,899. Chief town, Prince Frederick.

CAMBAHEE, r. S. C. which is formed by two branches, called North and South Saltketcher, and runs into St. Helena Sound.

CAMBRAY, or *Governeur*, t. N. Y. in St. Lawrence co. on the Oswegatchie river.

CAMBRIA, t. Niagara co. N. Y. on E. side of the Niagara. Pop. 1,712. It is 28 m. long, and 16 broad, and contains the post-villages of Manchester, Lewiston, and Fort Niagara, which see.

CAMBRIA, co. Pa.; bounded N. by Clearfield co. E. by Huntingdon and Bedford cos. S. by Somerset co. and W. by Westmoreland and Indiana cos. Pop. 7,079. Chief town, Ebensburg.

CAMBRIA, t. Cambria co. Pa. Pop. 868.

CAMBRIDGE, t. Franklin co. Vt.; 35 m. NNW. from Montpelier, 514 from W. Pop. 990.

CAMBRIDGE, t. Coos co. N. H.; watered by the Androscoggin; 25 m. NE. Lancaster.

CAMBRIDGE, v. and seat of justice, Dorchester co. Md. on the Choptank river. Lat. 38° 40′ N. lon. 1° 3′ E. of W.

CAMBRIDGE, v. Abbeville district, S. C. 150 m. NW. from Charleston. It contains 60 or 70 houses, and from 250 to 350 inhabitants.

CAMBRIDGE, t. and cap. Guernsey co. Ohio, on Wills creek, 25 m. E. from Zanesville, 85 from Columbus. Lat. 40° 4′ N. It is a flourishing place, and contains the county buildings and about 50 dwelling-houses.

CAMBRIDGE, t. Middlesex co. Mass. on Charles river, 3 m. WNW. from Boston. Lon. 71° 4′ 30″ W. lat. 12° 23′ N. Pop. 3,295. It contains three colleges, a court-house, county jail, state arsenal, and 4 houses for public worship, viz. 2 for Congregationalists, 1 for Episcopalians, 1 for Baptists, and 1 for Universalists. The courts of the county are held alternately here and at Concord. The court-house and jail are at the SE. extremity of the town, on Lechmore's Point, which approaches within a mile of Boston, and is connected with it by a bridge over Charles river. There is another bridge connecting this point with Charlestown. The village of Cambridgeport, which lies west of Lechmore's Point, is connected with Boston by a bridge called West Boston Bridge. In this town is Harvard College, or the University of Cambridge, the oldest and most wealthy literary institution in the U. States. It was founded in 1638, in less than 20 years after the first settlement of N. England. Its officers are a president, 20 professors, 5 tutors, an instructor in French and Spanish, a proctor, and a regent. The library is the second in America, containing

upwards of 35,000 volumes. The philosophical and chemical apparatus are complete. There are belonging to the University, a valuable cabinet of minerals, an excellent anatomical museum, and a botanic garden, containing 8 acres, and furnished with an extensive collection of trees, shrubs, and plants, both native and foreign. The college buildings consist of the University Hall, which is an elegant stone edifice, containing the chapel, dining halls, and lecture rooms; Harvard Hall, containing the library, philosophical apparatus, museum, &c.; 4 spacious brick edifices, containing rooms for students; and several other buildings, for the accommodation of the president, professors, and students. A law school, medical school, and theological seminary, form part of the University. The number of students ranges from 3 to 400. A greater number of students has been educated here than at any other college in the country.

The studies of which a knowledge is necessary in order to admission into the freshman class, are Virgil, Sallust, Cicero's Select Orations, Græca Minora, Greek Testament, Ancient and Modern Geography, Arithmetic through alligation, medial and alternate, and Algebra to the end of simple equations.

Course of Study.—1st year. Græca Majora, Livy 5 books, Horace, Grotius de Ver. Rel. Chris. Excerpta Latina, Algebra, Geometry, Ancient History and Chronology, Walker's Rhetorical Grammar, English Grammar, and Adams' Roman Antiquities. 2d year. Græca Majora continued, Excerpta Latina finished, Cicero de Oratore, Trigonometry, Navigation, Blair's Lectures on Rhetoric, Modern History and Chronology, Hedge's Logic, and Locke on the Human Understanding. 3d year. Græca Majora finished, Locke finished, Homer's Iliad 4 or 5 books, Juvenal and Persius, or equivalent part of Tacitus, Paley's Evidences, Willard's Hebrew Grammar, part of the Hebrew Bible, Griesbach's Greek Testament critically, Enfield's Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, Stewart's Philosophy of the Human Mind, Paley's Moral Philosophy, and Mensuration of Superficies and Solids. 4th year. Enfield and Stewart continued, Conic Sections, Spheric Geometry, Chemistry, Burlamaqui on Natural and Political Law, Paley's Moral and Political Philosophy, Political Economy, and Butler's Analogy.

The annual amount of the college charges, to those who are not beneficiaries, is as follows: Steward, $10; Board in common, 38 weeks of term-time at about $3 per week, $114; room rent, $12; instruction, two first years, $46 each year, 3d year $64, 4th year $74, average $57 50; librarian, repairs, lecture-rooms, catalogues, and contingencies, $8; wood, $16; books used in classes, $15; total, $232 50. Commencement is held on the last Wednesday in August. There are 3 vacations: the first from the commencement, 4 weeks and 2 days; the second, from the 4th Friday in December, 7 weeks; the third, from the third Friday in May, 2 weeks. The whole number educated at this college, from its foundation to 1830, was 5,538; of whom 1,377 had devoted themselves to the Christian ministry.

CAMBRIDGE, *West*, t. Middlesex co. Mass. 6 m. N. from Boston. Pop. 1,230.

CAMBRIDGE, t. Washington co. N. Y. 12 m. S. from Salem, 35 NE. Albany. Pop. 2,319. In 1816, 2 towns, White creek and Jackson, were set off from Cambridge. Here is an academy.

CAMBRIDGE, v. Franklin co. Vt. on or near Lamoelle river, 38 m. NW. from Montpelier. Pop. 1,613.

CAMDEN, t. of Gloucester co. N. J. opposite Philadelphia. It is a flourishing village, extending along the river. The houses are neat, and many elegant. Pop. about 650.

CAMDEN, t. of Kent co. Delaware, 3 m. SW. from Dover

CAMDEN, co. of N. C. bounded by Albemarle Sound SE. Pasquotank county and river SW. Virginia N. and Currituck and North river NE. Length 38 m. mean width 6; area 228 sq. ms. Chief town, New Lebanon. Pop. 1820, 6,721.

CAMDEN, *East*, t. in the Midland district, lies northerly of Ernesttown, U. C.

CAMDEN, t. in the co. of Kent, called also Camden West, on the N. side of the river Thames, opposite to Howard, N. C.

CAMDEN, t. Waldo co. Me. on Penobscot Bay, about 12 m. E. from Thomaston, and 37 E. from Wiscasset. Pop. 2,200. It is a small but growing village, and carries on the business of burning lime.

CAMDEN, t. Oneida co. N. Y. 20 m. NW. Rome. It is settled chiefly by emigrants from Conn. Pop. 1,945.

CAMDEN, t. and cap. Kershaw co. S. C. on the E. side of the Wateree, at the junction of Pine-tree creek, 35 m. NE. Columbia, 120 N. by W. Charleston, 109 NE. Augusta. Lat. 34° 17′ N. lon. 80° 54′ W. It is regularly laid out, and contains 200 houses, a court-house and jail, an academy now belonging to the Orphan Society, a masonic hall, a brick market-house and library, an arsenal, 3 flouring mills and other mills, 4 religious societies, viz. an Episcopalian, a Presbyterian, a Baptist and a Methodist. The river is navigable for boats of 70 tons, and there is a lively trade with the back country. It is memorable for two battles fought here during the revolutionary war; one the 16th Aug. 1780, between Gen. Gates and Lord Cornwallis; the other, the 23d April, between Gen. Greene and Lord Rawdon.

CAMDEN, co. of Geo. forming the SE. angle of that state, on the Atlantic ocean; bounded by that ocean E. by Florida S. and SW. on the W. limits uncertain; and by Glynn N. Length 28 m., mean width 25; area 700 sq. ms. Surface flat, soil sandy, and in some parts marshy. Staples, sugar, cotton, rice, tobacco, &c. Chief town, Jefferson. Pop. 4,578.

CAMDEN, port, NW. coast of America, in Prince Frederick Sound. Lon. 56° 45′ from W. lat. 56° 55′ N.

CAMEL'S RUMP, a summit of the Green Mountains in Chittenden co. Vt. The summit is on the E. line of Huntington; 20 m. E. by

S. from Burlington, 20 W. by N. from Montpelier. It is one of the highest summits of the Green Mountains, and its height is estimated at 3,400 feet.

CAMERON, t. Steuben co. N. Y. Pop. 924.

CAMILLUS, t. Onondaga co. N. York, on S. side of Seneca river; 10 m. NW. from Onondaga, 160 W. from Albany, and 400 from W. Pop. 2,518. An extensive mine of gypsum is found in this town.

CAMPAIGN CREEK, r. Ohio, which flows into the Ohio, 8 m. above Gallipolis.

CAMPBELL, co. Va.; bounded N. by James river and Buckingham co. E. by Charlotte co. S. by the Appomatox, and W. by Bedford co.; 218 m. from W. Pop. 15,704. Chief towns, Lynchburg and New London.

CAMPBELL, a co. of Georgia. Pop. 3,323. Campbellton is the capital.

CAMPBELL, C. H. and t. Campbell co. Va. 10 m. S. from Lynchburg.

CAMPBELL, co. Ken. on both sides of Licking river, opposite to the city of Cincinnati; bounded by the Ohio river N. and NE. by Pendleton S. and by Roane W. Length 32 m., mean width 10; area 320 sq. ms. Surface hilly, soil productive. Staples, grain, flour, whiskey, live stock, salted provisions, and fruit. Chief town, Newport. Pop. 9,893. Lat. 39° N. lon. 7° 10′ W.

CAMPBELL, co. Ten. in a triangular form, bounded by Kentucky N. by Clinch river SE. and by Anderson SW. Length 35 m. mean width 12; area 420. Surface hilly, and in part mountainous: soil fertile in the valleys and along the streams. Staples, grain, flour, fruit, and salted provisions. Chief town, Jackson's-borough. Pop. 5,110.

CAMPBELL'S FORT, in Tennessee, near the conflux of the Holston with the Tennessee.

CAMBELL'S GROVE, v. Iredell co. N. C.

CAMPBELL'S MILLS, t. Abbeville district, S. C.

CAMPBELL'S POINT, cape of the NW. coast of N. America, at Cook's Inlet, SE. side. Lon. 72° 15′ W. from W. lat. 60° 6′ N.

CAMPBELL'S STATION, t. Knox co. Ten.

CAMBPELLSTOWN, v. Steuben co. N. Y. postroad 254 m. SW. by W. from Albany.

CAMPBELLSTOWN, v. Lebanon co. Pa. on the road from Lebanon to Harrisburg, 18 m. from the latter.

CAMPBELLSVILLE, v. Henry co. Ken. 54 m. NW. from Frankfort.

CAMPBELLSVILLE, v. Green co. Ken.; 654 m. from W.

CAMPBELLTOWN, v. in Painted Post, N. Y. on the Susquehannah; 288 m. from W.

CAMPBELLTOWN, v. Edgefield district, S. C.; 588 m. from W.

CAMPEACHY, t. Mexico, in Merida or Yucatan, on the river St. Francis, in the Bay of Campeachy. The port is large, but shallow. It was formerly a stated market for logwood, of which great quantities grew in the neighborhood. Lon. 90° 34′ W. lat. 19° 30′ N. Pop. 6,000.

CAMPO BELLO, province of New Brunswick, a fertile island at the mouth of Passamaquoddy Bay, separated on the SW. by a narrow passage from Lubec. It is about 9 m. long and from 1 to 3 broad, contains many excellent harbors, and has many advantages for commerce and the fisheries. The lands are now in the hands of a single proprietor, but if offered for sale, few places would settle more rapidly.

CAMPTON, t. Grafton co. N. H. on the Merrimack; 6 m. N. from Plymouth, 76 NNW. from Portsmouth, 548 from W. Pop. 1,313.

CAMPVILLE, v. Spartanburg district, S. Carolina.

CAMUNIPAW, v. Bergen co. N. J.; SW. of Jersey City.

CANAAN, Essex co. Vt. in NE. corner of the state, on the Connecticut; 85 m. NE. from Montpelier, 606 from W. Pop. 373.

CANAAN, t. Somerset co. Maine, on the E. side of the Kennebec, opposite Bloomfield; 5 m. E. from Norridgewock, 205 NNE. Boston, 646 from W. Pop. 1,076. It is connected with Bloomfield by Skouhegan bridge, which is erected over falls of that name.

CANAAN, t. Athens co. Ohio. Pop. 345.

CANAAN, t. Wayne co. Ohio. Pop. 158.

CANAAN, t. Grafton co. N. H.; 12 m. E. from Dartmouth College, 103 NW. Portsmouth, 513 from W. Pop. 1,428.

CANAAN, t. Litchfield co. Con.; 18 m. NNW. from Litchfield, 350 from W. Pop. 2,301. It is on the E. side of the Housatonic, which separates it from Salisbury. The river has a fall here of 60 feet perpendicular, which affords seats for various mills and manufactories.

CANAAN, *South*, v. Ct. in S. part of Canaan; 345 from W.

CANAAN, *New*, t. Fairfield co. Ct.; 6 m. NW. Norwalk. Pop. 1,826.

CANAAN, t. Columbia co. N. Y.; 23 m. NE. from Hudson, 25 SE. from Albany, 356 from W. Pop. 2,064. There are two meeting-houses for Presbyterians, 1 for Baptists, and 1 for Shakers in this town.

CANAAN, t. Wayne co. Pa.

CANACADEA LAKE, in Honeoy, N. Y. between Honeoy and Hemlock Lakes; 4 m. long, and ¾ m. broad.

CANADA, a British province. See p. 161.

CANADA CREEK, *West*, r. N. Y. which runs south into the Mohawk, in Herkimer. Length 60 m.

CANADA CREEK, *East*, r. N. Y. which runs S. into Mohawk, W. into Stone Arabia. Length 30 m.

CANADA CREEK, r. small N. branch of Wood creek, N. Y.

CANADAWAY, creek, N. York, in Chatauque co. enters Lake Erie about 2½ W. from Dunkirk.

CANADAWAY, v. in Pomfret, N. Y. on a small river of the same name which runs 12 m. NW. into Lake Erie.

CANADEA, t. Alleghany co. N. Y. Pop. in 1820, 696.

CANADIAN RIVER, the great south-western branch of Arkansaw river, rises by two large branches in the mountains of New Mexico, and flowing by comparative courses about 600 m. each, unite at N. lat. 35°, and 18° W. from W. Below the confluence of the two principal branches, the Canadian Fork continues E. 40 m. where it unites with the Arkansaw, receiving in the intermediate distance another large branch from the SW. For the true position, course, and relative extent of the Canadian Fork, the public stands indebted to Major Long.

CANAJOHARIE, t. Montgomery co. N. Y. on S. side of the Mohawk; 49 m. W. from Albany, 418 from W. Pop. 4,348. There are 3 churches for the Dutch Reformed, and 1 for the Baptists in this town.

CANAJOHARIE CREEK, r. N. Y. which runs NE. into the Mohawk, at Canajoharie.

CANAL, t. Genesee co. N. Y.

CANANDAIGUA, or *Canandarqua*, t. and cap. Ontario co. N.Y.; N. of Canandaigua Lake; 88 m. E. from Buffalo, 110 W. from Utica, 208 W. from Albany, 365 from W. Lon. 77° 20′ W. lat. 42° 49′ N. Pop. 5,162. The village is situated at the outlet of Canandaigua Lake, and contains a court-house, a jail, 2 banks, one of which is a branch of the Utica bank, a state arsenal, a respectable academy, and 3 houses of public worship, 1 for Presbyterians, 1 for Episcopalians, and 1 for Methodists. It is a pleasant, handsome, and flourishing town, and has an extensive and increasing trade. The surrounding country is fertile. Two newspapers are published here.

CANANDAIGUA, lake, N. Y. in Ontario co. 15 m. in length, and 1 in mean width. It receives a number of creeks, and discharges its waters at the village of Canandaigua, into an outlet which flows NE. 20 m. joining Mud creek at Lyons. The level of Canandaigua Lake is about 670 feet above that of the Atlantic ocean, 105 above that of Lake Erie, and 299 above the great western canal at Montezuma.

CANANDAIGUA, t. Ontario co. N. Y. including the village of the same name. Pop. in 1820, 4,680.

CANANDAIGUA, r. N. Y. which runs from Canandaigua lake, NE. into the r. Seneca, in Junius. Length 45 m.

CANARD, small r. of U. C. falls into Detroit r. between Amherstsburg and Sandwich.

CANARD, *Isle au*, in the St. Lawrence, at the confluence of the river des Prairies.

CANARDS, or *Duck river*, U. C. falls into the Detroit 1 m. below Grand Turkey island.

CANASARAGA, t. Madison co. N. Y. 425 m. from W.

CANASERAGA CREEK, r. N. Y. which unites with the Chitteningo, 4 m. from Oneida lake.

CANAVARNAL, bay of the U. S. on the Pacific coast. Lon. 47° W.; lat. 45° N.

CANDIA, t. Rockingham co. N. H. 19 m. SE. from Concord, 36 W. from Portsmouth, and 513 from W. Pop. 1,362.

CANDOR, t. Tioga co. N. Y. 10 m. E. from Spencer, and 328 from W. Pop. 2,653.

CANDRONS, t. Arkansas co. Miso. territory; 1,330 m. from W.

CANDY'S CREEK, t. Cherokee nation, in the NW. part of Georgia.

CANEADEA, t. Alleghany co. 10 m. SW. from Angelica, and 285 W. from Albany. Pop. 782.

CANESUS LAKE, in SW. part of Ontario co. N. Y. 8 m. long and 2 broad. It lies chiefly between Genesee and Livonia, and discharges its waters into the river Genesee.

CANFIELD, t. Trumbull co. Ohio; 10 m. W. from Poland; 14 S. by E. from Warren, 50 N. from Steubenville, and 291 from W.

CANIONIS, t. La. on the Arkansaw.

CANISTEO, t. Steuben co. N. Y. on the Canisteo; 20 m. SW. from Bath, 265 WNW. from Albany, and 318 from W. Pop. 620.

CANISTEO, r. Steuben co. N. Y. which runs into the Tioga, near the village of Painted Post. It is navigable for boats to Arkport, 40 m.

CANISTOTA, v. in Lenox, Madison co. N. Y. on the Great Western Canal, 27 m. W. from Utica.

CANISTER, t. Steuben co. N. Y.

CANNAUGHQUENESING, t. Butler co. Pa. It is watered by a rivulet of the same name.

CANNAVERAL, cape of Florida, N. lat. 28° 22′. It was off this cape, April 29th, 1814, that the British brig Epervier, of 22 guns, and 128 men, was captured by the U.S. sloop Peacock, captain Warrington, after an action of 42 minutes.

CANNONBALL, r. Louisiana, which flows into the Missouri, 1,500 miles from the Mississippi.

CANNONSBURG, t. Washington co. Pa. on a branch of Chartier r. 7 m. ENE. from Washington, 18 SW. from Pittsburg, and 244 from W. It has an elevated and pleasant situation. Jefferson College was founded here in 1802. The college edifice is a spacious building of 3 stories. The funds are small, not exceeding 8,000 dollars. The library contains 2,500 volumes. The philosophical apparatus is not extensive. The board of trustees consists of 21 members, of whom 8 may be clergymen. The executive government is intrusted to a president, a vice-president, and 2 professors, one of the languages, and one of the natural sciences. The present number of students is 120—the number of instructors, 7. The college classes are three, viz. the Sophomore, Mathematical, and the Philosophical classes. The studies of which a knowledge is required in order to be admitted into the sophomore class, are Cæsar's Commentaries, Ovid, Virgil, and the Greek Testament. The studies of the sophomore class are Horace, Cicero's Orations, Græca Minora and Majora, Greek and Roman Antiquities, Geography, &c. The studies of the mathematical class are the Elements of Geometry, Algebra, Practical Geometry, Chemistry, Natural Phi-

losophy, Rhetoric and History. The studies of the philosophical class consist of Logic, Moral Philosophy, Philosophy of Rhetoric, Metaphysics, together with a review of the studies of the preceding classes. For tuition each student pays 20 dollars a year; and for board from $1.50 to 2.00 a week. The commencement is held on the fourth Wednesday in September. There are 2 vacations of 3 or 4 weeks each, one in the spring, and the other in the autumn. The western country has been supplied with more than 100 clergymen, who have received their education, in whole or in part, at this college. There is a theological school connected with the college, under the direction of the vice-president.

CANNONSBURG, township, Washington co. Pa.

CANNONSVILLE, v. Delaware co. N. Y. 141 m. SW. from Albany.

CANNOUCHE, r. Geo. rises about 30 m. S. from Louisville, and joins the Ogeechee, about 20 m. above its mouth.

CANOE, r. Mass. which unites with the r. Taunton, at Taunton.

CANOE CAMP, t. Tioga co. Pa. 240 m. from W.

CANOE RIVER, r. N. A. which runs into the Mississippi, lon. 92° 3′ W.; lat. 42° 55′ N.

CANOGA CREEK, r. N. Y. which joins the Seneca, in Fayette.

CANONICUT, isl. belonging to Newport co. R. I. It contains the town of Jamestown —is 7 miles long, and 1 broad; 3 m. W. from Rhode Island. On S. end, called Beaver's Tail, there is a light-house. It is a beautiful island, and has a fertile soil, producing good crops of grass and grain.

CANSO, seaport of Nova Scotia, on a strait which separates Nova Scotia from Cape Breton. Near this town is a fine fishery for cod, lon. 55° W.; lat. 45° 20′ N.

CANTERBURY, t. Merrimack co. N. H. on E. side of the Merrimack, opposite Boscawen; 9 m. N. from Concord, and 513 from W. Pop. 1,663. Here is a village of Shakers, containing 2 or 300 souls.

CANTERBURY, t. Windham co. Ct. on W. side of the Quinebaugh; 10 m. E. from Windham; 14 N. from Norwich, and 371 from W. Pop. 1,881. It is a pleasant town, and contains 3 Congregational meeting-houses, and 1 for Baptists, and an academy.

CANTERBURY, t. Kent co. Del. 126 m. from W.

CANTERBURY, v. Orange co. N. Y. on the right bank of the Hudson r.

CANTON, t. Norfolk co. Mass. 14 m. SW. from Boston, and 448 from W. Pop. 1,517.

CANTON, or *West Simsbury*, t. Hartford co. Ct. 15 m. WNW. from Hartford, and 351 from W.

CANTON, t. St. Lawrence co. N. Y. 15 m. E. from Ogdensburg, 200 NW. from Albany, and 570 from W. Pop. 2,440.

CANTON, t. Luzerne co. Pa.

CANTON, t. Washington co. Pa.

CANTON, t. and cap. Stark co. Ohio, situated in the forks of the Nimishillen creek; 45 m. NW. from Steubenville, 95 WNW. from Pittsburg, 130 NE. from Columbus, and 472 from W. It is a flourishing town, and contains a bank, a printing-office, 2 houses of public worship, 1 for Lutherans, and 1 for Presbyterians, and 70 dwelling-houses. The first house was erected in 1805.

CANTON, land district of Ohio, includes part of Stark, and all of Wayne and Richland cos. and is composed of 21 ranges of townships, comprehended between the Grenville treaty line on the S. and the Connecticut Western reserve on the N. excepting the seven easternmost ranges which belong to the Steubenville district. The land-office for this district is at Worcester, in Wayne co.

CANTON, t. Bradford co. Pa.

CANTON, t. Wilcox co. Ala. on the left bank of the Ala. r. about 40 m. by water below Cahaba.

CANTON, v. Belmont co. Ohio, on the Ohio, opposite Wheeling, Va.

CANTON, (*New*,) t. Hawkins co. Ten. 749 m. from W.

CANTON, (*New*,) t. Buckingham co. Va. on S. side of James r. about 60 m. SW. from Richmond, and 166 from W.

CANTON, t. Oxford co. Me. 67 m. NNW. from Portland.

CANTON, township, Hartford co. Ct. Pop. 1,437.

CANTWELL'S BRIDGE, or *Apoquinimink*, v. New Castle co. Del. on Apoquinimink creek; 21 m. SSW. from Wilmington, 49 SW. from Philadelphia. It contains about 30 or 40 houses.

CANY CREEK, r. Ala. which flows into the Ten. 20 m. below the Muscle Shoals.

CANY FORK, r. Ten. which runs into the Cumberland, 50 m. E. from Nashville.

CAPATINA, creek, and t. Belmont co. Ohio, 12 m. below Wheeling.

CAPE, t. Cumberland co. Me. Pop. in 1820, 52.

CAPE ANN, on the coast of Mass. Lon. 70° 37′ W.; lat. 42° 35′ N.

CAPE BRETON, an island forming part of the British dominions in America, lying between the N. end of Nova Scotia, and the SW. point of Newfoundland. It extends, in a N. by E. direction, from the lat. of 45° 30′ to 47° 6′ N. and from the lon. of 59° 45′ to 61° 35′ W. forming a barrier between the Atlantic ocean and the gulf, which it completely landlocks, and forms into a vast inland sea; the passage between the NE. end and Newfoundland being about 65 m. wide, intercepted, however, by the island of St. Paul, and just within the gulf by the Magdalen group of isles. Cape Breton is indented from N. to S. by spacious bays, dividing it into two islands, joined together by a very narrow isthmus. The coast on all sides is also much indented by bays, making the figure of the land very irregular. Its area, however, amounts to about 40,000 sq. ms. The French first formed a settlement upon this island, in 1712, which surrendered to a British force from New England, in 1745, and was confirmed, with all the other

French possessions in North America, to England, by the treaty of 1763. Its most distinguishing property is its rich strata of coal of superior quality; with some dreary surface it also presents some very fertile spots, well wooded, and containing a variety of wild animals, the skins of which form a branch of its traffic. Louisbourg, the chief town, is situated on the Atlantic coast, in the lat. of 45° 54′ N.; lon. 59° 55′ W. The chief occupation of the people, not only of Louisbourg, but of the whole island, in addition to agriculture, is the cod fishery, which they pursue to some extent for the West India and other markets. Total population of the island, about 4,000. It was constituted a separate government in 1784, under a lieutenant-governor, appointed by the king; but by a stretch of authority on the part of the legislative assembly and council of Nova Scotia, it has reverted as a province to that government, to which it was originally attached.

CAPE CHARLES, cape of Virginia, at E. side of the mouth of the Chesapeake; 12 m. N. from Cape Henry. Lon. 75° 58′ W.; lat. 37° 12′ N.

CAPE COD, peninsula, on the S. side of Massachusetts bay. Its shape is that of a man's arm bent inwards, both at the wrist and the elbow. It is about 65 m. long, and from 1 to 20 wide. A great part of this peninsula is sandy and barren, and in many places wholly destitute of vegetation; yet it is populous. The inhabitants obtain their support almost entirely from the ocean; the men being constantly employed at sea; and the boys, at a very early age, are put on board the fishing-boats. In consequence of the violent east winds, it is supposed that the cape is gradually wearing away. Lon. of the cape, 70° 14′ W.; lat. 42° 4′ N.

CAPE COD BAY, between Cape Cod peninsula, and Barnstable and Plymouth cos. Mass.

CAPE DISAPPOINTMENT, on W. coast of N. America, and N. entrance into Columbia river. Lon. 124° 59′ W.; lat. 46° 19′ N.

CAPE ELIZABETH, t. Cumberland co. Me. 4 m. SW. from Portland, and 116 NNE. from Boston.

CAPE ELIZABETH, N. A. on the coast of Me. Lon. 70° 11′ W.; lat. 43° 33′ N.

CAPE FEAR, on the coast of N. C. Lon. 78° 9′ W.; lat. 33° 48′ N.

CAPE FEAR, or *Clarendon*, r. N. C. the largest in the state. It is formed by the confluence of the NE. and NW. branches, which unite above Wilmington, 35 m. from the ocean. The NW. branch rises in the N. part of the state, and is navigable for large boats to Fayetteville. The NE. branch rises in Sampson co. and is navigable for boats 70 m.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, co. Missouri, on the Mississippi, bounded N. by St. Genevieve and Washington cos. and W. by the county of St. Louis. Pop. 7,430. Jackson is the seat of justice. The lands on the Mississippi and the St. Francis are fertile. The Great Swamp commences 5 m. S. of the town of Cape Girardeau, and extends 60 m. being from 3 to 5 broad, to the low-lands of the St. Francis.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, t. Cape Girardeau co. Missouri territory, on the Mississippi; 20 m. above the mouth of the Ohio, 72 below St. Genevieve, and 927 from W. Lat. 37° 15′ N. Pop. 100.

CAPE HARBOR, N. A. on the coast of Me. at N. extremity of Wells' bay. Lon. 70° 24′ W.; lat. 43° 18′ N.

CAPE HATTERAS, on the coast of North Carolina. Lon. 75° 30′ W.; lat. 35° 14′ N. This is one of the most remarkable and dangerous capes on the coast of N. America.

CAPE HENLOPEN, or *James*, cape, on the coast of Delaware, at the mouth of Delaware bay, 18 m. SW. from Cape May. Lon. 75° 6′ W.; lat. 36° 47′ N. Here is a light-house.

CAPE HENRY, on E. coast of Virginia, at the mouth of the Chesapeake, 12 m. S. from Cape Charles. Lon. 76° 21′ W.; lat. 36° 58′ N.

CAPE HENRY, formerly *Cape François*, t. on the N. coast of the island Hispaniola, on a promontory at the edge of a large plain 60 m. long and 12 broad. Its harbor is one of the most secure and convenient in the whole island. It was the last town retained by the French in Hispaniola, and was surrendered to the blacks in 1803. It then contained 900 houses and 20,000 inhabitants. 30 leagues E. from Cape St. Nicholas. Lon. 72° 16′ W.; lat. 19° 46′ N.

CAPE HOPE, the NW. point of Martha's Vineyard, Mass. on which is a light-house.

CAPE LODO, or *Mad Cape*, on S. coast of Louisiana, at the mouth of the Mississippi. Lon. 71° 42′ W.; lat. 29° 10′ N.

CAPE LOOKOUT, on the coast of N. Carolina. Lon. 76° 37′ W.; lat. 34° 22′ N. So late as the year 1771, this cape afforded an excellent harbor, capacious enough for a large fleet in good deep water; but the basin is now filled up.

CAPE MAY, co. N. J. bounded N. by Gloucester co. SE. by the Atlantic, SW. by Delaware bay. Pop. 4,945.

CAPE MAY, on the coast of N. J. at the mouth of the Delaware, 18 m. NE. from Cape Henlopen. Lon. 74° 52′ W.; lat. 38° 57′ N.

CAPE MAY COURT-HOUSE, v. and seat of justice in Cape May co. N. J. a few m. N. from Cape May, 34 SE. from Bridgetown, and 74 from Philadelphia, in the lat of 39° N. and 75° W.

CAPE NEDDICK, cape and t. York co. Me. 53 m. SW. from Portland.

CAPE PEMAQUID, on the coast of Maine. Lon. 69° 27′ W.; lat. 43° 48′ N.

CAPE PORPOISE, on the coast of Maine. Lon. 70° 23′ W.; lat. 49° 21′ N.

CAPE ROSIERS, Me. in Penobscot bay.

CAPE ST. MICHAEL, Seigniory of L. C. in Surrey co. nearly opposite Quebec.

CAPE SMALL POINT, on the coast of Maine, forming the E. limits of Casco bay.

CAPE VINCENT, v. Jefferson co. N. Y. 498 m. from W.

CAPHON SPRINGS, medicinal springs, in Va. 22 m. WSW. from Winchester. The wa-

ters are impregnated with magnesia, sulphur, soda, carbonic acid, and are much visited.

CAPOLICA, small r. of Mexico, in the intendency of Oaxaca, flows into the Gulf of Tehuantepec. Lon. from W. 19° W.; lat. 16° N.

CAPTAIN JOHN'S MILLS, v. Montgomery co. Md.

CAPTINA CREEK, Ohio, runs into the Ohio r. 23 m. below Wheeling.

CAPTINA CREEK, v. Belmont co. Ohio.

CARAVELLE, cape of the island of Martinique, on the NE. coast. Lon. from W. 16° 4′ E.; lat. 14° 55′ N.

CARIACO, isl. in the West Indies, dependent on Grenada.

CARIBBEAN SEA, that part of the Atlantic Ocean lying between Cuba, St. Domingo, and Porto Rico on the N. and the republic of Columbia S. See *America*.

CARIBBEE ISLANDS, the most eastern islands of the W. Indies, divided into Windward and Leeward islands.

CARIBEUF, island in lake Superior, about 200 m. NW. from the falls of St. Mary.

CARIBOU, r. Canada, runs into the Saguena. Lat. 49° 29′ N.

CARINACOU, one of the Grenadilla islands in the W. Indies, with an excellent harbor, 16 m. NE. from Grenada.

CARLIN SETTLEMENT, see *Franklin*.

CARLISLE, t. Middlesex co. Mass. 20 m. NW. from Boston. Pop. 566.

CARLISLE, t. Schoharie co. N. Y. 8 m. W. from Schoharie, 40 W. from Albany, 384 from W. Pop. 1,748.

CARLISLE, bor. and cap. Cumberland co. Pa. 15 m. W. from Harrisburg, 120 W. from Philadelphia, 101 from W. Lon. 77° 10′ W.; lat. 40° 12′ N. It is pleasantly situated, regularly laid out, built chiefly of stone and brick, and has considerable trade. It contains a court-house, a jail, a market-house, 2 banks, and 7 houses of public worship. Dickinson College was founded in this town in 1783, but at present it is not in a flourishing condition.

CARLISLE, v. Nicholas co. Ken.

CARLISLE, v. Bourbon co. Ken.

CARLISLE BAY, on the S. coast of Jamaica, W. coast of Barbadoes, and island of Antigua.

CARLO DE MONTEREY, *San*, the principal settlement of New California, on the W. coast of N. America, in the lat. of 36° 36′ N. and 121° 34′ of W. lon. It is beautifully situated within a small bay of the same name, first discovered by Cabrillo in 1542. It was afterwards visited by the count de Monterey, from whom it received its present name. The forests and mountains preclude much intercourse with the interior; nor does it appear that there is any considerable river, either N. or S. for some distance; otherwise it would be an inviting spot for colonization.

CARLOW, v. Hopkins co. Ken. about 200 m. SW. by W. from Frankfort.

CARLYLE, v. Washington co. Il. on the left bank of Kaskaskia river, 27 m. SE. from Vandalia.

CARMEL, t. Hancock co. Maine, 35 m. NW. from Castine, 240 NE. from Boston, 670 from W.

CARMEL, t. Putnam co. N. Y. 26 m. SE. from Poughkeepsie, 314 from W. Pop. 2,379.

CARMEL, t. Penobscot co. Me. 15 m. W. from Bangor. Pop. 237.

CARMEL, t. Geo. in the Cherokee Nation.

CARMI, t. and cap. White co. Illinois, on the Little Wabash, 20 m. above its mouth, 40 N. from Shawneetown, 831 from W. It is a flourishing town, situated in a very fertile country. The Little Wabash is navigable for some distance above the town.

CARMICHAELS, t. Greene co. Pa.

CARNARVON, t. SE. part of Berks co. Pa.

CARNARVON, t. in the NE. part of Lancaster co. Pa.

CARNESVILLE, or *Franklin*, t. and cap. Franklin co. Geo. on the Salwegee; 125 m. NW. from Augusta, 604 from W.

CAROLINA, *North*, see page 100.

CAROLINA, *South*, see page 104.

CAROLINE, t. in the NE. angle of Tioga co. N. Y.

CAROLINE, co. E. side of Md. bounded NW. by Queen Anne co. E. by Delaware, S. by Dorchester co. and W. by Talbot co. Pop. 9,070. Chief town, Denton.

CAROLINE, t. Tompkins co. N. Y. 199 m. W. from Albany. Pop. 2,633.

CAROLINE, co. Va. bounded N. by the Rappahannoc r. ESE. by Essex, King and Queen, and King William cos. SW. by Hanover co. and NW. by Spottsylvania co. Pop. 17,774. Chief towns, Port Royal and Bowling Green.

CARONDELET, or *Vide Poche*, French village, Missouri, on the bank of the Mississippi, 5 m. below St. Louis. It is a French settlement of about 50 houses.

CARONDELET, *Canal of*, at New Orleans, extends from the bayou St. John, 2 m. to a basin in the rear of the city. Vessels drawing 5 feet water enter the basin. By this channel, water communication is open from N. Orleans into lake Ponchartrain.

CARPENTER'S POINT, v. Orange co. N. Y. 269 m. from W.

CARRION CROW, creek, of La. forming part of the limit between Opelousas and Attacapas.

CARROLL, a co. at the W. extremity of Tennessee, bordering on Wood Lake, contiguous to the Mississippi r. Pop. 9,378. Huntingdon is the chief town.

CARROLLSVILLE, v. Wayne co. Ten. 96 m. SW. from Murfreesborough.

CARROLVILLE, t. Jefferson co. Ala.

CARROLTON, v. Greene co. Illinois.

CARRON ISLAND, small island near the coast of N. C. in Albemarle Sound. Lon. 76° 10′ W.; lat. 35° 46′ N.

CARR'S MOUNTAIN, mt. N. H. in Ellsworth and Warren.

CARRYING, or *Portage River*, Ohio, runs into the SW. end of lake Erie, 15 m. from Sandusky.

CARSONVILLE, v. Ashe co. N. C. 195 m. NW. from Raleigh.

CARTER, co. East Tennessee. Pop. 6,418. Chief town, Elizabethtown.

CARTERET, co. N. C. on Core Sound. Pop. 6,607. Chief town, Beaufort.

CARTER'S, t. Stokes co. N. C. 355 m. SW. from W.

CARTER'S, t. Scott co. Indiana, 80 m. S. from Indianapolis.

CARTER'S BAY, on NW. coast of America. Lat. 52° 58′ N.

CARTER'S CREEK, r. N. C. which runs into the Atlantic. Lat. 34° 42′ N.

CARTER'S MOUNTAIN, mt. Albemarle co. adjoining Monticello, a little to the SW. 2 m. S. from Charlottesville. It is about 800 feet above the Rivanna.

CARTER'S STORE, v. Halifax co. Va.

CARTERSVILLE, t. Cumberland co. Va. on the S. side of James River, 42 m. W. by S. from Richmond, 171 from W. Here is a tobacco ware-house.

CARTHAGE, v. in Brighton, Ontario co. N. Y. at the lower falls of the Genesee, 5 m. from lake Ontario, and about 30 NW. from Canandaigua. Carthage bridge, erected across the Genesee, lately fell. It consisted of a single arch of 352 feet chord, resting on abutments of solid rock, which rise to the height of 150 feet.

CARTHAGE, t. Jefferson co. N. Y.

CARTHAGE, t. and cap. Moore co. N. C. 40 m. NW. from Fayetteville, 381 from W.

CARTHAGE, t. and cap. Smith co. Ten. on the Cumberland r. 50 m. E. from Nashville, 140 W. from Knoxville, 691 from W. It contains a court-house, a jail, an academy, a printing-office, a Baptist and a Methodist meeting-house.

CARTHAGE, v. Hamilton co. Ohio, 6 m. N. from Cincinnati.

CARTHAGE, t. Athens co. Ohio.

CARTHAGE, v. Monroe co. N. Y. below the falls of Genesee r. 2 m. N. from Rochester.

CARTHAGE, v. Tuscaloosa co. Ala. 50 m. NW. from Cahaba.

CARVER, t. Plymouth co. Mass. 8 m. W. from Plymouth, 38 S. from Boston, 447 from W. Pop. 976. Here is a pond which contains valuable iron ore, and the town has 3 furnaces.

CARVER'S RIVER, Missouri, which runs into the St. Peters on the N. side about 40 m. above the junction of the latter with the Mississippi.

CASADA, lake, Chatauque co. N. Y. 7 m. from Dunkirk, on lake Erie. Casada creek, the outlet of this lake, communicates with that branch of the Conewango which flows from Chatauque lake.

CASAGIANDE, t. of New Mexico, in the N. part of New Navarre. Here is an immense edifice, supposed to have been built by the ancient Mexicans for a fortress; it consists of 3 floors, with a terrace above them, and the entrance is at the second floor, so that a scaling-ladder was necessary. Lon. 113° 23′ W.; lat. 33° 40′ N.

CASCADES, *Isle de*, in the St. Lawrence, at its entrance into lake St. Louis.

CASCO BAY, isl. N. Brunswick, in Passamaquoddy bay.

CASCO BAY, in Maine, between Cape Elizabeth on WSW. and Cape Small Point on ENE. Within these capes, which are about 20 m. apart, there are about 300 small islands, most of which are cultivated, and are much more productive than the main land on the coast of Maine. Portland harbor is on the W. side of the bay.

CASDAGA, small lake, Chatauque co. N. Y. aboot 8 m. from Dunkirk on lake Erie. It is connected by a river of the same name, 40 m. long, with the Conewango. The river is navigable throughout its course for boats of 20 tons.

CASDAGA, t. on the Casdaga creek, about 60 m. SSW. from Buffalo.

CASEY, co. Ken. Pop. 4,342. Chief town, Liberty.

CASEYVILLE, v. and seat of justice, Casey co. Ken. Lat. 37° 22′ N.; lon. 7° 32′ W.

CASH CLAP SETTLEMENT, v. Johnson co. Ten. 907 m. from W.

CASH RIVER, Illinois, which flows into the Ohio, 7 m. above its entrance into the Mississippi, 15 below Wilkinsonville.

CASH RIVER, NW. Territory, runs into lake Superior, 3 m. E. from Dead river. It is 30 yards wide at its mouth.

CASHIE, r. N. C. which runs into the Roanoke. Lon. 77° 3′ W.; lat. 35° 57′ N.

CASHVILLE, v. Spartanburg district, S. C. 111 m. N. from Columbia.

CASPIAN, or *Beautiful*, a small lake in Greensborough, Vt. It is a head water of the Lamoile.

CASSA GRANDE, ruins of Mexico, in Sonora, on the Rio Gila. These very extensive and curious remains are evidently of Aztec construction, though separated above 1000 m. from the other existing monuments of that anciently civilized people. The ruins, which are known by pre-eminence as la Casa Grande, are situated on a plain near the bank of the Gila. Lon. from W. 36° 25′ W.; lat. 33° 40′ N.

CASSEDY'S CREEK, v. Nicholas co. Ken. 538 m. from W.

CASSELL'S STORE, v. Amelia co. Va.

CASSINA, or *Red Cedar Lake*, N. America, one of the sources of the Mississippi r. It is about 8 m. long and 6 broad, and discharges itself by a winding stream 50 m. long into lake Winnipec. The waters of the Cassina are pure and transparent, and are supplied with pike, carp, trout and catfish. It has an island covered with red cedar trees. Its shores are lined with the elm, maple, and pine, interspersed with fields of Indian rice, reeds, and rushes, and here and there a gravelly beach. On the NW. side it receives two streams, the Turtle and La Beesh.

CASTAHANA INDIANS, Louisiana, at the sources of the Platte. No. 1,500.

CASTILE, t. Genesee co. N. Y.

CASTINE, r. Me. which runs into Penobscot bay. It is 14 m. long, and navigable 6 m.

CASTINE, s-p. and cap. Hancock co. Me. on the E. side of Penobscot bay, 122 m. ENE.

from Portland, 250 NE. from Boston, 693 from W. Lon. 68° 46′ W.; lat. 44° 24′ N. Pop. 1,155. This is a pleasant and flourishing town, finely situated, has a commodious and excellent harbor, and contains a court-house, a jail, and a bank, and has considerable trade.

CASTLEMANS, the eastern constituent branch of the Youghiogeny river, rises in Alleghany co. Md. between Meadow and Negro mountains. It first flows NE. about 12 m. into Somerset co. Pa. Through the latter co. this stream curves 30 m. and falls into the Youghiogeny, 11 m. N. from the Md. line, and opposite the eastern foot of Sugar Loaf mountain. The fall in this stream is considerable, where it is passed by the U. S. road.

CASTLETON, t. Rutland co. Vt. 65 m. N. from Bennington, 65 SSW. from Montpelier, and 434 from W. Pop. 1,783. Here is an academy. Bombazine lake is chiefly in this town.

CASTLETON, t. Rensselaer co. N. Y. 357 m. from W.

CASTLETOWN, t. Richmond co. N. Y. on N. end of Staten Island; 9 m. SW. from New York. Pop. 2,204. The Marine Hospital, which may accommodate 2 or 300 sick, and the Quarantine and Health establishments of the city of N. Y. are in this town.

CASTOR, t. Madison co. Miso.

CASTOR'S RIVER, Newfoundland, falls into St. John's harbor.

CASWELL, co. N. part of N. C. 307 m. from W. Pop. 15,499. Chief town, Pittsborough.

CATACO, co. Alabama.

CATAHANOSA, parish, La. E. of the Miss. 48 m. above New Orleans.

CATAHOOLA, parish of La. bounded by Concordia E. and SE. Rapides S. and SW. and by Ouachitta NW. and N.; length 80 m. mean width 25; area 2,000 sq. ms. Surface hilly in the SW. part, and level in the NE. It is nearly intersected into two equal sections by Ouachitta river. The soil is in general extremely sterile, and covered with pine timber. Some very productive tracts lie along the streams, upon the small prairies, and on Sicily island. Staples, cotton, live stock, and lumber. No town of any consequence.

CATAHOOLA, r. of La. rises in the parishes of Natchitoches and Ouachitta, and flowing SE. enters the parish of the same name, expands into a lake 30 m. in length, by from 3 to 6 m. wide, turns E. contracts again to a river of about 70 yards wide, flows 10 m. and joins the Ouachitta and forms Black river, after an entire comparative course of 120 m. The country drained by the Catahoola is generally sterile pine woods.

CATAHOOLA, lake of La. This lake is remarkable. It is a natural reservoir, filled and emptied by turns. When the Mississippi river is rising, it throws a volume over the intermediate space into the Ouachitta, which thus swelled, forces the current to repulse into the Catahoola lake, which then becomes filled; but as the Mississippi depresses, the water drains from the lake, and in autumn, its bottom becomes one great meadow of succulent herbage, with the river winding its devious way through its wide-spread plain.

CATAHOOLA, t. Rapid co. La.

CATAHUNK, one of the Elizabeth islands, Mass.

CATAKA INDIANS, N. A. at the head of Tongue r. La. No. 300.

CATALINA, harbor, on the E. coast of Newfoundland, S. from Cape Bonavista. Lon. 24° 50′ E.; lat. 48° 40′ N.

CATARACT RIVER, N. A. falls into the Columbia, about 200 m. from its mouth.

CATARAUGUS, co. SW. part of N. Y. bounded N. by Niagara and Genesee cos. E. by Alleghany co. S. by Pa. and W. by Chatauque co. Pop. 16,726. Ellicottville is the chief town.

CATARAUGUS, t. Chatauque co. N. Y. 469 m. from W.

CATARAUGUS, r. N. Y. which after a W. course of 40 m. falls into Lake Erie, 25 m. S. from Buffalo.

CATARAUGUS RESERVATION, lies on the NE. side of the above r. and commencing 4 m. from its mouth, it extends 10 m. along the r. and is 4 wide, containing about 37,000 acres. The number of Indians is about 700, among whom a mission is established by the United Foreign Mission Society.

CATAWBA, r. which rises in NW. part of N. C. and passes into S. C. where it takes the name of Wateree. It unites with the Congaree about 30 m. SE. from Columbia, to form the Santee.

CATAWESSY, t. Northumberland co. Pa. on S. side of the Susquehannah, at the entrance of a small r. of the same name, 26 m. ENE. from Sunbury, and 144 WNW. from Philadelphia.

CATAWISSA, t. Columbia co. Pa. on the E. branch of the Susquehannah, 20 m. NE. from Sunbury. Pop. 2,520.

CATETANT CREEK, r. N. Y. which joins the Oswego; 23 m. long.

CATFISH FALLS, t. Jefferson co. N. Y. 192 m. NW. from Albany.

CATHARINE, t. Tioga co. N. Y. 18 m. W. from Spencer.

CATHARINESTOWN, t. Tioga co. N. Y. 165 m. NW. from New York, and 200 WSW. from Albany.

CATHANTS, r. Me. which runs S. into Merrymeeting bay, at Bowdoinham.

CATHERINE'S, *St.* island on the coast of Geo. in lat. 31° 30′ N.; lon. 81° W.

CATILE, v. Rapide co. La.

CAT ISLAND, on the coast of La. and Miss. about 6 m. long by one quarter of a mile mean width; lying between the passes of Marianne and SE. It was on the outside of this island that the British fleet lay during the invasion of La. 1814 and 1815; 53 m. NE. by E. from New Orleans.

CAT ISLAND, the name at present given to Guanahani, or St. Salvador, one of the Bahamas, and the spot where the first discovery of America was made. Columbus discovered this island on the 12th of October, 1492, land-

ed upon it, and took formal possession in the name of the king and queen of Spain. The island is about 60 m. long and 12 wide, but is not a place of any commercial or political importance. It is in lat. 24° 30′ N.; lon 75° W.

CATISTOBOLE, r. W. Florida, runs into the gulf of Mexico. Lon. 85° 16′ W.

CATLETTSBURG, v. Greenup co. Ken.

CATLIN, t. Tioga co. N. Y.

CATO, t. Cayuga co. N. Y. on S. side of lake Ontario, 24 m. N. from Auburn. Pop. 1,781.

CATOCHE, *Cape*, NE. promontory of Yucatan, in N. America, where the English adventurers from Jamaica first attempted to cut logwood. Lon. 8° 50′ W.; lat. 22° 8′ N. See *Honduras*.

CATS CREEK MILLS, v. Washington co. Ohio; 327 m. from W.

CATSKILL, r. N. Y. runs SE. and joins the Hudson at Catskill. Its mouth makes a good harbor for sloops.

CATSKILL, t. and cap. Greene co. N. Y. on the Hudson, at the entrance of the Catskill. The village is built principally on a single street parallel to this creek, and contains the county buildings, 2 banks, an academy for females, and 3 churches, viz. one for Presbyterians, one for Baptists, and one for Episcopalians. It is a place of considerable trade, 33 m. below Albany, and 5 below Hudson. Pop. 4,861.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, a branch of the Shawangunk ridge, being a detached portion of the great Apalachian chain of mountains; forking off from the ridge towards the north near the Hudson, and afterwards making a bend towards the west. The general height of these mountains is about 3,000 feet, and they abound with the most beautiful scenery. The quarter most visited by travellers is at the eastern extremity of the ridge, where on a spot called the Pine Orchard, 2,274 feet above the waters of the Hudson, has lately been erected an elegant hotel, called the Catskill Mountain House. Few places of fashionable resort, (says Mr. John Marshall, to whom we are indebted for this interesting sketch of the place) present stronger attractions to the tourist than this spot. A few years ago this delightful retreat was almost unknown and rarely visited, but by the hardy hunter in pursuit of the deer, the bear, and the wolf, who had hitherto maintained undisturbed possession of its cliffs and caverns. At length the tale of the extent and beauty of the prospect, and the grandeur of the scenery, drew the attention of individuals of taste, and the glowing descriptions they gave, effectually roused the attention of the public. Each successive season the number of visitors increased, till the temporary buildings, at first erected for their accommodation, gave place to a splendid hotel, 140 feet in length, and 4 stories high. This establishment was erected by the Mountain Association at an expense of about $22,000. It occupies the eastern verge of a table of rock some six acres in extent. An excellent line of stages is established to this place from Catskill, a distance of 12 m. The ride to the foot of the mountain is not particularly interesting—but as you ascend, every moment develops something magnificent and new. The sides of the mountain, steep and seemingly inaccessible, tower far above you, clothed in the rich, deep foliage peculiar to such regions; while below your path a clear stream runs, one moment bubbling over its rocky bed, and the next leaping down in cascades to the valley. The road is extremely circuitous, and so completely hemmed in by the luxuriant growth of forest trees, that the traveller is for a long time unable to judge of his pregress in the ascent by any view of the country he has left. At an abrupt angle of the road, however, he obtains at once a full view of the Mountain House—perched like the eyrie of an eagle among the clouds—or rather like the enchanted castle in a fairy tale; seemingly inaccessible to mortal foot, still it reminds him of such terrestrial comforts as are sure to be acceptable after exercise in the pure air of the mountains. Another turn, and it again disappears, and the traveller next finds himself on the level rock of the Pine Orchard, and approaching the hotel from the rear. A moment more, and he is on the edge of the precipice in front of the noble building. From this lofty eminence all inequalities of surface are overlooked. A seemingly endless succession of woods and waters—farms and villages, towns and cities, are spread out as upon a boundless map. Far beyond rise the Tagkannuc mountains, and the highlands of Connecticut and Massachusetts. To the left, and at a still greater distance, the Green mountains of Vermont stretch away to the north, and their blue summits and the blue sky mingle together. The beautiful Hudson, studded with islands, appears narrowed in the distance, with steam-boats almost constantly in sight; while vessels of every description, spreading their white canvas to the breeze, are moving rapidly over its surface, or idly loitering in the calm. These may be traced to the distance of nearly seventy miles with the naked eye; and again at times all below is enveloped in dark cloud and rolling mist, which, driven about by the wind, is continually assuming new, wild, and fantastic forms. From the Pine Orchard a ride or walk of a mile or two brings you to the Kauterskill falls. Here the outlet of two small lakes, leaps down a perpendicular fall of 180 feet—then glides away through a channel worn in the rock, to a second fall of 80 feet. Below this it is lost in the dark ravine through which it finds its way to the valley of the Catskill. The waterfall, bold as it is, forms however but one of the many interesting features of this scene. Standing on the edge of the first fall, you look down into a dreary chasm, whose steep sides, covered with the dark ivy and the thick foliage of summer, seem like a green bed prepared for the reception of the waters. Making a circuit from this spot, and descending about midway of the first fall, you enter a footpath which conducts into an immense nat-

ural amphitheatre behind the waterfall. The effect of this scene is imposing beyond description. Far over your head projects a smooth surface of rock, forming a magnificent ceiling to this amphitheatre. In front is the ever-falling water, and beyond, the wild mountain dell with the clear blue sky above.

CAUGHENEWAGA, v. Montgomery co. N. Y. 404 m. from W.

CAVAILLON, t. St. Domingo; on the NW. peninsula, 16 m. W. by S. from St. Louis.

CAVAZATES, t. Cuba, 120 m. E. from Havannah.

CAVENDISH, t. Windsor co. Vt. on Black r. Pop. 1,498.

CAVESVILLE, v. Orange co. Va. 119 m. from W.

CAWENISQUE, r. Pa. which runs into the Tioga on the borders of N. Y.

CAYES, *Les*, t. St. Domingo, 13 leagues W. by S. from St. Louis. Lat. 18° 12′ N.

CAYUGA, co. N. Y. E. of Cayuga lake, bounded N. by lake Ontario and Oswego co. E. by Oswego, Onondaga, and Courtland cos. S. by Tompkins co. and W. by Cayuga lake, Seneca and Ontario cos. Pop. 47,947. Chief town, Auburn.

CAYUGA, v. in Aurelius, N. Y. on E. side of Cayuga lake; 179 m. W. from Albany, and 386 from W. It contained in 1812 40 houses.

CAYUGA, lake, N. Y. commences at the mouth of Fall creek, in Tomkins co. and extending nearly north, with a mean width of 2 m. 40 m. to the village of Cayuga, where it again contracts into a small river, which a short distance below Cayuga, unites with the Seneca outlet. Cayuga lake forms part of the natural channel of water communication from the grand canal of N. Y. to the Susquehannah r. A steam-boat already runs between Ithaca and Cayuga.

CAYUGA, t. Cayuga co. N. Y. on the right bank of Cayuga outlet, on the road from Auburn to Geneva, 10 m. from the former, and 12 from the latter place.

CAYUGA CREEK, r. N. Y. which unites with Buffalo creek in SE. corner of Buffalo. Length 28 m.

CAYUTA, t. Tioga co. N. Y. 10 m. NW. from Spencer. Pop. 642.

CAYUTA CREEK, r. N. Y. which runs S. into the Susquehannah, near its union with the Tioga. Length 35 m.

CAZENOVIA, t. and cap. Madison co. N. Y.; 130 m. WNW. from Albany, 386 from W. Pop. 4,344. Here is a pleasant and flourishing village, which contains a court-house, a jail, a printing-office, a Presbyterian meeting-house, and has considerable trade and manufactures.

CECIL, co. part Md. bounded N. by Pennsylvania, E. by Delaware, S. by Kent co. and W. by Chesapeake Bay and the Susquehannah. Pop. 15,432. Chief town, Elkton.

CECIL, t. Washington co. Pa.

CEDAR CREEK, r. N. J. which runs into the Atlantic, lat. 39° 55′ N.

CEDAR, creek and t. in the northern part of Shenandoah co. Va.; 180 m. NW. from Richmond.

CEDAR, t. Howard co. Miss.

CEDAR, lake, British N. America, between Lake Winnipeg and the Saskatchewine river. Lon. 22° 30′ from W. lat. 53° N.

CEDAR CREEK, Rockbridge co. Va. runs into James river. The Natural Bridge, over this creek, is 12 m. S. from Lexington, and is a great curiosity. The river runs through a chasm, which is 90 feet wide at the top. The sides are 250 feet high, and almost perpendicular. The bridge is a huge rock thrown across this chasm at the top. It is 60 feet wide, and covered with earth and trees, and forms a sublime spectacle when beheld from the margin of the creek.

CEDAR CREEK, runs into the Missouri from the N. in St. Charles co. Miss.

CEDAR CREEK, r. N. J. which runs into the Atlantic, lat. 39° 55′ N.

CEDAR CREEK, r. Delaware, which runs into Delaware Bay, lat. 38° 56′ N.

CEDAR CREEK, r. S. C. which runs into the Great Pedee.

CEDAR CREEK, v. Monmouth co. N. J. about 60 m. E. from Philadelphia.

CEDAR-CREEK-MOUTH, v. Franklin co. Kentucky.

CEDAR GROVE, t. Union district, S. C. about 70 m. NW. from Columbia.

CEDAR ISLAND, small isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of Va.

CEDAR POINT, cape on the coast of Maryland, at the mouth of the Patuxent.

CEDAR POINT, s-p. Charles co. Md. on the Potomac; 12 m. SSE. from Port Tobacco, 69 SSW. from Baltimore.

CEDAR RIVER, r. Miss. which runs S. into the Gulf of Mexico. It is E. of the Pascagoula, and unites with it at its mouth.

CEDAR RIVER, or *Kechikigon*, r. North-West Territory, which runs into Lake Michigan.

CEDAR SHOALS, t. Chester district, S. C. 88 m. N. from Columbia.

CEDARS, v. U. C. on the left bank of St. Lawrence, 30 m. above Montreal.

CEDARVILLE, t. Herkimer co. N. Y.

CEDARVILLE, v. Cumberland co. Va.

CEDARVILLE, Cumberland co. N. J.; 191 m. from W.

CELAYA, t. Mexico. Lon. 101° 5′ W. lat. 21° N.

CENTERVILLE, v. Bibb co. Ala. on the Cahaba river, about 70 m. N. from the v. of Cahaba.

CENTRAL SQUARE, v. Oswego co. N. Y. 120 m. NW. by W. from Albany.

CENTRE, co. central part of Pa.; bounded N. by Lycoming co. E. by Northumberland co. S. by Mifflin and Huntingdon cos. and W. by Clearfield co. Pop. 18,765. Chief town, Bellefonte.

CENTRE, t. Columbiana co. Ohio. Pop. 1,103.

CENTRE, t. Guilford co. N. C. 69 m. NW. from Raleigh.

CENTRE, t. Natchitoches parish, La.

CEN'TRE, t. Greene co. Pa.
CENTRE, t. Union co. Pa.
CENTRE, t. Monroe co. Ohio.
CENTRE, t. Morgan co. Ohio.
CENTRE-FURNACE, v. Centre co. Pa.
CENTRE-HARBOR, t. Strafford co. N. H. on N. side Lake Winnipiseogee; 36 m. N. from Concord, 552 from W. Pop. 377.
CENTREVILLE, t. Alleghany co. N. Y.
CENTREVILLE, v. Crawford co. Pa.
CENTREVILLE, t. Fairfield co. Ohio; 14 m. NW. from Lancaster, 14 SE. from Columbus.
CENTREVILLE, t. and cap. Queen Anne co. Md.; 15 m. S. from Chester, 21 N. from Easton, 71 from W. It is pleasantly situated in a fertile tract of country, and contains a court-house, a jail, a Methodist meeting-house, and about 50 houses, and is a place of some trade.
CENTREVILLE, t. Fairfax co. Va.; 23 m. W. by S. from W.
CENTREVILLE, t. Pendleton co. S. C.; 570 m. from W.
CENTREVILLE, t. Livingston co. Ken.; 834 m. from W. Here is an academy.
CENTREVILLE, t. Montgomery co. Ohio; 9 m. SE. from Dayton.
CENTREVILLE, v. Fairfield co. Ohio; 14 m. SE. from Columbus.
CENTREVILLE, t. Gallia co. Ohio.
CENTREVILLE, t. Wilkes co. Geo. 89 m. NW. from Milledgeville.
CENTREVILLE, v. Fayette co. Ken. with an academy.
CENTREVILLE, Columbiana co. Ohio, 150 m. NE. from Columbus.
CENTREVILLE, v. and seat of justice, in Wayne co. Indiana, on the main fork of the W. branch of White-water river.
CERESTOWN, t. M'Kean co. Pa.
CERF, *Isle au*, small isl. in the St. Lawrence, at the confluence of the river Des Prairies.
CESAR'S CREEK, t. Greene county, Ohio. Pop. 649.
CHABAQUIDDICK, isl. Mass. near the E. end of Martha's Vineyard.
CHACTOOLE BAY, NW. coast of America, S. of Norton Sound, between cape Denbigh and Besborough Island.
CHAFALIA, properly *Atchafalaya*, a diverging branch of the Mississippi river.
CHAGRINE RIVER, r. Ohio, which runs into Lake Erie, in NE. part of Cuyahoga co.
CHAGRINE RIVER, v. Cuyahoga co. Ohio; 483 m. from W.
CHAGUE, r. of N. America, in the province of Panama, rises on the isthmus of Darien between the Bay of Panama, and Point San Blas, and flowing W. by comparative courses 60 m. turns to N. 30 m. falls into the Caribbean sea, between Porto Bello and Conception. It is navigable only a short distance for sea-vessels to Cruces; but for boats down stream, it is the channel of commerce between the two oceans.
CHALCO, t. Mexico, 18 m. SE. of the city of Mexico.
CHALEUR, large bay of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, separating N. Brunswick from L. C. Ristigouche river enters its head, lat. 48° N.
CHALK LEVEL, v. Pittsylvania co. Va.
CHAMBERSBURG, t. bor. and cap. Franklin co. Pa.; 14 m. N. from Maryland line, 52 W. from York, 76 NW. from Baltimore, 137 W. from Philadelphia, 92 from W. Lat. 39° 57′ N. Pop. in 1820, 2,300, and in 1830, 2,794. It is situated on elevated ground at the confluence of Falling Spring with Conococheague creek, which afford excellent seats for manufactories and mills. Here are now in operation a large merchant-mill, a paper-mill, an oil-mill, a fulling-mill, 2 breweries, and a spinning factory with about 600 spindles. It has also manufactories of excellent cutlery. It is a pleasant, flourishing, and healthy town, and contains a court-house, a jail, county offices, a market-house, a bank, an academy, and 7 houses of public worship. Several of the churches are large, having spires with 2 bells in each. In the vicinity of the town there are large quantities of blue lime-stone, freestone, and marble. It is on the turnpike from Harrisburg to Pittsburg, and there is also a turnpike from the borough to Baltimore. The surrounding country is fertile and well cultivated.
CHAMBERS CREEK, Orange co. N. Y. a small stream near Newburgh, on which is erected a cannon foundery.
CHAMBLY, Seigniory, in Kent and Bedford cos. L. C. on the river Sorrel, 12 m. E. Montreal. Here is a fort, and a village of about 100 houses.
CHAMPAIGN, co. Ohio, on Mad river, a branch of the Miami. Pop. 12,130. Chief town, Urbanna.
CHAMPION, t. Jefferson co. N. York, on Black river, at the head of the Long Falls; 52 m. N. from Rome, 161 NW. Albany. Pop. 2,342.
CHAMPION, t. Trumbull co. Ohio, 4 m. N. from Warren.
CHAMPION, v. in Painesville, Ohio.
CHAMPLAIN, t. and port of entry, Clinton co. N. Y. on lake Champlain, 15 m. N. from Plattsburg, 185 from Albany. Pop. 2,456. It is watered by the Chazy, and contains numerous mills.
CHAMPLAIN, *Lake*, between New York and Vermont. Its whole length from Whitehall, at its southern extremity, to its termination 24 m. N. of the Canada line, is 128 m.; its breadth varies from half a mile to 16 m. Its surface covers about 600 sq. ms. The principal streams which flow into it from the east, are the Missisque, Lamoil, Onion, and Otter creek; those from the west are the Chazy, Saranac, Sable, the waters of lake George, and Wood creek. The whole extent of country drained by these waters, is between 6 and 7,000 sq. ms. There are several large islands in the northern part of the lake, the principal of which are North and South Hero, and Isle Lamotte. The outlet of the lake is the river Sorel, which runs N. into the St. Lawrence. About 800 tons of shipping are employed on the lake, owned principally at Burlington, and in the summer

season a steam-boat plies from Whitehall to St. John's through its whole length. A battle was fought on this lake on the 11th of Sept. 1814, in which the American fleet under commodore Macdonough gained a complete victory over the British.

CHANCEFORD, *Upper*, t. York co. Pa.

CHANCELLORVILLE, v. Spottsylvania co. Va. 75 m. N. from Richmond.

CHANDELEUR ISLANDS, in the gulf of Mexico, near the coast of W. Florida.

CHANDLER'S RIVER, r. Me. which runs into Englishman's bay.

CHAPALA, the largest lake of Mexico. It lies just above lat. 20° N. about 120 m. W. of the city of Mexico, and is 90 m. long and 20 broad, covering an area of 1225 sq. ms.

CHAPEL HILL, v. Orange co. N. C. on a branch of Cape Fear river, about 14 m. S. from Hillsborough, and 24 W. from Raleigh. The situation, in an elevated and broken country, is pleasant and healthy. It is the seat of the University of N. C. This seminary was incorporated in 1788, and liberally supported by public donations, and private benefaction. The revenues are at present ample. It has 9 instructors, and 69 students. The libraries have about 5,000 volumes. The studies of which a knowledge is required in order to gain admission to this institution are Cæsar's Commentaries, Sallust, Virgil, Mair's Introduction, and ten chapters of St. John's Gospel. The studies during the first two years, are the languages and geography; during the third year, mathematics; and during the fourth, natural, intellectual, and moral philosophy. The annual expenses for board, tuition, &c. amount to about 140 dollars. The commencement is held on the first Thursday in June, after which there is a vacation of 6 weeks; there is another vacation of 4 weeks in December.

CHAPLINTON, t. Barren co. Ken.

CHAPMAN, t. Lycoming co. Pa. Pop. 400.

CHAPTICO, t. St. Mary's co. Md. 12 m. NW. from Leonardtown, and 56 from W.

CHARATON, east, and *Charaton*, west, 2 rivers of Missouri, rising in the angle between Les Moines river, and Grand river, and flowing S. fall into the Missouri 220 m. above St. Louis, and 120 below the mouth of Kansas r.

CHARDON, t. and seat of justice, Geauga co. Ohio, 12 m. from the mouth of Grand river, 160 NE. from Columbus. Lat. 41° 35′ N.; lon. from W. 4° 15′ W.

CHARETTE, t. Montgomery co. Miso. on the N. side of the Missouri river, 40 m. above St. Charles.

CHARITON, co. Miso. bounded S. by Missouri river and Howard co. W. by Ray co. E. by Ralls co. and N. by the state line. This county is drained by the two Charaton rivers. Chief town, Chariton. Lat. 39° 30′ N.; lon. from W. 15° 30′ W.

CHARITON, t. and cap. of a county lately set off from Howard co. Missouri, is under a bluff on the river of the same name, at the confluence of the Little Chariton. It contains several handsome brick houses, a saw and grist mill, a distillery, and 2 hotels. It is 25 m. W from Franklin. Pop. about 300.

CHARLEMONT, t. Hampshire co. Mass.

CHARLEMONT, t. Franklin co. Mass. 14 m. W. from Greenfield, 110 WNW. from Boston. Pop. 1,065.

CHARLES, co. Md. bounded N. by Prince George co. E. by St. Mary's co. SW. and W. by the Potomac. Pop. 17,666. Chief town, Port Tobacco.

CHARLES, r. Mass. which flows into Boston harbor, near that town.

CHARLES, *Cape*, the N. point of an island in the S. channel of Hudson's Strait, leading into Hudson's bay. Lon. 74° 15′ W.; lat. 62° 46′ N.

CHARLES, *Cape*, Va. the N. cape at the entrance of Chesapeake bay. Lon. 75° 58′ W.; lat. 37° 15′ N.

CHARLES, *St.* a parish of the E. District of Louisiana, lying on both sides of the Mississippi, bounded on the N. by the lakes Maurepas and Ponchartrain; it is a swampy district, containing about 300 sq. ms. Pop. 5,107. The court-house of the district is 45 m. W. from New Orleans.

CHARLESBURG, t. Montgomery co. Md. 26 m. from W.

CHARLES CITY, co. Va. on the peninsula between James and Chickahominy rivers; length, 26 m.; mean width, 8; surface hilly, or rolling. Staples, grain, flour, and tobacco. Pop. 5,504.

CHARLESTON, t. Montgomery co. N. Y. on S. side of the Mohawk, 40 m. WNW. from Albany, 412 from W. Pop. 2,148. It is of large extent, and contains 4 houses of public worship.

CHARLESTON, t. Cecil co. Md. 10 m. W. from Elkton, 47 NNE. from Baltimore, and 63 from W. Pop. 300. It has an academy and a meeting-house.

CHARLESTON, t. and cap. Clarke co. In. 2 m. from the Ohio, 14 above the falls, 14 SW. from Madison, 613 from W.

CHARLESTON, v. Cheshire co. N. H. on Connecticut r. 51 m. W. from Concord.

CHARLESTON, t. and seat of justice, in Clarke co. In. near the Ohio r. and the mouth of Eleven mile creek, 15 m. above Louisville. Lat. 38° 28′ N.; lon. from W. 8° 38′ W.

CHARLESTON, t. on the SW. side of the island of Nevis, in the West Indies. It is the seat of government, and defended by a fort.

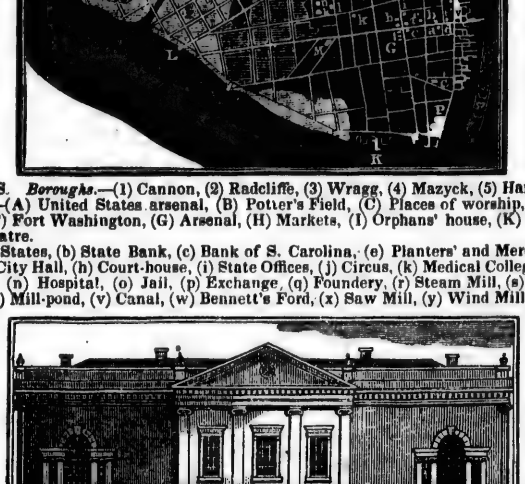
CHARLESTON, isl. at the bottom of Hudson's bay. Lon. 79° 5′ W.; lat 52° 3′ N.

CHARLESTON, city and s-p. S. C. in a district of the same name; 120 m. SSE. from Columbia, 118 NE. from Savannah, 580 SSW. from Baltimore, 771 SSW. from New York, 544 from W. Lon. 79° 54′ W.; lat. 32° 47′ N. It is situated on a point of land, made by the junction of the rivers Cooper and Ashley, which by their union form a commodious harbor, opening to the ocean below Sullivan's Island, seven miles below the city. The passage over the bar at the mouth of the harbor, though deep and safe, is difficult to find. It is strongly

CHARLESTON.

REFERENCES. *Boroughs.*—(1) Cannon, (2) Radcliffe, (3) Wragg, (4) Mazyck, (5) Hampstead.
Public Places.—(A) United States arsenal, (B) Potter's Field, (C) Places of worship, (D) Citadel, (E) Public Square, (F) Fort Washington, (G) Arsenal, (H) Markets, (I) Orphans' house, (K) Baths, (L) Public landing, (M) Theatre.

(a) Bank of U. States, (b) State Bank, (c) Bank of S. Carolina, (e) Planters' and Merchants' Bank, (f) Union Bank, (g) City Hall, (h) Court-house, (i) State Offices, (j) Circus, (k) Medical College, (l) Poor-house, (m) Work-house, (n) Hospital, (o) Jail, (p) Exchange, (q) Foundery, (r) Steam Mill, (s) Martello Tower, (t) Lucas Mill, (u) Mill-pond, (v) Canal, (w) Bennett's Ford, (x) Saw Mill, (y) Wind Mill, (z) Moore's w.



CHARLESTON EXCHANGE.

defended by 3 forts on different islands in the harbor. It contains 10 or 12 respectable public buildings, and 18 or 20 churches. Most of them are handsome, and some of them magnificent. There are but 3 or 4 larger city libraries in the United States, than that of Charleston. It contains between 13 and 14,000 volumes. The orphan asylum is a noble and munificent charity, which maintains and educates 130 orphan children. There is a fund also for educating at the South Carolina college such boys as manifest distinguished talents. Many of the charitable institutions of this hospitable city are munificently endowed, and afford ample and efficient relief to the various species of distress, for the alleviation of which they are designed. It is regularly laid out; and handsomely and in some parts splendidly built. The site was originally low and marshy; but the low places have been filled up, and so raised that the streets are perfectly dry. The houses are spacious, and have piazzas to court the breeze. The squares are shaded with the pride of China and other beautiful trees, and the gardens with orange trees, and the inhabitants have had the taste to surround their dwellings with the multiflora rose, and other ornamental shrubs and fragrant flowering plants, which impart to a northern stranger the idea of a tropical flower garden. Though this city has been more than once desolated by the yellow fever, it is considered healthier for acclimated inhabitants, than the surrounding country. The planters from the low coun-

try and many opulent strangers from the West Indies come here to spend the sickly months, and to enjoy the elegant and enlightened society, with which this city abounds. The city owns a large amount of shipping, and in the value of its exports is the fourth city in the union. By the way of Norfolk and across the bays, it has rapid and easy steam-boat communications with the northern cities. In 1820, the population was 24,780, of which more than half were slaves. In 1830, 30,289.

CHARLESTOWN, t. Middlesex co. Mass. 1 m. N. of Boston. Pop. 8,787. The principal part of the town is beautifully situated on a peninsula formed by Mystic and Charles rivers, which unite immediately below in Boston harbor. A bridge across Charles r. connects the town with Boston, and two others across Mystic r. connect it with Malden, and with Chelsea. There is also a bridge across a bay of Charles r. on the west side of the town, connecting it with Cambridge. The public buildings are the state prison, the Massachusetts insane hospital, an alms-house, town-house, and 5 houses for public worship, viz. 2 for Congregationalists, 1 for Baptists, 1 for Universalists, and 1 for Methodists.—A navy-yard of the U. S. occupies the SE. part of the town. It consists of about 60 acres of land, on which are erected a marine hospital, a spacious ware-house, an arsenal, powder magazine, and a house for the accommodation of the superintendent, all of brick; and 2 immense wooden edifices, under which the largest vessels of war are built. The celebrated battle of "*Breed's hill*," commonly, but incorrectly called "Bunker hill battle," was fought in this town, June 17, 1775.

CHARLESTOWN, v. Washington co. R. I. It is remarkable for being the residence of the greater part of the Narraganset Indians that still remain in this state. They are peaceable and well disposed towards the government, and speak the English language.

CHARLESTOWN, t. Jefferson co. Va. 20 m. NE. from Winchester, 8 S. from Shepherdstown, and 63 from W.

CHARLESTOWN, t. Kenhawa co. Va. on the Kenhawa, near the mouth of Elk r.

CHARLESTOWN, t. Mason co. Ken. on the Ohio, at the mouth of Laurens' creek, 6 m. N. from Washington, and 60 NE. from Lexington.

CHARLESTOWN, t. Portage co. Ohio, 4 m. W. from Ravenna.

CHARLESTOWN, chief town of the island of Nevis, in the W. Indies. Lon. 62° 40′ W.; lat. 17° 8′ N.

CHARLESTOWN, *New*, town of Penobscot co. Maine, 28 m. NNW. from Bangor. Pop. 859.

CHARLESTOWN, v. Cecil co. Md. on the W. side of N. East r. 10 m. W. from Elkton.

CHARLESTOWN, t. Brooke co. Va.

CHARLESTOWN, v. Lancaster co. Pa. on E. bank of the Susquehannah, 4 m. below Columbia.

CHARLESTOWN, t. Berkeley co. Va. 20 m. NE. from Winchester.

CHARLOTTE, or *Port Genesee*, v. in Gates, Genesee co. N. Y. at the mouth of the Genesee.

CHARLOTTE, co. N. Brunswick; bounded S. by the bay of Fundy, and W. by the St. Croix and Passamaquoddy bay. Chief town, St. Andrews.

CHARLOTTE, t. on the E. side of lake Champlain, in Chittenden co. Vt. at the distance of 10 m. S. of Burlington, and 13 N. of Vergennes.

CHARLOTTE, v. Monroe co. N. Y. on Braddock's bay. The village is at the mouth of Genesee r.

CHARLOTTE, co. Va. on Staunton river; bounded by Lunenburg E. Mecklenburg SE. Halifax or Roanoke r. SW. Campbell NW. Buckingham and Prince Edward NE. length 33 m. mean breadth 18; area 600 sq. ms. Part of the soil along the streams is excellent. Chief town, Maryville. Pop. 15,254.

CHARLOTTE, C. H. Charlotte co. Va. 105 m. SW. from Richmond.

CHARLOTTE, v. and seat of justice for Mecklenburg co. N. C. on Sugar creek, a branch of Catawba r. 46 m. S. of Statesville, and about the same distance SW. of Salisbury. Lat. 35° 16′ N.; lon. 3° 48′ W. from W.

CHARLOTTE, v. and seat of justice, Dickson co. Ten. 30 m. W. from Nashville. Lat. 36° 6′ N.; lon. 10° 15′ W. from W.

CHARLOTTE, v. S. C. at the junction of Tugaloo and Broad rivers.

CHARLOTTE, r. bay and harbor, W. coast of E. Florida. The river rises in the interior of the peninsula, and flows W. into the bay.

CHARLOTTEBURG, t. Brunswick co. N. Carolina.

CHARLOTTE FORT, S. C. at the junction of the Tugaloo and Broad rivers, the forks of Savannah river. Lon. 82° 35′ W.; lat. 34° N.

CHARLOTTE-HALL, t. St. Mary's co. Md.; 56 m. SSE. from W. It derives its name from an academy, which consists of 3 brick buildings, calculated to accommodate 100 students. The situation is elevated, pleasant, and healthy.

CHARLOTTE'S BAY, on the SE. coast of Nova Scotia. Lat. 44° 35′ N.

CHARLOTTE'S TOWN. t. island of St. John, in the gulf of St. Lawrence.

CHARLOTTE'S TOWN, Prince Edward's Island, in the bay of St. Lawrence; on a deep bay, S. side of the island.

CHARLOTTE'S-TOWN, formerly Rousseau, the capital of Dominica, 21 m. SE. of Prince Rupert's bay, on a point of land on the SW. side of the island. Lon. 61° 25′ W.; lat. 15° 25′ N.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, t. and cap. Albemarle co. Va. 86 m. WNW. from Richmond, 40 SE. by E. from Staunton, and about 1 N. from Rivanna r. A college was established at Charlottesville in 1817, called Central college. It forms part of a grand plan of education recently adopted in the state of Virginia. The buildings are not yet completed, but they are said to surpass, in elegance of design, and

beauty of architecture, every thing on this side of the Atlantic.

CHARLOTTEVILLE, t. Norfolk co. U. C. on lake Erie.

CHARLTON, t. Worcester co. Mass. 15 m. SW. from Worcester, and 60 SSW. from Boston. Pop. 2,173.

CHARLTON, t. Saratoga co. N. Y. 8 m. W. from Ballston, and 25 NW. from Albany. Pop. 2,023.

CHARLTON, r. La. which runs into the Missouri, 220 m. from the Mississippi.

CHARLTON ISLAND, Hudson's bay. Lon. 80° W.; lat. 52° 12′ N.

CHARLTON ISLAND, small isl. at E. extremity of lake Ontario.

CHARON, r. U. C. runs into lake Superior, lon. 85° W.

CHAROTTE, t. St. Charles co. Missouri Territory, on N. bank of the Missouri, 40 m. above St. Charles.

CHARTIER'S CREEK, Pa. runs into the Ohio from the S. 5 m. below Pittsburg. It is navigable for boats to Morganza in its forks.

CHASTANT'S BLUFF, in Ala. on the Mobile, 27 m. above Mobile.

CHATAHOOCHEE, r. which rises in the Apalachian mountains, runs across the NW. of Geo. forms a part of the W. boundary of the state, dividing it from Alabama, and in lat. 30° 45′ N. receives Flint r. and takes the name of Apalachicola.

CHATAHOOSPA, r. W. Florida, runs into the Catahoochee, lat. 31° 43′ N.

CHATAUQUE, co. N. Y.; bounded NW. by lake Erie, E. by Cataragus, S. by Pa. and W. by Ohio. Pop. 34,057.

CHATAUQUE, lake, in Chatauque co. N. Y. 9 m. E. from lake Erie, 18 long, and from 1 to 3 broad. The head of the lake is 9 m. from Dunkirk on lake Erie. A branch of the Conewango, which runs into the Alleghany r. flows from this lake. From the head of this lake there is a free navigation through the Conewango and Alleghany, to Pittsburg.

CHATAUQUE, t. and cap. Chatauque co. N. Y. 30 m. SW. from Buffalo, 357 W. from Albany, and 439 from W. Pop. 2,432.

CHATEAUGAY, Seigniory, Huntingdon co. Lower Canada, on the S. side of the St. Lawrence, 13 m. SW. from Montreal.

CHATEAUGAY, t. Franklin co. N. Y. 10 m. E. from Malone. Pop. 2,016.

CHATEAUGAY, v. Clinton co. N. Y. 586 m. from W.

CHATEAUGAY, r. N. Y. in Franklin co. which runs into the St. Lawrence, opposite to Montreal.

CHATHAM, co. central part of N. C. Pop. 15,499. Chief town, Pittsborough.

CHATHAM, co. E. part of Georgia. Pop. 14,230. Chief town, Savannah.

CHATHAM, t. Coos co. NH. 87 m. N. from Portsmouth. Pop. 419.

CHATHAM, t. Stafford co. N. H. on the E. side of the White mountains. Pop. 419.

CHATHAM, t. Middlesex co. Ct. on the E. side of Connecticut river, opposite Middletown. Pop. 3,646. Ship-building has long been an important business in this town, and several vessels of war, for the United States' service, have been built here. Here are also the noted and very valuable quarries of freestone, called Connecticut stone. A large quantity of this stone, prepared for market, is sold in the neighborhood, or exported to distant parts of the country.

CHATHAM, t. Barnstable co. Mass. in the SE. extremity of the state; 20 m. E. from Barnstable, 85 SE. from Boston, and 508 from W. Pop. 2,134. This town is remarkable for many shipwrecks on its shores. The inhabitants are employed chiefly in the fisheries.

CHATHAM, t. Kent co. U. C. extending from Thames r. to lake St. Clair.

CHATHAM, t. York co. L. C. on the N. side of Ottawa river.

CHATHAM, t. Northumberland co. New Brunswick, on Miramachi river. It is well situated for carrying on the timber trade, and contains a handsome Presbyterian church.

CHATHAM, t. Columbia co. N. Y.; 18 m. NE. from Hudson, 350 from W. Pop. 3,538.

CHATHAM, t. Morris co. N. J. on the Passaic; 13 m. NW. Elizabethtown, 228 from W.

CHATHAM, t. Chester co. Pa.; 121 m. from W.

CHATHAM, t. Chesterfield co. S. C. on W. side of the Great Pedee; 15 m. NNE. from Greenville, 150 NNE. from Charleston, 436 from W.

CHATHAM, or *Punjo Bay*, on the SW. coast of Florida. Lat. 25° 30′ N.

CHATHAM FOUR CORNERS, v. in the township of Chatham, Columbia co. N. Y.; 346 m. from W. This is a different town from that called Chatham in the same township.

CHATHAM STRAIT, a channel on the W. coast of N. America. It divides King George the Third's Archipelago from Admiralty island. Lat. 58° N. lon. 134 W.

CHAUDIERE FALLS, on the Ottawa river, U. C. 36 feet high. They are a little above the mouth of the river Radeau, and below Lake Chaudiere.

CHAUDIERE LAKE is formed by the widening of the Ottawa river, above the mouth of the river Radeau, and below Lake Chat, U. C.

CHAUDIERE RIVER, L. C. rises on the hilly region from which the Connecticut and Kennebec have their sources. It flows nearly N. from Megantic Lake, about 100 m. and falls into St. Lawrence 6 m. above Quebec. It was by the channel of this stream that Gen. Arnold reached the St. Lawrence river, early in the revolutionary war. It is a precipitous, and unnavigable stream. The scenery along its banks has excited the admiration of all travellers who have visited it.

CHAUMONT, a town of Jefferson co. New York, seated at the head of a small bay at the E. end of Lake Ontario, 187 m. NW. of Albany.

CHAUMONT, bay of Lake Ontario, Jefferson co. N. Y. to the N. of, and communicating by a strait with Sacket's Harbor.

CHAZY, t. Clinton co. N. Y. W. from Lake

Champlain; 186 m. N. from Albany, 529 from W. Pop. 3,097.

CHAZY, two small rivers of N. Y. Clinton co. fall into the W. side of Lake Champlain.

CHEAT, r. Va. runs into the Monongahela, 3 or 4 m. within the Pennsylvania line. It is navigable for boats, except in dry seasons, and there is a portage of 37 m. to the Potomac.

CHEBACCO, the 2d parish in Ipswich, Mass.; 5 m. SSE. from Ipswich C. H. 12 NE. Salem. It is famous for building small vessels, called Chebacco-boats. Some business also is done here in the shore fishery, though the principal employment is agriculture. The village is 2 m. from the bay, on Chebacco river, which is navigable for sloops of 60 tons to the village.

CHEBUCTO BAY, on the SE. coast of Nova Scotia. Lon. 63° 31′ W. lat. 44° 40′ N.

CHEBUKTO, harbor, near Halifax, in Nova Scotia. Lon. 13° 18′ E. from W. lat. 44° 45′ N.

CHEBUOTEQUION is one of the lakes on the communication between Lake Simcoe and the Rice Lake, U. C.

CHEDABUCTO, bay of the NE. coast of Nova Scotia, opening into the strait between Cape Breton and Nova Scotia. Lon. 15° 50′ E. from W. lat. 45° 25′ N.

CHEEKS CROSS-ROADS, v. Hawkins co. Tennessee.

CHEFUNCTI, r. La. falls into lake Ponchartrain, at Madisonville. It is boatable 30 m.

CHEGOIMEGON, *Point*, NW. Territory, a sandy point projecting into Lake Superior and forming the eastern side of a bay of the same name. The bay affords an excellent harbor for vessels, and next to that of Grand Isle, the best on the southern shore of the lake. Across its entrance is a chain of islands, 27 m. E. Fond du Lac, 130 W. Keweena Point.

CHELMSFORD, t. Middlesex co. Mass. on S. side of the Merrimack; 25 m. NW. Boston, 462 from W. Pop. 1,387. Middlesex canal commences here, near the head of which there is a manufactory of glass. Large quantities of beautiful granite, much used in building, are obtained in this town, and transported down the canal, to Boston and vicinity.

CHELSEA, t. and cap. Orange co. Vt.; 22 m. SSE. from Montpelier, 506 from W. Pop. 1,958.

CHELSEA, t. Suffolk co. Mass.; 6 m. NE. from Boston. It is connected with Charlestown by a bridge. Lon. 71° 0′ W. lat 42° 25′ N. Pop. 770.

CHEMIUR, r. In. falling into Lake Michigan.

CHEMUNG, t. Tioga co. N. Y.; 10 m. SW. from Spencer, 198 WSW. from Albany, 308 from W. Pop. 1,462.

CHENAL ECARTE ISLE, U. C. near the entrance of the river St. Clair into Lake St. Clair, E. of Harsan's Island. It contains about 300 acres of arable land; the other parts are meadow and marsh.

CHENAL ECARTE, *Isle de*, U. C. in the river St. Lawrence, opposite the t. of Cornwall, contains from 7 to 800 acres. The soil is good.

CHENAL ECARTE RIVER, U. C. runs nearly parallel to the river Thames, and empties itself at the entrance of the river St. Clair.

CHENANGO, co. N. Y. bounded N. by Madison co. E. by Otsego and Delaware cos. S. by Broome co. W. by Broome and Courtlandt cos. Pop. 37,406. Chief town, Norwich.

CHENANGO, t. and cap. Broome co. N. Y. on the Susquehannah; 40 m. SW. from Norwich, 63 S. from Manlius, 148 WSW. from Albany, 295 from W. Pop. 3,716.

CHENANGO, r. which runs SSW. through Chenango co. and joins the Susquehannah, 18 m. E. from Owego. Length 90 m.

CHENANGO FORKS, v. Broome co. N. Y.; 315 m. from W.

CHENANGO POINT, Broome co. N. Y. at the junction of Chenango river with the Susquehannah.

CHENE, *Isle du*, in Lake Ontario, lies off the easterly coast of Marysburgh, U. C. and close to the land.

CHENE, *Portage du*, on the Ottawa river, immediately below Lake Chaudiere, U. C.

CHENE, *Riviere du*, runs into the Bay of Michipicoten, Lake Superior, W. of r. Michipicoten, U. C.

CHENE, r. La. rises in the marshes SE. from the English Bend, below N. Orleans; flows parallel to the Mississippi, and falls into Chandeleur Bay, about 10 m. E. from Fort St. Philip. An inlet connects the Chene with the Terra aux Bœufs river.

CHENES, r. Plaquemines parish, La. which runs SE. into Black Lake.

CHEPATCHET, flourishing v. Providence co. R. I. on Chepatchet creek, 16 m. NW. from Providence.

CHEPATCHET CREEK, northwestern branch of Pawtucket river, rises in the NW. angle of Providence co. R. I.

CHEPOOSEA, r. La. which runs into the Mississippi, lon. 90° 6′ W. lat. 36° 16′ N.

CHERAW, v. Darlington district, S. C.; 240 m. from W.

CHERAW HILLS, S. C. on W. side of the Great Pedee; 10 m. NW. from Greenville.

CHEROKEE CORNER, v. Oglethorpe co. Geo.; 8½ m. from Athens, 675 from W.

CHERRITON, t. Howard co. Missouri Territory, on the N. bank of the Missouri, 20 m. W. from Franklin.

CHEERY, t. Wayne co. Pa.

CHERRY CREEK rises at the foot of the Blue Mountain on the N. side in Northampton co. Pa. near the Windgap, and running ENE. along the foot of the mountain, falls into the Delaware, at its entrance into the Watergap. It is not navigable, is rapid, and has several mills erected on it.

CHERRYFIELD, t. Washington co. Me.; 30 m. W. from Machias. Pop. 583.

CHERRY GROVE, t. St. Clair co. Il.; 59 m. SW. from Vandalia.

CHERRY PLAINS, v. Wake co. N. C.; 308 m. from W.

CHERRY RIDGE, t. Wayne co. Pa.

CHERRYSTONE, a port of Va.

CHERRYTREE, t. Venango co. Pa.

CHERRYTON, s-p. of the Eastern Shore, Northampton co. Va.

CHERRYVILLE, t. Rapides parish, La.

CHERRYVILLE, v. Northampton co. Pa.; 212 m. from W.

CHERRY VALLEY, t. Otsego co. N. Y.; 14 m. NE. from Cooperstown, 53 W. from Albany, 384 from W. Pop. 4,098. Here is a large, handsome, and finely situated village, which contains an academy, a meeting-house, a printing-office, and has considerable trade. The 1st, 2d, and 3d Western Turnpikes meet here, and are intersected by other large roads.

CHESADAWD LAKE, N. America, about 210 m. NE. by E. of the E. end of Slave Lake, in the Hudson Bay Company's territory.

CHESAPEAKE BAY, of United States, in the states of Virginia and Maryland, and one of the largest in the known world. Its entrance is between Cape Charles and Cape Henry, 12 m. wide, and it extends 270 m. to the northward, dividing Virginia and Maryland. It is from 7 to 20 m. broad, and generally as much as 9 fathoms deep; affording many commodious harbors, and a safe and easy navigation. It receives the waters of the Susquehannah, Potomac, Rappahannock, York, and James rivers, which are all large and navigable.

CHESAPEAKETOWN, v. Cecil co. Md.; 100 m. from W.

CHESHIRE TOWNSHIP, Gallia co. Ohio.

CHESHIRE, co. SW. part of N. H. bounded N. by Grafton co. E. by Hillsborough co. S. by Massachusetts, and W. by Vermont. Chief towns, Charlestown, Keene, and Walpole. Pop. 27,016.

CHESHIRE, t. Berkshire co. Mass.; 17 m. NNE. from Lenox, 120 W. from Boston, 404 from W. Pop. 1,049. It has a manufactory of window glass, and is celebrated for its excellent cheese.

CHESHIRE, t. New Haven, co. Ct.; 15 m. N. from New Haven, 318 from W. Pop. 1,764. It contains a respectable Episcopal academy, which has a principal and a professor of languages. The anniversary is held on the first Wednesday in October.

CHESNUT RIDGE, mt. which extends from Maryland NE. through Fayette and Westmoreland cos. Pa.

CHESNUT CREEK, branch of the Kenhawa in S. part of Va.

CHESNUT HILL, t. Northampton co. Pa. on N. side of Blue Mountain.

CHESNUT HILL, t. Stafford co. N. H.; 58 from Concord.

CHESNUT HILL, t. Philadelphia co. Pa.; 8 m. N. from Philadelphia.

CHESNUT HILL, t. Orange co. Va.; 40 m. NW. from Richmond.

CHESNUT HILL, v. Jackson co. Geo.

CHESNUT HILL, t. Hall co. Geo.; 80 m. NNW. from Milledgeville.

CHESNUT HILL, a township in Northampton co. Pa.

CHESTER, t. Windsor co. Vt.; 16 m. SW. from Windsor, 447 from W. Pop. 2,320. Here is an academy.

CHESTER, t. Rockingham co. N. H. on E. side of the Merrimack and Manchester; 6 m. NE. from Londonderry, 25 SSE. from Concord, 31 W. from Portsmouth, 48 N. from Boston. Pop. 2,039. It is a considerable town, and of large extent. Rattle Snake Hill in this town is a great curiosity. Its diameter is half a mile, its form circular, and its height 400 feet. On the S. side there is a dreary cave, called the Devil's Den, with a narrow apartment 15 or 20 feet square, the flooring and ceiling of which are formed by a regular rock. From the wall hang numerous excrescences resembling pears, which, on the approach of a torch, emit a lustre with innumerable hues.

CHESTER, *New*, t. Grafton co. N. H.; 16 m. S. from Plymouth, 527 from W. Pop. 1,090.

CHESTER, v. Middlesex co. Ct. on W. side of the Connecticut; 6 m. below Haddam.

CHESTER, t. Hampden co. Mass.; 20 m. NW. from Springfield, 120 W. from Boston, 387 from W. Pop. 1,406.

CHESTER, t. Warren co. N. Y. E. of the Hudson; 90 m. N. from Albany, 439 from W. Pop. 1,284.

CHESTER, *East*, t. Westchester co. N. Y.; 4 m. E. of the Hudson, 40 N. from N. York, 243 from W. Pop. 1,300.

CHESTER, t. Morris co. N. J.

CHESTER, t. Burlington co. N. J. Pop. 1,839.

CHESTER, t. Lunenburg co. Nova Scotia, in Mahone Bay, 25 m. from Windsor.

CHESTER, t. Geauga co. Ohio.

CHESTER, t. Knox co. Ohio.

CHESTER, r. W. Florida, runs into Pensacola Bay.

CHESTER, v. in Goshen, Orange co. N. Y.; 115 m. from Albany.

CHESTER, co. Pa.; bounded by Md. SW. Lancaster W. Berks NW. Montgomery NE. and Delaware co. and the state of Delaware SE. Length about 38 m.; mean width 19½; area 732 sq. ms. The western part towards Lancaster co. is hilly, and even mountainous, whilst those sections skirting Maryland and Delaware, though not level, are much less elevated than the W. and NW. parts of the co. The centre is drained by the sources of the Brandywine, Chester, Ridley, and some smaller creeks entering Delaware river. The staples are numerous, consisting of every article of agricultural production suitable to the climate. Chief town, West Chester. Pop. 50,908.

CHESTER, bor. on Delaware river, Delaware co. Pa. 15 m. SW. from Philadelphia. Pop. 700. This is a very ancient town, and was the seat of the first legislature after the arrival of William Penn, but has long been stationary in point of growth.

CHESTER, river of the Eastern Shore of Maryland and Kent co. in Delaware; rises in the latter, and flowing nearly SW. into the former, separates Queen Anne and Kent cos. and falls into the Chesapeake Bay at Love Point.

CHESTER, dist. of S. C. on Wateree river; bounded by Fairfield S. Broad river or Union W. York N. Catawba river or Lancaster E. Length 22, width 18 m.; area about 400 sq. ms. Surface pleasantly diversified by hill and dale, and well watered. Soil of middling quality. Staples, grain, tobacco, live stock, &c. Chief town, Chesterville. Pop. 19,182.

CHESTER, t. and cap. Chester district, S. C.; 22 m. from Pinckney C. H. 58 NW. from Columbia.

CHESTER, t. Wayne co. Ohio, NW. from Wooster.

CHESTER, t. Shenandoah co. Va.; 20 m. SSW. from Winchester.

CHESTER, t. Cumberland co. Va. on SW. bank of James river; 6 m. S. from Richmond.

CHESTER, Clinton co. Ohio. Pop. 1,254.

CHESTER GAP, pass, over the Blue Mountains, in Virginia; 16 m. SE. from Winchester.

CHESTER RIDGE, mountains, Pa. in which iron and lead ores are found; 140 m. WNW. from Philadelphia.

CHESTERFIELD, co. Va.; bounded N. by James river, which separates it from Henrico co. E. and S. by the Appomatox, and W. by Powhatan co. The C. H. is 12 m. SSW. from Richmond, 138 from W. Pop. 18,637. Chief town, Manchester.

CHESTERFIELD, district, N. part S. C. Pop. 8,472.

CHESTERFIELD, t. Cheshire co. N. H. on E. side of the Connecticut, opposite Dummerston; 11 m. WSW. from Keene, 100 W. from Portsmouth, 435 from W. Pop. 2,046. It contains a cotton manufactory, and an academy.

CHESTERFIELD, t. Hampshire co. Mass.; 15 m. WNW. from Northampton, 105 W. from Boston, 398 from W. Pop. 1,417.

CHESTERFIELD, t. Essex county, N. Y. bounded N. by Sable river, and E. by Lake Champlain; 18 m. S. from Plattsburg, 497 from W. Pop. 1,671. Adgate's Falls, on Sable river, in this town, is a cataract of 80 ft. The channel has perpendicular walls on each side, 1 mile long, and nearly 100 feet high, and as regular as a work of art. There is a bridge across this channel 96 feet above the water. In the SW. part of the town there is a cavern in which ice is found throughout the year. Iron ore abounds in this town.

CHESTERFIELD, t. St. Lawrence co. N. Y.

CHESTERFIELD, t. Burlington co. N. J. Pop. 1,839.

CHESTERFIELD INLET, an inlet extending about 200 m. westward from the N. end of Hudson's Bay. The entrance to the inlet is in lat. 63° 30′ N. lon. 90° 40′ W. Its mean breadth is about 15 m.

CHESTER FACTORY, t. Hampden co. Mass.; 7 m. SE. from Chester.

CHESTERFIELD, *Key*, N. side of the island of Cuba.

CHESTERTOWN, port of entry and cap. Kent co. Md. on Chester r. about 14 m. from its confluence with the Chesapeake, 45 ESE. from Baltimore, 77 SW. from Philadelphia, 80 from W. It contains a court-house, a jail, a Methodist meeting-house, about 150 houses, and has some trade. Washington College, which was incorporated in 1782, is in this town, and a handsome brick building 180 feet long, and 3 stories high, has been erected, but the institution has never assumed the form of a college, and the building is appropriated to the accommodation of a Latin and an English school.

CHESTERVILLE, t. Kent co. Md.; 66 m. NE. from Annapolis.

CHESTERVILLE, t. Kennebeck co. Me.; 30 m. NW. from Augusta, 637 from W. Pop. 923.

CHESUNCOOK, lake, Me.; 10 or 15 m. NE. from Moosehead lake. The western and main branch of the Penobscot passes through it. It is one of the largest lakes in Maine.

CHETIMACHES, lake of Louisiana, between the Atchafalaya and Teche rivers, is about 40 m. in length, with a breadth of from 1 to 6 m. It is shallow, and environed by a low, annually inundated and uninhabited country. At high water, it communicates in every direction with the Atchafalaya, and in all seasons, at its SE. extremity, with the Teche r.

CHEVIAUX, *Point aux*, on the N. shore of Lake Ontario, and to the E. of the river Ganarasha, U. Canada.

CHEVROTIERE, r. Canada, falls into the St. Lawrence from the N. 40 m. above Quebec.

CHEWS, r. Maryland, which runs into the Chesapeake.

CHIANTLA, t. Mexico, 40 m. SW. from Puebla de los Angelos.

CHIAPA, province, Guatimala, bounded W. by Oaxaca, S. by Guatimala, E. by Vera Paz and Yucatan, N. by Vera Cruz.

CHIAPA DOS ESPAGNOS, or *Ciudad Real*, cap. of the above province, 300 m. NW. from Guatimala. Lon. 93° 23′ W.; lat. 17° N. Pop. 3,000. Its principal commerce is in cocoa-nuts, cotton, wool, sugar, and cochineal.

CHIAPA DE LOS INDIOS, the largest Indian town in Guatimala, in the NW. extremity of the country, on the isthmus of Tehuantepec, about half way between the gulf of Mexico and the Pacific ocean. It has about 20,000 Indian inhabitants, who are rich and enjoy many privileges. Lon. 93° 53′ W.; lat. 17° 5′ N.

CHIAPA-EL-REAL, t. in N. America, in the province of its own name, with a bishop's see. Its principal trade consists in cocoa-nuts, cotton, and sugar. Lon. from W. 16° 10′ W.; lat. 17° 10′ N.

CHICAGO, r. or arm of lake Michigan, at its S. end, in Illinois. A mile from the lake it divides into two channels; the N. channel extends along the W. side of the lake, about 30 m.; the S. is only 6 m. long, and affords a secure harbor for vessels of almost any burden,

but has a bar at its mouth with only two feet water. This obstruction might be easily removed, and the harbor rendered accessible. The portage from Chicago river to the Des Planes, one of the two branches of Illinois r. is 9 m. and is so low as often to be covered with water and passed in boats. A canal here is contemplated, and could be made with little expense, which would open a water communication between the Great Lakes and the Mississippi, through the Illinois. Half a mile from the mouth of the Chicago, is *Fort Dearborn*.

CHICAPEE, r. Mass. which rises in Worcester co. and runs SW. into the Connecticut, in the N. part of Springfield.

CHICCAMAGGA, r. Ten. which runs into the Tennessee, 6 m. above the whirl.

CHICHESTER, t. Merrimack co. N. H. 45 m. NW. from Portsmouth. Pop. 1,084.

CHICKAPEE, v. in the SE. part of Hampden co. Mass. 95 m. SW. by W. from Boston.

CHICKAMAUGAH CREEK, r. which rises in Georgia, runs through a part of Cherokee country, and flows into the Tennessee, a few miles above Lookout mountain. A district of country through which it flows is called by the same name, and contains the new missionary station, Brainerd.

CHICKASAW, r. Indiana, which runs into the Wabash, below Vincennes.

CHICKASAW, r. in the NW. part of Ten. which runs W. into the Mississippi.

CHICKASAW BLUFFS, four in number, on the E. side of the Mississippi, in Mis. The upper bluff is 176 m. below the mouth of the Ohio; it is between 200 and 300 feet high, and extends 2 m. on the river. The other three occur at the successive distances of 11, 21 and 32 m. apart.

CHICKASAWHAY, v. Mississippi, 50 m. W. from St. Stephens.

CHICKASAWHAY, r. Mis. which flows S. near E. side of the state, and joins the Pascagoula, about 40 m. from its mouth.

CHICKHOAMINY, r. Va. which runs into the James r. 6 m. NW. from Jamestown. It is navigable for boats 30 m.

CHICKISALUNGO, r. Pa. which runs into the Susquehannah, a little above Columbia.

CHIDLEY, cape, on the NE. coast of Labrador, has Davis' Straits NE. and the bay of Ungava SW. Lon. from W. 12° 10′ E.; lat. 60° 12′ N.

CHIFUNCTE, r. La. in St. Tammany, has its source in the N. part of that parish, flowing SSE. 50 m. falls into lake Ponchartrain N. from New Orleans. There is water at the mouth of the Chifuncte sufficient to admit vessels drawing 6 or 7 feet, as far as the mouth of the Bogue Falaya.

CHIGNECTE, bay of Nova Scotia, the NW. arm of the bay of Fundy.

CHIHEMECOMET, or *Chickminock-cuminock*, island, on the coast of N. C. near Roanoke Island.

CHIHUAHUA, state of, one of the states of the republic of Mexico, bounded by Durango, Sonoray Sinaloa, and Coahuila y Texas. Capital, Chihuahua. N. lat. 28° and lon. 28° W. from W. intersect, according to Tanner's map of Mexico, about 75 m. SW. from the city of Chihuahua. A very great deficiency of water, is the most serious impediment to the general population of this part of America, and is one of the many traits of resemblance between central N. America and central Asia. The seasons of what was the *Provincias Internas*, now the northern states of Mexico, have winters of excessive rigor, even more so than can be accounted for, either from latitude or elevation of surface.

CHIHUAHUA, city, capital of the state of the same name, in the republic of Mexico, situated near the river Conchos, a branch of Rio-grand-del Norte, in the province of New Biscay. It is the capital of the Internal Provinces, and environed by some very rich mines. Pop. 12,000. Lat. 28° 50′ N.; lon. 27° 20′ W. from W.

CHILESBURG, v. Caroline co. Va. 68 m. S. from W.

CHILI, t. Monroe co. N. Y. between Black creek and Genesee river, 10 m. SW. from Rochester. Pop. 2,010.

CHILLICOTHE, t. and cap. Ross co. Ohio, and the second town in size in the state, on the W. bank of the Scioto, 45 m. in a direct line, and 70 by water from its mouth, 45 m. S. from Columbus, 70 SW. from Zanesville, 93 E. by N. from Cincinnati. Lon. 5° 20′ W. from W.; lat. 39° 14′ N. Pop. 2,846. It is laid out on an elevated plain between Paint creek and the Scioto. The streets are spacious, and cross each other at right angles. It contains a court-house and jail, a market-house, 2 printing-offices, 3 banks, including the branch bank of the United States, 3 houses of public worship, 1 for Presbyterians, 1 for Seceders, and 1 for Methodists, and an academy. In the town and vicinity are many valuable mills and manufactories. The situation is favorable, and every way delightful; but yet it did not flourish, until the grand canal was cut through the town, since which it has received a new impulse towards prosperity, promising that it will attain the importance to which its fortunate position entitles it. In the midst of this town formerly stood one of the most interesting mounds of the cone-shaped form. In levelling it for the purpose of building lots, great quantities of human bones were found in it.

CHILLISQUAQUE, or *Chilisguage*, town, Northumberland co. Pa. It lies between the E. and W. branches of the Susquehannah, and is watered by a river of the same name, which flows into the W. branch of the Susquehannah, 6 m. above Northumberland.

CHILMARK, t. Duke's co. Mass. on SW. end of Martha's Vineyard, 12 m. W. by S. from Edgartown, 90 S. from Boston. Pop. 691.

CHILNUCOOK, or *Grand Lake*, lake, Me. at the head of the St. Croix.

CHILO, v. Clermont co. Ohio, 95 m. SW. from Columbus.

CHILPANZINCO, city of Mexico, situated on the S. slope of Analuac, 3,542 feet above the level of the ocean, surrounded by beautiful fields of wheat and orchards, on the road from

Mexico to Acapulco. Lat. 17° 40′ N.; lon. 22° 20′ W. from W.

CHIMALAPA, small river of Mexico, in Oajaca, which flows S. into the Gulf of Tehuantepec.

CHINA, t. Kennebeck co. Me. 25 m. NE. from Hallowell. Pop. 2,234. It contains an academy, a social library, and 2 houses of public worship, 1 for Baptists, and 1 for Friends. It was taken from Harlem, Fairfax, and Winslow, in 1818.

CHINA, t. Genesee co. N. Y. Pop. 2,387.

CHINA GROVE, t. Georgetown district, S. C. 461 m. from W.

CHINCHANCHI, v. Mexico, 10 m. N. from Merida.

CHINE, *La*, v. L. C. on the island of Montreal, 7 m. above the city. It is the centre of all the commerce between Upper and Lower Canada. Here the boats of the N. W. company commence their voyage for the interior country of America. It is intended to cut a canal from La Chine to Montreal, by which a direct communication with the city will be opened, and the difficult passage of the rapid of St. Louis avoided.

CHINGOTEAGUE, small isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of Virginia. Lon. 75° 20′ W.; lat. 37° 46′ N.

CHINGOTEAGUE INLET, narrow channel between two islands, near the coast of Virginia. lon. 75° 42′ W.; lat. 27° 52′ N.

CHINNOOK, r. N. America, which flows into the Columbia, near its mouth.

CHINNOOK INDIANS, N. A. on the Chinnook and Columbia. No. 400.

CHIPOOK CREEK, r. Virginia, which runs into James river.

CHIPPEWAN, mountains of N. America. This great chain is the principal spine of that continent, and by various names, extends from the isthmus of Darien to the Frozen ocean, through 60° of latitude, or 4,150 m. In Mexico, it is known by the general term Anahuac. Farther N. the Spaniards designate it as the mountains of New Mexico. In the U. S. it is known as the Rocky mountains. In Cabotia, or British America, by its true native name Chippewan, or Chippewyan. In Mexico and Guatimala, it rises into volcanic summits, elevated far above the regions of perpetual snow. Popocatepetl, Citlaltepetl, or Peak d'Orizaba, Pico Frailes, and Coffrede Perote, all rise above 13,500 feet. In the U. S. the elevation of this chain remains undetermined, but must be considerable, from the length and rapidity of the streams flowing from its opposite sides.

CHIPPEWAY, small r. or creek, Lincoln co. U. C. falls into Niagara river, at the village of Chippeway.

CHIPPEWAY, v. Lincoln co. U. C. on Niagara r. 10 m. above Queenston, 2 above Niagara falls. Chippeway creek runs into the Niagara at this place. The battle of Chippeway, July 5, 1814, was fought in the plain, on the S. side of this creek.

CHIPPEWAY, t. Beaver co. Pa.

CHIPPEWAY, r. NW. Territory, runs into the Mississippi at lake Pepin, in lon. 93° 54′ W.; lat. 43° 45′ N. There is a short portage between this river and the Montreal, a water of Lake Superior.

CHIPPEWAY, t. Wayne co. Ohio, 12 m. NE. from Wooster.

CHIPPEWAYS, or *Sauteurs*, Indians, one of the most numerous and powerful tribes in N. America. About 5,700 of them dwell on Saganaw bay, in Michigan Territory; the remainder are scattered in petty bands along the N. border of the U. S. They maintain a perpetual war with the Sioux.

CHIPPEWYAN, *Fort*, N. America, at the SW. end of Athapescow lake. Lon. 111° W.; lat. 58° 40′ N.

CHISHOLM'S STORE, t. Montgomery co. N. C. 130 m. SW. from Raleigh.

CHISWELL, isles off the NW. coast of N. America, group lying near the mainland, between cape Elizabeth and Montague island. Lon. from W. 71° 4′ W.; lat. 59° 33′ N.

CHITTENANGO, t. Madison co. N. Y. 35 m. W. from Utica.

CHITTENDEN, co. W. side of Vt. bounded N. by Franklin co. E. by Washington, S. by Addison, W. by lake Champlain. Pop. 21,775. Chief town, Burlington.

CHITTENDEN, t. Rutland co. Vt. 30 m. NW. from Windsor. Pop. 610.

CHITTENHAM, t. Montgomery co. Pa.

CHITTENINGO, r. N. Y. which rises in Cazenovia and runs into Oneida lake; 25 m. long.

CHOCOLATE, r. NW. Territory, runs into lake Superior, 21 m. W. from La Train r.

CHOCONUT, creek, Susquehannah co. Pa. flows north-easterly into N. York, and falls into the Susquehannah river, a short distance below Chenango Point.

CHOCTAW, r. which rises in Alabama, and passes through West Florida, running into St. Rosa bay.

CHOCTAW, or *Choctahatchee*, r. Florida, which rises in Alabama and discharges its waters into St. Rosa Sound, at the NE. extremity.

CHOICE'S STORE, t. Gwinnet co. Geo.; 146 m. NW. from Milledgeville.

CHOLULA, city, of Mexico, in Puebla; 60 m. SE. by E. from Mexico. Pop. 16,000. Lat. 19° 15′ N.

CHOLULA, ancient republic of Mexico, corresponding nearly to the district appertaining to the present city of Cholula.

CHOMONCHOUAN, lake, Canoda; 219 m. NW. from Quebec. Lon. 75° 40′ W. lat. 39° 20′ N.

CHONA, ancient pyramid of Mexico, in Puebla. It is 177 feet high. Lon. 21° 20′ W. from W. lat. 19° 2′ N.

CHOPTANK, r. which rises in Delaware, and runs through Md. into Chesapeake Bay, S. of Tilghman's Island.

CHOPUNNISH, r. Missouri Territory, a branch of the Kooskooshee, in the Rocky Mountains. Lon. 113° W. lat. 46° 30′ N.

CHOTA, v. Blount co. Ten.

CHOWAN, r. N. C. formed by the union of 3 rivers in the state of Virginia, which runs into Albemarle Sound.

CHOWAN, co. NE. part of N. C. Pop. 6,688. Chief town, Edenton. Lat. 36° 10′ N. lon. 0° 20 E. from W.

CHRIST-CHURCH, parish in Charleston district, S. C.

CHRISTIAN, co. of Ken. on Cumberland river; bounded by Tennessee S. Caldwell SW. Hopkins and Muhlenberg N. and Logan E. Length 42, mean width 25 m. Chief town, Hopkinsville. Pop. 12,694.

CHRISTIANA, hundred, in N. end of Newcastle co. Delaware. Within it are the towns of Wilmington and Newport.

CHRISTIANA, r. Delaware, which rises in Pa. unites with the Brandywine, and flows into the Delaware. It is navigable for vessels drawing 14 feet of water to Wilmington, for those drawing 9 feet to Newport, and for those drawing 6 feet to Christiana-Bridge. Length 20 m.

CHRISTIANA, or *Christiana-Bridge*, t. Newcastle co. Delaware, on the Christiana; 9 m. SW. from Wilmington, 36 SW. from Philadelphia, 100 from W. It has about 50 houses.

CHRISTIANSVILLE, v. Mecklenburg co. Va. on the Meherrin, 251 m. from W.

CHRISTIAN SOUND, a large arm of the Pacific ocean, N. of Cape Decision. Lon. 225° 50′ E. lat. 56° 13′ N.

CHRISTIANSBURG, t. and seat of justice, Montgomery co. Va. 40 m. SW. from Fincastle, and 220 SW. by W. from Richmond. Lat. 37° 14′ N. lon. 3° 12′ W. from W.

CHRISTOPHER, *St.* or *St. Kitt's*, one of the Leeward Islands in the W. Indies, 60 m. W. of Antigua. It was formerly inhabited by the French and English; but, in 1713, it was ceded to the latter. It is 20 m. in breadth, and 7 in length, and has high mountains in the middle, whence rivulets flow, which are of great use to the inhabitants. It was taken by the French in 1782, but restored the next year. Basseterre is the capital.

CHUM CREEK, r. Va. which runs into the Chesapeake, lon. 76° 14′ W. lat. 39° 22′ N.

CHUN'S STORE, t. Jefferson co. Ten.; 200 m. E. from Murfreesborough.

CHURCH CREEK, t. Dorchester co. Md.; 7 m. SW. from Cambridge.

CHURCH FORT, on Hudson's Bay, at the mouth of Church-hill river. Lat. 59° N. lon. 17° W. from W.

CHURCH HILL, v. Abbeville district, S. C.

CHURCH HILL, v. Spartanburg district, S. C.; 544 m. from W.

CHURCH HILL, t. Queen Ann's co. Md.; 9 m. NE. from Centreville, 85 SW. from Philadelphia, 80 from W.

CHURCHILL, *Cape*, in Hudson's Bay. Lon. 95° 5′ W. lat. 58° 54′ N.

CHURCHILL RIVER, *Missinnippi*, or *English River*, r. N. America, which falls into Hudson's Bay, in lat. 59° N. at Churchill Fort.

CHURCH TRACT, t. Alleghany co. N. Y.

CHURCH ISLAND, small isl. in Currituck Sound, near the coast of N. C.

CHURCHTOWN, t. Lancaster co. Pa.; 30 m. ENE. from Lancaster, 50 WNW. Philadelphia, 137 from W.

CHURCHVILLE, v. Middlesex co. Va.; 80 m. NE. by E. from Richmond.

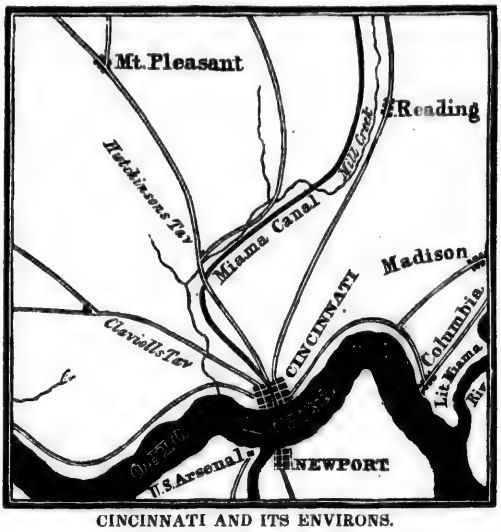
CHYENNE, or *Chayenne*, r. La. which runs into the Missouri, 1,310 m. from the Mississippi.

CICERO, t. Onondaga co. N. Y. on SW. side of Oneida Lake; 57 m. W. from Utica. Pop. 1,808.

CINALOA, formerly a province of Mexico, but now forming the S. part of the intendency of Sonora.

CINALOA, t. Mexico, on Cinaloa river, which falls into the Gulf of California. Lat. 25° 50′ N.

CINCINNATI, a large commercial city and capital of Hamilton co. Ohio, near the SW. corner of the state, on the N. bank of the Ohio river, 20 m. above the mouth of the Great Miami, 93 W. by S. from Chillicothe, 175 NE. from Louisville, 102 NNE. from Frankfort, 465 below Pittsburg by water. Lon. 7° 25′ W. from W. lat. 39° 6′ N. It is regularly laid out, in a pleasant and healthy situation, the streets crossing each other at right angles. The growth of Cincinnati has been rapid, almost without a parallel. In 1800, the population was 500; in 1810, 2,540; in 1815, it was estimated at 6,500; in 1820, it was 9,642, and in 1830, it was 26,515. Its position is a beautiful vale, twelve miles in circumference created by an eliptical sweep of Ohio hills. Such of these eminences as have not been laid bare by the unsparing hand of progressive improvement, are beautifully wooded to their summits; and, by the swell and indentation of their waving outline, present to the view of the beholder the most graceful and charming forms. From the summit of any of these hills, the town is distinctly presented to the eye, and spreads a panoramic map of exquisite beauty and variety. Cincinnati is the most flourishing commercial town in the west, except New Orleans: and furnishes perhaps the most signal example of that spirit and capacity for improvement, which result from the existence of free institutions, and are destined to fill the Mississippi valley with a teeming population. Seven of the streets are 66 feet wide, and 396 apart, intersected by streets of the same width and distance at right angles. One entire square, and the fraction of another, are reserved in central parts of the city for public buildings. The city buildings cover an irregular area nearest the form of a parallelogram. The central parts are compactly built with houses and stores that would ornament any town. The most showy quarters are Main, Broadway, and Fourth-street, westward from its intersection with Main. Pearl-street nearly completed, leading from the lower Market to Walnut-st. is composed of uniform buildings, terminated by a magnificent hotel, five stories high, and will add greatly to the beauty of that part of the city. The public buildings are a court-



CINCINNATI AND ITS ENVIRONS.

house, jail, four market-houses, one of them 500 feet in length, the Bazaar, U. S. Branch Bank, the Cincinnati College, the Catholic Athenæum, the Medical College, for which a second spacious and commodious building is being erected, the Mechanics' Institute, Theatre, and a second one now being erected, two Museums, the Hospital and Lunatic Asylum, and the Woodward High School in the progress of erection. Some other public buildings are in contemplation. Beside these, there are 24 churches, great and small. Of these the Second Presbyterian church is the handsomest, the exterior being of agreeable architecture, and the interior decidedly beautiful. The Unitarian church is a singularly neat one. The interior of the Catholic church is striking. The first and third Presbyterian churches are spacious buildings, as the new Methodist church will be when completed. A very neat Baptist church is nearly completed. Some of the other churches make a respectable appearance. There are many fine blocks of stores on Front and Main streets, and the eye is arrested by many beautiful private habitations. Architectural taste is daily becoming more enlightened and agreeable. The dull red of the brick walls is giving way to more pleasing shades between white and green; and a beautiful stucco imitating marble and granite is getting into fashion. The number of substantial buildings added annually to the city for three years past averages 450. It has already become a great manufacturing town, and is constantly becoming more so. Our limits preclude details; but all the substantial manufactures known in our country are carried on to a greater or less extent. The manufactures in iron are very great, particularly in the article of heavy castings, and all sorts of machinery driven by steam. Of such establishments there are 9 or 10, and some of them on a great scale. The next most extensive article is cabinet work. Steam-boat building is a great item. Hatting is pursued to a great extent. It is believed that the city contains at least 40 manufacturing establishments driven by steam. There are two fire companies, and 34 charitable societies, and 25 religious societies, in which most of the religious opinions of Christendom are represented, and whose mutual watchfulness of each other educes concord from jealousy, by hindering the hurtful predominance of any one of them, and enabling each to pursue its respective interests unmolested and in peace. Though the imperfect filling out of the magnificent plan of the city, the cumbering of the streets with timber, stone, bricks, and mortar, and the inconvenience of actual building present an image of crudeness and immaturity, it needs little spirit of prophecy to predict from the past to the future, that this city, which will be shortly central to more than two millions of inhabitants, which presents the greatest variety of models in the theories and imaginings of strangers from all parts of the world, which evolves the germs of emulation and rivalry to a fault, and which abounds in provisions, natural wealth, fuel, and all the materials of building, and which is moreover a healthy town, will, in the course of a few years, vie in beauty and population with the first towns in the Union.

The buildings of the Cincinnati Manufacturing Company, on the bank above Deer creek, are numerous and extensive; the main edifice is 150 feet long, from 20 to 37 feet wide, and from two to four stories high.

The most capacious, elevated and permanent building in this place, is the Steam Mill, erected in the years 1812, '13, and '14 on the river beach, upon a bed of horizontal lime-stone rocks, and in high floods is for its whole length exposed to the current. The foundation is 62 by 87 feet, and about 10 feet thick. Its height is 110 feet, and the number of sto-

ries 9, including 2 above the eaves. To the height of 40 feet, the wall is *battered* or drawn in; above, it is perpendicular. The cornice is of brick, and the roof of wood, in the common style. It has 24 doors and 90 windows. The lime-stone with which it was built was quarried at various places in the bed of the river, and measures in the wall 6,620 perches. Besides this, it swallowed up 90,000 bricks, 14,800 bushels of lime, and 81,200 cubic feet of timber. Its weight is estimated at 15,655 tons. Through the building there is a wall dividing each story into two unequal apartments, the one designed for manufacturing flour, the other for receiving wool and cotton machinery, a flax-seed oil-mill, fulling-mill, and several other machines.

CINCINNATUS, t. Cortlandt co. N. Y.; 14 m. SE. from Homer, 140 W. from Albany, 354 from W. Valuable iron ore is found here.

CINTHIANA, t. and cap. Harrison co. Ken. on a branch of the Licking river, 13 m. N. from Paris, 24 N. from Lexington. Pop. in 1810, 369. It contains a bank, academy, courthouse, and jail.

CIRCLEVILLE, v. and seat of justice in Pickaway co. Ohio, on the E. side of Scioto river, in lon. 5° 5′, W. from W. lat. 39° 36′ N. 26 m. below Columbia. Pop. 1,136. It derives its name from some ancient works in a rude circular form, on the site of which it is situated. The adjacent country is amongst the most fertile of the Ohio valley.

CITY POINT, v. Prince George co. Va. on the S. side of James river, at the junction of the Appomatox; 100 m. above Hampton Roads, 12 E. from Petersburg, 25 SE. from Richmond, 158 from W. Lon. 77° 32′ W. lat. 37° 18′ N. James river is navigable to this place for large ships, which come up here to load.

CLACKAMUS, r. Oregon Territory, joins the Wallaumut.

CLAIBORNE, co. Ten. between Clinch and Powell's rivers; bounded by Va. N. by Hawkins co. Ten. E. Clinch river, or Granger, and Knox SE. and Powell's river, or Campbell, NW. Length 40 m. mean width 10. Chief town, Tazewell. Pop. 8,470.

CLAIBORNE, co. Miss.; bounded NW. by Mississippi and Big-black rivers, and S. by Jefferson. Length 32 m. mean width 12. Chief town, Gibson-port. Pop. 9,818.

CLAIBORNE, *Fort*, t. on the left bank of Alabama river, in Monroe co. Ala. at the head of schooner navigation, 25 m. E. from Fort St Stephens.

CLAIR, *St.* a lake of N. America, between the lakes Huron and Erie, 90 m. in circumference. It receives the waters of the lakes Superior, Michigan, and Huron, and also of the river Thames, from U. Canada, in the lat. of 42° 32′ N. and discharges them, through the strait called Detroit, into the lake Erie.

CLAIR, *St.* a county in the state of Illinois, the W. side of which borders on the Mississippi river, in lat. 38° 30′ N. Pop. 7,092. Chief town, Belleville.

CLAREMONT, t. Sullivan co. N. H. on E. side of the Connecticut; 11 m. N. by E. from Charlestown, 24 N. from Walpole, 25 S. by W. from Dartmouth College, 47 W. by N. from Concord, 466 from W. Pop. 2,526. The principal village is pleasantly situated on Sugar river, 4 m. E. of the Connecticut, and contains 2 handsome meeting-houses, 1 for Congregationalists, and 1 built jointly by Methodists and Universalists, a paper-mill, and several other valuable mills. There is an Episcopal church 2½ m. W. of this village.

CLARENCE, or *Willink*, t. Niagara co. N. Y. on the Tonnewanta; 280 m. W. from Albany, 412 from W.

CLARENCE, *Duke of*, straits, on the NW. coast of N. America, between Duke of York and Prince of Wales Islands; and between Prince of Wales Island and Point Barry. Lon. 56° W. from W. lat. 56° 30′ N.

CLARENDON, t. Rutland co. Vt. 30 m. W. from Windsor. Pop. 1,585.

CLARENDON, t. Genesee co. N. Y. 13 m. W. from Rochester, S. from Erie canal, and SE. from Batavia.

CLARIDON, v. Geauga co. Ohio; 270 m. NE. from Columbus. Pop. 588.

CLARK, t. Clinton co. Ohio.

CLARK, t. Brown co. Ohio.

CLARK, co. Il. on the waters of Kaskaskia and Little Wabash. Pop. in 1820, 931; in 1830, 3,340.

CLARK, co. Ark. boundaries and area uncertain. Pop. in 1820, 1,040; in 1830, 1,369.

CLARK, C. H. Clarke co. Il. 110 m. NE from Vandalia.

CLARKE, C. H. Clarke co. Ark. 75 m. from Little Rock.

CLARKE, co. In. bounded by the Ohio r. SE., Harrison SW., Washington W. and NW., Jennings N., and Jefferson NE. Chief town, Charleston. Pop. 1820, 8,079; 1830, 10,719.

CLARKE, co. Ken. bounded by Kentucky r. N., Madison and Fayette SW., Bourbon NW., Montgomery NE., and Estill SE.; length 25 m.; mean width 8. Chief town, Winchester. Pop. in 1820, 11,449; in 1830, 13,052.

CLARKE, co. Geo. bounded by Jackson NW., Madison NE., Oglethorpe E., Greene S., and Morgan SW.; length 21 m.; mean width 11. Chief town, Athens. Pop. in 1820, 8,867; in 1830, 10,176, of whom 4,738 were people of color.

CLARKE, co. Ala. bounded W. by Tombigbee river, N. by Marengo, and E. by Monroe. Chief town, Jackson. Pop. in 1820, 5,839; in 1830, 7,584.

CLARKESBOROUGH, Jackson co. Geo. on a branch of Oconee river, 10 m. S. from Jefferson.

CLARKSBURG, t. Berkshire co. Mass. on Hoosack river, 33 m. NNW. from Lenox. Pop. in 1820, 274; in 1830, 315.

CLARKSBURG, t. Montgomery co. Md. on the road from Washington city to Frederick-town, 25 m. from the former, and 15 from the latter place.

CLARKSBURG, t. and seat of justice for

Harrison co. Va. on the right bank of the Monongahela, 40 ms. SSW. from Morgantown. Lat. 39° 18′ N.; lon. from W. 3° 20′ W.

CLARKSBURG, v. Habersham co. Geo. 140 m. NW. from Augusta.

CLARKSBURG, v. Ross co. Ohio, 16 m. NW. from Chillicothe.

CLARKSBURG, t. and seat of justice, Lewis co. Ken. on a creek of Ohio river, 25 m. by land NNW. from Washington, Ken. Lat. 38° 44′ N.; lon. from W. 6° 10′ W.

CLARK'S FORK, r. one of the great branches of the Yellow-stone, falls into that stream from the S. about 100 m. above the mouth of Bighorn river.

CLARKSON, t. Monroe co. N. Y. Pop. in 1820, 1,612; in 1830, 3,251.

CLARK'S RIVER, the great middle branch of Columbia r. rises in the Chippewan mountains, interlocking with the sources of the Missouri, flows SW. W. and NW. by a course of about 800 m. joins Lewis' river, and forms the Columbia.

CLARKSTOWN, t. and seat of justice, Rockland co. N. Y. Pop. in 1820, 1,808; in 1830, 2,298.

CLARKESVILLE, v. and seat of justice, Montgomery co. Ten. on the point of land formed by the junction of Cumberland and Red rivers, 45 m. by land below Nashville. Lat. 36° 28′ N.; lon. from W. 10° 11′ W.

CLARKESVILLE, t. Clarke co. In. at the lower part of the rapids of Ohio.

CLARKSVILLE, v. Clinton co. Ohio, 85 m. SW. from Columbus.

CLARKSVILLE, Greene co. Pa.

CLARKSVILLE, v. Wayne co. Pa.

CLARKSVILLE, v. King and Queen co. Va. 50 ms. NE. from Richmond.

CLARKSVILLE, v. Habersham co. Geo. 140 m. N. from Milledgeville.

CLARKSVILLE, v. Pike co. Miso. on Mississippi r. 83 m. NNW. from St. Charles, and 93 NNW. from St. Louis.

CLARKSVILLE, v. Clark co. Ala. 12 m. NE. from St. Stephens.

CLAVERACK, t. Columbia co. N. Y. Pop. in 1820, 2,813; in 1830, 3,000. The village of the same name is situated 5 m. E. from Hudson.

CLAY, co. Ken. on the head waters of Cumberland and Kentucky r. bounded by Knox co. SE., Rockcastle W., Madison, Estill, and Floyd E.; length 50 m. mean width about 40, area 2,000 sq. ms. Chief town, Manchester. Pop. in 1820, 4,393; in 1830, 3,549.

CLAY, C. H. Clay co. Miso. 286 m. up the Missouri r. above St. Charles, and 300 from St. Louis.

CLAY-PONDS, light-house, on Cape Cod, Massachusetts.

CLAYSVILLE, v. Washington co. Pa. on the U. S. turnpike road, 10 m. W. from the borough of Washington, 20 E. from Wheeling. This village contains 30 houses, in one street along the road.

CLAYSVILLE, v. Harrison co. Ken. 48 m. NE. from Frankfort.

CLAYTON, t. Perry co. Ohio, 8 m. E. from Somerset. Pop. 907.

CLAYTON'S STORE, v. Campbell co. Va.

CLAYTONVILLE, v. Raburn co. Geo. 160 m. NNW. from Milledgeville.

CLEAR CREEK, Ohio, empties into the Miami from the E. below Franklin.

CLEAR CREEK, t. Fairfield co. Ohio, 9 m. SW. from Lancaster. Pop. 1,174.

CLEAR CREEK, t. Warren co. Ohio. Pop. 2,444.

CLEAR CREEK, t. Richland co. Ohio. Pop. 309.

CLEARFIELD, co. in the central part of Pa. on a creek which runs into the W. branch of the Susquehannah. Pop. in 1820, 2,342; in 1830, 4,803. Chief town, Clearfield.

CLEARFIELD, t. and cap. Clearfield co. Pa. situated in the central part of the county, on the W. branch of the Susquehannah.

CLERMONT, t. Columbia co. N. Y. on the Hudson, 15 m. below Hudson, 45 below Albany. Pop. 1,203. The elegant country-seat of the late Robert R. Livingston is in this town.

CLERMONT, co. SW. part of Ohio, on the Ohio r. Pop. 20,466. Chief town, Batavia.

CLEVELAND, t. and cap. Cuyahoga co. Ohio, on the mouth of Cuyahoga r. on Lake Erie, 54 m. NW. from Warren, 150 NE. from Columbus, 60 E. from Sandusky, 180 W. from Buffalo, 131 NW. from Pittsburg. During the late war, it was a depot of provisions; and a place where many boats and lake craft were built; and it is a noted point of embarkation on the lake. It is a growing place, having 4 churches, a court-house, jail, an academy, 180 houses, 40 stores, 9 groceries, 6 taverns, and 1,200 inhabitants. Lat. 41° 31′ N.; lon. from W. 4° 44′ W. The great Ohio canal here connects with the lake. This town, intermediate between Buffalo and Cincinnati, and the depot of the vast amounts of merchandise destined E. and W. will not fail soon to become an important town.

CLEVES, t. King George's co. Va. on the Rappahannock, 2 m. N. from Port Royal.

CLEVES, t. Hamilton co. Ohio, at the N. bend of the Ohio, 16 m. W. from Cincinnati.

CLIFFORD, t. Susquehannah co. Pa.

CLINCH, r. Ten. rises in Va. and running SW. into Tennessee, unites with the Holston at Kingston to form the Tennessee r. It is navigable for boats 200 m.

CLINCH MOUNTAIN, Ten. divides the waters of Clinch and Holston rivers.

CLINTON, t. Kennebeck co. Me. 26 m. N. from Augusta. Pop. 2,125.

CLINTON, co. in the NE. part of N. Y. bounded N. by Canada, E. by Lake Champlain, S. by Essex co. and W. by Franklin co. Pop. in 1820, 12,070; in 1830, 19,344. Chief town, Plattsburg. It forms the NE. boundary of the state.

CLINTON, t. Dutchess co. N. Y. on the Hudson r. below Hudson. Pop. 2,130.

CLINTON, t. Buckingham co. L. C.

CLINTON, v. Oneida co. N. Y. on Oriskanny creek, 9 m. WSW. from Utica. Hamilton

college, near this village, was incorporated in 1812, and from the liberal support given by public and private patronage, is a flourishing institution. It is under the direction of a president, 3 professors, and 2 tutors. The studies of which a knowledge is necessary in order to admission into the freshman class, are Virgil, Cicero's Select Orations, Greek Testament, and Vulgar Arithmetic. The following is the course of study: 1st year, Livy, five books, Adams' Antiquities, Græca Minora, Græca Majora, Neilson's Exercises, Murray's Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, and Algebra; 2d year, Græca Majora continued, Geography continued, Cicero de Oratore, Horace, Euclid, Webber's Mathematics, and Flint's Surveying; 3d year, Webber's Mathematics finished, Enfield's Philosophy, Tacitus, Homer, Tyler's Elements of History, and Chemistry; 4th year, Duncan's Logic, Locke on the Human Understanding, Paley's Moral Philosophy, Blair's Lectures, and Kaimes' Elements of Criticism. For tuition each student pays for the first two years $21 per annum, for the other two years $30 per annum, room rent $9, and for board from $1,75 to $2. Commencement is held on the 4th Wednesday of August. There are 3 vacations; the 1st, from commencement, 6 weeks; the 2d, from the 2d Wednesday in January, 3 weeks; the 3d, from the 2d Wednesday in May, 4 weeks.

CLINTON, co. of Lincoln, U. C. on Lake Ontario.

CLINTON, co. Ohio, on the waters of Little Miami, bounded by Warren W., Greene and Fayette N., Clinton E., Highland SE., and Brown S.; length 22 m., mean width 18. Chief town, Wilmington. Pop. in 1820, 8,085; in 1830, 11,292.

CLINTON, v. Parke co. In. on the right bank of Wabash r. Lat. 39° 40′, lon. from W. 10° 20′ W.

CLINTON, v. Anderson co. Ten. on the right bank of Clinch r. 150 m. a little N. of E. from Murfreesborough. Lat. 36° 5′, lon. from W. 7° 12′ W.

CLINTON, v. Samson co. N. C. about 70 m. S. from Raleigh.

CLINTON, v. and seat of justice, Jones co. Geo. 22 m. W. from Milledgeville. Lat. 33° 1′ N.; lon. from W. 6° 48′ W.

CLINTON HOLLOW, Dutchess co. N. Y. is situated between the townships of Rhinebeck and Poughkeepsie, and lies along Hudson river. The post-office is 90 m. S. from Albany.

CLINTONVILLE, v. Onondago co. N. Y. 145 m. a little N. of W. from Albany.

CLYDE, r. of Orleans co. Vt. which falls into Lake Memphremagog, at its SE. corner.

CLYDE, v. on the great western canal, in Seneca co. N. Y. 18 m. NE. from Geneva, and 25 NW. from Auburn.

CLYDE RIVER, of N. Y. formed by the outlet of Canandaigua Lake, and Mud creek. These two latter unite at Lyons, in Wayne co.

CLYMER, t. Chatauque co. N. Y.

COALMINES, v. Chesterfield co. Va.

COALSMOUTH, v. Kenhawa co. Va.

COATESVILLE, v. Chester co. Pa.

COBBESSECONTE, r. Kennebeck co. Me. is formed of two branches which unite in Gardiner, and falls into the Kennebeck.

COCHRANVILLE, Chester co. Pa.

COCKE, co. E. Ten. bounded by N. C. SE., Sevier and Jefferson W., Jefferson N., Greene NE.; length 22 m., mean width 17. Chief town, Newport. Pop. in 1820, 4,892; in 1830, 6,048.

CODORUS, t. York co. Pa. on the Codorus.

COD'S FERRY, v. Wabash co. Il.

COEYMANS, t. Albany co. N. Y. on the Hudson, 11 m. below Albany. Pop. 2,723.

COFFEY'S FERRY, v. Pulaski co. Ken.

COHANZY, or Cæsarea creek, N. J. rises in Salem co. and passing through Cumberland co. falls into Delaware river opposite Bombay Hook. It is navigable for vessels of 100 tons to Bridgeton, 20 m. from its mouth.

COHASSET, s-p. Norfolk co. Mass. 25 m. E. from Dedham, 25 SE. from Boston. Pop. 1,229. Cohasset rocks, which have been fatal to many vessels, lie off this place, 3 m. from the shore.

COITSVILLE, t. Trumbull co. Ohio, 16 m. SE. from Warren.

COKALAHISKIT, r. Oregon Ter. rises in the Rocky mountains, and, after a course of about 300 m. enters Clark's r. a branch of the Columbia, in lon. 113° W., lat. about 47° N.

COLCHESTER, t. Chittenden co. Vt. on Lake Champlain, at the mouth of Onion river, 5 m. N. from Burlington. Pop. 1,489.

COLCHESTER, t. New London co. Ct. 15 m. W. from Norwich, 25 SE. from Hartford. Pop. 2,083. Bacon Academy, in this town, was founded in 1801. Its funds are $30,000. It is a flourishing institution, and has annually about 90 scholars. The academy building is of brick, 75 feet by 34.

COLCHESTER, t. Delaware co. N. Y. 21 m. S. from Delhi. Pop. 1,424.

COLCHESTER, t. Fairfax co. Va. on Occoquam creek, 4 m. above its confluence with the Potomac, 16 m. SW. from Alexandria, 106 N. from Richmond. The creek is navigable to this place for boats.

COLD CREEK, Ohio, runs N. and falls into Sandusky bay, a little W. from Sandusky. Its source is a large spring in the township of Margaretta, covering an acre and a half of ground. A number of mills are erected on the creek.

COLDENHAM, v. in Montgomery, Orange co. N. Y.

COLD SPRING, v. Suffolk co. N. Y. at the head of a small bay of Long Island Sound, and 38 m. from New York.

COLD SPRING, v. Cape May co. N. J.

COLD-SPRING COVE, near Burlington, N. J.

COLD-STREAM MILLS, v. Hampshire co. Va.

COLEBROOK, t. Coos co. N. H. 10 m. N. from Lancaster, 111 N. from Concord. Pop. 542.

COLEBROOK, t. Litchfield co. Ct. 18 m.

NNE. from Litchfield. Pop. 1,274. Here are iron-works, and several mills on Still river, a water of Farmington river.

COLEBROOK DALE, t. Berks co. Pa. Pop. 1,046.

COLERAINE, t. Franklin co. Mass. 5 m. NW. from Greenfield. Pop. 1,877.

COLERAINE, t. Lancaster co. Pa. Pop. 1,088.

COLERAINE, t. Bertie co. N. C.

COLERAINE, v. Camden co. Geo. on the St. Mary's river, 30 m. above St. Mary's.

COLERAINE, t. Bedford co. Pa. Pop. 986.

COLERAINE, t. Ross. co Ohio, 15 m. NE. from Chillicothe.

COLERAINE, t. Hamilton co. Ohio, on the Miami river, 15 m. above its junction with the Ohio.

COLE RIVER, N. H. runs into Connecticut river, at Walpole.

COLE RIVER, Va. runs into the Kenhawa from the S.

COLES, v. Woodford co. Ken. 13 m. from Lexington.

COLESVILLE, v. Windsor co. N. Y.

COLESVILLE, v. Chesterfield co. Va.

COLIMA, a town of Mexico, in the intendency of Guadalaxara, on the frontiers of Valladolid; it is seated at the foot of a volcanic mountain, about 300 m. due W. from the city of Mexico, upon the banks of a small river, about 30 m. above its entrance into the Pacific Ocean, in the lat. of 18° 40′ N. The intervening country between the town and the sea is very fertile. Pop. of the town, about 2,500.

COLLETON, district S. C. bounded by the Atlantic Ocean and Charleston district SE., Beaufort SW., Barnwell and Orangeburgh NW. and part of Charleston NE.; length 57 m., mean width 30. Staples, rice, cotton, and tobacco. Chief town, Waterborough. Pop. in 1820, 26,373; in 1830, 27,256.

COLLINSBURG, Centre co. Pa.

COLORADO, or *Riviere Rouge*, r. La. which runs into the Gulf of Mexico, 50 m. below New Orleans.

COLUMBIA, co. N. Y. bounded N. by Rensselaer co. E. by Massachusetts, S. by Dutchess co. and W. by the Hudson. Pop. in 1820, 38,330; in 1830, 39,952. Chief town, Hudson.

COLUMBIA, co. N. part of Georgia. Pop. 12,606, of whom 8,135 are blacks. Chief town, Applington.

COLUMBIA, *District of*, see page 149.

COLUMBIA, t. Coos co. N. H. on E. side of the Connecticut, 19 m. N. from Lancaster, 570 from W. Pop. 442.

COLUMBIA, t. Washington co. Maine, on Pleasant River, 18 m. SW. from Machias, 332 NE. from Boston, 757 from W. Lat. 44° 39′ N. Pop. 663.

COLUMBIA, t. Windham co. Ct. 9 m. W. from Windham, 354 from W. Pop. 1,000.

COLUMBIA, v. St. Lawrence co. N. Y.

COLUMBIA, t. Sussex co. N. J., on E. side of the Delaware, 20 m. above Easton.

COLUMBIA, co. Pa., formed from a part of Northumberland co. Chief town, Danville. Pop. in 1820, 17,621; in 1830, 20,049.

COLUMBIA, t. Lancaster co. Pa., on E. side of the Susquehannah; 10 m. W. from Lancaster, 12 E. from York, 72 W. from Philadelphia, 98 from W. It is a pleasant and flourishing town, and has considerable trade, chiefly in lumber. It contains a bank, and 3 houses of public worship, 1 for English Presbyterians, 1 for German Presbyterians, and 1 for Methodists. A large proportion of the houses are handsomely built with brick. Here is erected across the Susquehannah an excellent covered bridge, 1¼ mile in length, which cost 230,000 dollars.

COLUMBIA, t. Fluvanna co. Va., on N. side of James River, at the junction of the Rivanna; 55 m. WNW. from Richmond, 151 m. from W. It has considerable trade in tobacco.

COLUMBIA, t. Hamilton co. Ohio, on the Ohio, at the conflux of the Little Miami; 5 m. E. from Cincinnati, 507 from W.

COLUMBIA, t. Cuyahoga co. Ohio.

COLUMBIA, t. Tyrrel co. N. C.

COLUMBIA, t. Richland district, S. C. It is also the capital of the state, on the left bank of the Congaree, immediately below the confluence of Broad and Saluda rivers. It is regularly laid out, upon ground considerably elevated above the neighboring streams. Boats of large draught ascend thus high, and a steamboat has recently been built, intended to ply between Columbia and Charleston. Besides the ordinary buildings, suitable to legislative and judicial proceedings, and for religious purposes, a college, under the title of "the S. C. College," was established in this town in 1801, under the direct patronage of the state. It has 9 instructors, and above 100 students, with an excellent library, exceeding 6,000 volumes. It is indeed one of the most flourishing institutions in the U. S.; SW. from the Potomac.

COLUMBIA, or *Oregon river*, one of the largest rivers in N. America, which waters the new territory of Oregon. It rises in the Rocky mountains, about lat. 55° N. and running SW. falls into the Pacific ocean, in lat. 46° 15′ N. between Cape Disappointment on the N. and Point Adams on the S. The whole length of the river is estimated at 1500 m. Its principal branches are the Wallaumut, Lewis r. and Clarke's r. all of which empty on the SE. side: the first 125 m. from its mouth, the second 413, and the third about 600. Vessels of 300 tons may ascend the Columbia, as far as the mouth of the Wallaumut. The tide flows up 183 m. and large sloops may ascend this distance. Seven miles further up the navigation is interrupted by the great rapids. Above the rapids the river is navigable for 65 miles, till it is interrupted by the long narrows, and 6 miles further up by the falls. Above the falls there are no obstructions for 150 miles, to the mouth of Lewis river. The portages around the great rapids, long narrows, and falls, are in all 5 miles.

COLUMBIANA, co. Ohio, bounded by Pa. E., Jefferson and Harrison S., Stark W., and Portage and Trumbull N.; length 30 m. breadth

30. Surface extremely broken and hilly, though the soil is in most parts fertile. This county abounds in iron ore and mineral coal, and with excellent mill streams. Chief town, New Lisbon. Pop. 1820, 22,033; in 1830, 35,508.

COLUMBIANA, t. of Columbiana c. Ohio, on the waters of Great Beaver, 10 m. NNE. from New Lisbon.

COLUMBUS, the political metropolis of Ohio, and very nearly the geographical centre of it. It is situated on the east bank of the Scioto river, in the centre of Franklin county, and occupies a beautiful slope, just below the confluence of Whetstone river with the Scioto. It was a compact forest in 1812. It now has a number of respectable schools, a classical seminary, the customary number of stores, a bank, four printing-offices, a commodious brick market-house, a state-house, a building for the public offices, a penitentiary, and an asylum for the deaf and dumb. The state-house is 75 by 50 feet. The top of the cupola is 106 feet high. Around it are railed walks, from which the whole town is visible as from a map. It commands a delightful landscape over a country charmingly variegated, as extensive as the eye can reach. The village of Franklinton, a mile to the west, and the winding Scioto, are comprehended in this view. The building, that contains the public offices, is 100 by 25 feet. In a line with it and the state-house, is the handsome court-house for the Federal court. These buildings are all on the public square, an area of 10 acres, reserved for public use, in the centre of the town. The penitentiary is in the south-west angle of the town, and inclosed with a high stone wall. Immediately below the penitentiary is a lateral canal, on which canal-boats have already floated to the town, connecting this town with the Ohio and Erie canal 11 miles south. This will greatly add to the resources of the town. There are three churches, of which the Presbyterian church is spacious, being 50 by 50 feet. Manufactures have commenced, and its relations to the canal will give a new impetus to their growth. The circumstance of its being the political metropolis of its great state, attaches to it a distinguished and polite society. It is a striking example of the creation, no longer uncommon in the western country, of a town, that has grown to importance in a few years from the solid forest. It is in N. lat. 39° 57′ and 6° W. lon. from W. It is 396 m. from Washington, 551 from New York, 477 from Philadelphia, 575 from Boston, 429 from Baltimore, 991 from New Orleans, 397 from Nashville, 112 from Cincinnati, and 45 above Chillicothe. Pop. in 1820, 1,400; in 1830, 2,439.

COLUMBUS, t. Chenango co. N. Y., 12 m. NE. Norwich. Pop. 1,661.

COLUMBUS, co. N. C. Pop. 3,912. Chief town, Whitesville.

COMBAHEE, r. S. C. runs into St. Helena sound.

COMBAHEE FERRY, on the Combahee r. is 17 m. from Jacksonborough, 15 from Pocataligo.

COMITE, r. Mississippi joins the Amite, 12 m. E. Baton Rouge.

COMMISSIONER'S CREEK, Geo. runs into the Oconee, 20 or 30 m. below Milledgeville.

COMMUNIPA, v. Bergen co. N. J. on N. York bay, 2 m. SW. from Paulus-Hook.

CONAQUENESING CREEK, Pa. joins the Mahoning 12 m. above its mouth.

CONCHACHITOU, t. Mississippi, on the Pascagoula. Long. 88° 43′ W. lat. 32° 15′ N.

CONCORD, t. Rockingham co. N. H. and capital of the state, stands on the Merrimack, 42 m. WNW. from Portsmouth, 62 NNW. from Boston. Long. 71° 30′ W. lat. 43° 12′ N. The village is built principally on two streets on the W. bank of the river, and contains a state-house, state-prison, Congregational church, and above 130 dwelling-houses. The state-house is a handsome stone building. The state-prison is also of stone, and contains 36 cells. In 1823 the courts were removed from Portsmouth, and are now held in this town. By means of Merrimack river there is a boat communication between Concord and Boston. Much of the trade of the upper country centres here. Pop. in 1820, 2,838; in 1830, 3,729.

CONCORD, t. Grafton co. N. H. 68 m. N. from Concord. Pop. 1,126.

CONCORD, t. Essex co. Vt. on Connecticut r. 38 m. ENE. from Montpelier.

CONCORD, r. Mass. formed by two branches, which unite at Concord, whence it flows NE. and N. with a gentle current, through Bedford and Billerica, and joins the Merrimack in Tewkesbury. Middlesex canal is supplied with water from this river.

CONCORD, t. Middlesex co. Mass. on Concord river, 18 m. NW. from Boston, 30 ENE. from Worcester. The courts of the county are held alternately here and at Cambridge. The public buildings are a court-house and spacious stone jail, and a Congregational church. Here are 3 bridges across the river. In this town the Provincial Congress met in 1774; and here the first opposition was made to the British troops, on the 19th of April, 1775. Pop. in 1820, 1,788; in 1830, 2,017.

CONCORD, t. Erie co. N. Y. S. of Buffalo. Pop. 2,786.

CONCORD, v. Franklin co. Pa.

CONCORD, t. Delaware co. Pa. on a branch of Chester creek, 21 m. SW. from Philadelphia. Pop. 1,032.

CONCORD, t. Erie co. Pa.

CONCORD, t. Sussex co. Del.

CONCORD, v. Campbell co. Va.

CONCORD, t. capital of Cabarrus co. N. C. on Rocky river, 20 m. SW. from Salisbury.

CONCORD, t. Champaign co. Ohio.

CONCORD, t. Miami co. Ohio.

CONCORD, t. Ross co. Ohio, 12 m. W. from Chillicothe.

CONCORD, t. Fayette co. Ohio.

CONCORD, t. Highland co. Ohio.

CONCORD, t. Delaware co. Ohio.

CONCORD, t. Washington co. Missouri.

CONCORDIA, parish of, La., on the W. side of the Mississippi; bounded by the Mis-

river E. and SE., by Red, Black, and Tensau rivers SW. and W., and by Washitan N.; length 112 m.; mean width, 15.

CONCORDIA, t. and cap. Concordia co. La., on the Mississippi, opposite Natches.

CONECOCHEAGUE, r. rises near Mercersburg, Pa. and runs into the Potomac at Williamsport, Md. 8 m. S. of the Pa. line.

CONECUH, co. Ala. bounded by Florida S., Monroe W. and NW., Butler N., and Covington, E. Chief town, Sparta. N. lat. 31° 15'.

CONECUH, r. Ala., receives the Escambia, and runs into the St. Maria de Galvez, an arm of Pensacola bay. It is navigable 200 miles.

CONEDOGWINIT CREEK, Pa. runs E. into the Susquehannah, a little above Harrisburg.

CONEMAUGH CREEK, Pa. rises in the Alleghany mountains, and runs into the Alleghany, 20 m. NE. from Pittsburg. At Chestnut ridge it takes the name of Kiskemanitas. *Conemaugh salt-works* are situated in Westmoreland and Indiana counties, on both banks of this creek, 1 m. above its confluence with the Loyalhannon, and 15 NE. from Greensburg.

CONESTOGA, small river of Lancaster co. Pa., rising on the borders of Chester, Berks, and Lebanon cos. and flowing SE. through the centre of Lancaster co. falls into the Susquehannah river, about 10 m. below Columbia, and an equal distance SE. from the city of Lancaster. It flows through one of the most productive parts of the state.

CONEWAGO, creek of Pa., separating Lancaster and Dauphin counties, and falling into the Susquehannah r. 4 m. below Middletown.

CONEWAGO, a much more considerable stream than the preceding, rising in Adams co. Pa., and flowing NE. into York, over which it passes to the Susquehannah, into which it falls 5 m. below Middletown.

CONEWANGO CREEK, or small river of N. Y. and Pa. It is formed by the outlet of Chatauque lake, and other large creeks, from Chatauque and Cataraugus counties, N. Y. These unite, and turning S. enter Warren co. Pa., falling into Alleghany river at the village of Warren.

CONNECTICUT, the great river of New England. It has its source on the N. border of N. H., and separates New Hampshire from Vermont, passes through Massachusetts and Connecticut, and flows into Long Island Sound between Saybrook and Lime. Its general course is S. by W. till it reaches Middletown, Ct., after which it has a SSE. course to its mouth. Its whole length is 410 miles. It is navigable for vessels drawing 10 feet of water to Middletown, 36 miles, for those drawing 8 feet to Hartford, 50 miles; and by means of locks and canals, it has been rendered navigable to the Fifteen Mile Falls, Bath, N. H. 250 miles above Hartford. The boats which navigate the river carry from 12 to 20 tons in descending, and about two-thirds as much in returning. The falls on this river, which have been remedied by artificial means, are at Enfield, Ct. the Willimantic, South Hadley, Montague, Walpole, Plainfield, and Lebanon. Of these Bellows Falls, at Walpole, are the most remarkable. The perpendicular fall in the river, which has been overcome by means of locks and dams, between Springfield, Mass. and Hanover, N. H. a distance of 130 m. is 200 feet. The Connecticut flows through a fine country. The land bordering upon it is generally of an excellent quality, and there are upon its banks many beautiful and flourishing towns, among which are Haverhill, Hanover, Charlestown, and Walpole, N. H.; Newbury, Windsor, and Brattleborough, Vermont; Greenfield, Hadley, Northampton, and Springfield, Mass.; Hartford, Middletown, &c. Ct.

CONNECTICUT, lake, in N. part of N. H. It is the source of the principal branch of the river Connecticut; 5½ m. long and 2½ broad. Lat. 45° 2' N.

CONNECTICUT RESERVE, or *New Connecticut*, the NE. part of the state of Ohio. The extent is 120 m. from E. to W. and 52 from N. to S. It contains 4,000,000 of acres; comprises 7 counties, Ashtabula, Trumbull, Portage, Geauga, Cuyahoga, Medina, and Huron; and is settled principally by emigrants from the states of Massachusetts and Connecticut.

CONNELLSVILLE, bor. Fayette co. Pa. on N. side of the Youghiogeny; 255 m. from Philadelphia, 200 from W. Pop. 900. It has a pleasant and elevated situation, and commands a handsome prospect. In the neighborhood of the town there are several merchant mills, furnaces, forges, and many other mills. The river is navigable to this town.

CONNORSVILLE, v. and seat of justice, Fayette co. In. on White Water river, 65 m. SE. by E. from Indianapolis. Lat. 39° 38' N.

CONNOWINGO, v. near Connowingo Falls in Susquehannah, NW. angle of Cecil co. Md. 18 m. NW. by W. from Elkton, and 35 NE. from Baltimore.

CONOCOCHEAGUE, r. Pa. which is formed by two branches, one of which, the east branch, rises on N. side of South Mountain in Adams co. the other, the W. branch, rises in N. side of North Mountain, in Franklin co. They unite 3 m. N. of Maryland line, and the river passes through that state, and falls into the Potomac at Williamsport.

CONOLOWAY CREEK, r. Pa. which runs into the Potomac, near Hancock's Town, in Maryland.

CONSTABLE, t. Franklin co. N. Y. on Canada line; 14 m. NW. from Malone, 235 NNW. from Albany, 605 from W.

CONSTANTIA, t. Oswego. co. N. Y. on N. side of Oncida Lake; 433 m. from W. Pop. 1,193. Large quantities of iron ore are found here.

CONSTANTIA, v. Acadia district, La.; 1,315 m. from W.

CONTOOCOOK, r. N. H. which rises in Jaffrey and Rindge, and runs NE. into the Merrimack.

CONWAY, t. Strafford co. N. H. watered

by the Saco; 75 m. N. from Portsmouth, 555 from W. Pop. 1,601.

CONWAY, t. Franklin co. Mass.; 6 m. SW. from Greenfield, 100 W. from Boston, 403 from W. Pop. 1,563.

CONWAY, t. of Sudbury co. N. Brunswick, on the right bank of St. John's river, and near the Bay of Fundy.

CONWAYBOROUGH, v. on Waccamaw river, Horry district, S. C. 100 m. NE. from Charleston. Lat. 33° 46′ N.

CONWAYBOROUGH, t. Georgetown district, S. C.; 462 m. from W.

CONYNGHAM, v. Luzerne co. Pa. in Nescopeck Valley, upon the turnpike, leading from Berwick to Bethlehem. It is 12 m. from the Susquehannah at Berwick, and 18 m. from Lehigh, at Lausanne. It is built upon one street, at the foot of the Buck Mountain.

COOLIDGE LANDING, t. Md. on the Patuxent; 28 m. SSW. from Annapolis.

COOLSPRING, t. Mercer co. Pa. Pop. 596.

COOKSVILLE, v. Ann Arundel co. Md.; 53 m. from Annapolis, and 61 from W.

COOLVILLE, v. Athens co. Ohio, 110 m. SE. from Columbus.

COOK'S RIVER, large r. of N. America, which flows into the N. Pacific ocean. It was discovered in 1778, by Capt. Cook, who left a blank for its name, which was filled up by the Earl of Sandwich. This river was traced as high as lat. 61° 30′ N. which is above 70 leagues from its mouth, in lon. 152° W.

COOKSTOWN, v. on the right bank of the Monongahela river, in the NW. angle of Fayette co. Pa.; 23 m. SSE. from Pittsburg.

COOKE'S SETTLEMENT, Miso. on the road from St. Louis to Arkansas and Red rivers, 30 from St. Genevieve, 8 from Murphy's Settlement.

COOKE'STOWN, v. Westmoreland co. Pa.

COOPER, t. Washington co. Me. Pop. 200.

COOPER, r. S. C. passes along the E. side of the city of Charleston, and meets the Ashley, in Charleston harbor. A canal connects it with the Santee, and opens a navigable communication between Charleston and the interior country.

COOPER, co. Miso. between Osage and Missouri rivers. Surface of the country diversified, with considerable prairie: the alluvial soil of the rivers is of first-rate quality. Chief town, Boonville. Pop. 6,019. Lat. of Boonville, the seat of justice, 39° 53′ N. 15° 20′ W. from W.

COOPER'S FERRY, from Philadelphia to the upper extremity of Camden village, Gloucester co. N. J.

COOPER'S TOWN, t. and seat of justice, Otsego co. N. Y. on Otsego Lake, W. side of its outlet into Susquehannah river. The situation of Cooperstown is in a high degree picturesque; the lake spreads to the N. between hills, which rise on both sides to a considerable elevation, clothed with timber to their summits. The village is compactly built on uneven ground, on the W. or right side of the outlet; 66 m. W. from Albany, 45 SE. from Utica. Lat. 42° 42′ N. lon. 2° 5′ E. from W

COOPERSTOWN, v. Hartford co. Md.; 12 m. NW. from Harford, 24 NE. from Baltimore.

COOS, northern co. of N. H. bounded by Connecticut river NW. by L. Canada N. by Maine E. by Strafford co. N. H. S. and by Grafton SW. Length 84 m. mean width 20. The highest mountains in the U. States are in this co.; the White Hills rising to 7,300 feet above the level of the ocean. Much of the soil is productive in grain and pasturage. Chief town, Lancaster. Pop. 1820, 5,549; in 1830, 8,390.

COOSA RIVER, the NW. branch of the Alabama, rises in the NW. part of Georgia, flowing SW. about 100 m. enters Alabama, and gradually turns to a S. course, in which direction it continues 200 m. to its junction with the Tallapoosa. It is boatable generally to Weetumka falls, 7 m. above its mouth, and at high water, to the junction of Etowlah and Oostenalah rivers in Georgia.

COOSAWATCHY, r. S. C. falls into Port Royal Sound.

COOSAWATCHY, t. and seat of justice, Beaufort co. S. C. lying on the Coosahatchie r. about 75 m. SW. by W. from Charleston. Lat. 32° 32′ N. lon. 3° 58′ W. from W.

COOSAWDA, v. Autauga co. Ala. on the right bank of Alabama river, 6 m. below the junction of the Coosa and Tallapoosa rivers, and about 60 m. NE. by E. from Cahawba.

COOTSTOWN, a well-built v. of Berks co. Pa. on a branch of Maiden creek, and on the road from Reading to Allentown, 17 m. from each.

COPENHAGEN, v. Lewis co. N. Y.

COPLEY, t. Medina co. Ohio.

COPPER RIVER, NW. Territory, after a course of 300 m. joins the Chippeway, 30 m. above its mouth.

CORBEAU, r. Miso. Ter. the largest tributary to the Mississippi above the St. Peters. Its southern branch rises near the sources of the St. Peters and receives the NW. branch called the Pemmisco, whose head waters are near those of Red river. The united stream then flows 180 m. and joins the Mississippi in lat. 45° 49′ 50″ N.

CORE SOUND, on the coast of North Carolina, 20 m. long. Lon. 77° 5′ W. lat. 34° 38′ N. It communicates with Pamlico Sound on the N. Beaufort Inlet leads into it on the S.

CORINTH, t. Penobscot co. Me. at the fork of the roads, 18 m. NW. from Bangor. Pop. 712. It is a fine flourishing town.

CORINTH, t. Orange co. Vt.; 41 m. from Windsor. Pop. 2,000.

CORINTH, t. Saratoga co. N. Y. Pop. 1,412.

CORNISH, t. York co. Me. on Saco river, 50 m. from N. York. Pop. 1,088.

CORNISH, t. Sullivan co. N. H. on Connecticut river, 16 m. S. from Dartmouth College, 34 NW. from Concord. Pop. 1,687.

CORNVILLE, t. Somerset co. Me. 11 m. ENE. from Norridgewock, 44 N. from Hal-

lowell. Pop. 1,104. Wesserunsett river runs through the centre of the town, and several mills are erected on it.

CORNWALL, t. Addison co. Vt. on Otter creek, 36 m. S. from Burlington. Pop. 1,120.

CORNWALL, t. U. C. co. of Stormont, on the left bank of the St. Lawrence, between Osnaburg and Charlottenburg.

CORNWALL, t. Litchfield co. Ct. on the E. side of Housatonnuc river, 10 m. NW. from Litchfield. Pop. 1,712. There is a Foreign Mission School in this place, under the direction of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, established in 1817, for the purpose of educating heathen youth from various parts of the world. After they have received their education, they are sent home to instruct their own countrymen. In 1821 the number of pupils was 29; of whom 19 were American Indians, and 6 from the islands of the Pacific ocean. Sixteen of these youth have already proceeded to different missionary stations well qualified for usefulness.

CORNWALL, t. Orange co. N. Y. on the Hudson, below Newburgh, 52 m. N. from New York. Pop. 3,486. In this town is *West Point.*

CORNWALL BRIDGE, v. Litchfield co. Con.

CORRINA, t. Somerset co. Maine. Pop. 1,077.

CORRYSTOWN, v. in Charleston, Montgomery co. N. Y.

CORNWALLIS, t. of Nova Scotia, on the W. coast; 45 m. NW. from Halifax.

CORNWALLIS, a co. of L. Canada, extending for about 160 m. along the SE. bank of the great river St. Lawrence, bounded on the NE. by the district of Gaspe. It is at present but thinly inhabited.

CORNWALLIS POINT, cape of North America. Lon. 57° W. from W. lat. 57° N.

CORTLANDT, t. Westchester co. N. Y. on the Hudson; 40 m. N. from New-York. Pop. 3,054. In this town is the village of *Peekskill.* From its vicinity to the great commercial metropolis, it has been well settled and highly improved.

CORTLANDT, co. of N. Y. on the heads of the Toniogo river, branch of Chenango, bounded by Tompkins and Cayuga W. Onondago N. Madison NE. Chenango E and Broome S. Length 25, mean width 20 m. Chief town, Homer. Pop. 1820, 16,507; in 1830, 23,791.

CORTLANDT, t. Cortlandt co. N. Y.

CORTLANDT, t. Cayuga co. N. Y.

CORYDON, t. Harrison co. In. on Indian creek, 15 m. above its entrance into the Ohio; 8 m. E. from Blue river, 25 SW. from Louisville, 666 from W. Lat. 38° 15′ N. lon. 9° 2′ W. from W. It was commenced in 1809, is the seat of justice of the county, and contains a court-house and jail. N. of the town is an extensive region of barrens. Pop. 1,500. Two newspapers are published here.

COSDAUGA. See *Casada Lake.*

COSHECTON, v. Sullivan co. N. Y. on the Delaware, 60 m. W. from Newbury.

COSHOCTON, co. Ohio, bounded by Muskingum S. Licking SW. Knox W. Wayne N. Tuscarawas E. and Guernsey SE. Length 30 m. mean width 30. Surface hilly, and soil varied. Chief town, Coshocton. Pop. 1820, 7,086; in 1830, 11,161.

COSHOCTON, t. and seat of justice, Coshocton co. Ohio, on the E. side of Muskingum river, opposite to the mouth of White Woman's river. Lat. 40° 17′ N. lon. 4° 55′ W. from W.

COSTON'S INLET, channel between two small islands of N. Jersey. Lon. 74° 36′ W. lat. 39° 14′ N.

COTTON-GIN-PORT, Ala. on the Tombigbee, at the head of navigation; 60 m. S. by W. from Florence.

COTTON PORT, t. Madison co. Ala. on the Limestone, 1 m. above its entrance into the Tennessee, about 100 from the falls of the Black Warrior. The river is navigable to this place for keel and flat-bottomed boats at all seasons. The town was laid out in 1818.

COVENTRY, t. Orleans co. Vt. at S. end of Lake Memphremagog, and is watered by Black river; 60 m. NE. from Montpelier. Pop. 728.

COVENTRY, t. Grafton co. N. H.; 9 m. E. from Haverhill. Pop. 441.

COVENTRY, t. Kent co. R. I.; 15 m. SW. Providence. Pop. 3,651. It contains a paper-mill, and several cotton manufactories.

COVENTRY, t. Tolland co. Ct. It is divided into two parishes called North and South Coventry. There is a Congregational meeting-house in each, 4 m. apart. The N. parish is 16 m. E. of Hartford, and the S. 20 m. and about the same distance from Norwich. In the S. parish there is a natural pond or lake, about 2½ m. long and 1 broad, from which, by an artificial race, flows a stream of water, affording one of the finest collections of mill-seats in the U. States. On this stream are already two cotton manufactories, one woollen, two machine manufactories, in which is made machinery of the first quality, a saw-mill and a tannery. In the N. parish there is a glass-house and several tanneries.

COVENTRY, t. Chenango co. N. Y. 20 m. SSW. from Norwich; 148 m. SW. by W. from Albany. Pop. 1,576.

COVERT, t. Seneca co. N. Y. Pop. 1,791.

COVINGTON, t. Genesee co. N. Y. Pop. 2,716.

COVINGTON, t. Campbell co. Ken. separated from Newport by Licking river, on the Ohio, opposite Cincinnati. It is very finely situated, and the streets are so planned that they appear to be a continuation of those of Cincinnati. In this place are respectable manufacturing establishments, particularly of cotton.

COVINGTON, t. St. Tammany's co. La.; 1,107 m. from W.

COVINGTON, t. and cap. Washington co. Il. on Kaskaskias river.

COVINGTON, co. Ala. bordering on Florida. Pop. 1,522. Chief town, Montezuma.

COVINGTON, co. Mis. bounded by the

Choctaw country NW. Wayne E. Perry S. and Lawrence W. Length 20 m. mean width 25. Chief town, Williamsburgh. Pop. 2,549.

COUNCIL BLUFF, on E. side of the Missouri, a little above the mouth of the river Platte, 800 m. from the Mississippi. Lon. 96° 40′ W. lat. 41° 30′ N. This place is occupied by the U. S. as a military post; and here are generally stationed a few companies of infantry, with a view to overawe the surrounding tribes of savages, and to prevent, as well their mutual hostilities, as those incursions which they might otherwise attempt against the frontier American settlers. The position is a very important one, being about half way between St. Louis and the Mandan village, and at that point on the Missouri, which approaches nearest to the post at the mouth of St. Peters, with which, in the event of hostilities, it may co-operate. It is, besides, in the centre of the most powerful tribes, and the most numerous Indian population, west of the Mississippi.

COURTABLEAU, r. La. is formed by the Crocodile and Boeuf, and joins the Atchafalaya, 30 m. W. from Baton Rouge.

COURTWRIGHT, v. Fairfield co. Ohio.

COWDERSPORT, t. and cap. Potter co. Pa.

COWFORD, ford in St. John's river, Florida; 28 m. N. from the bar at the mouth of the river.

COW ISLAND, *Isle de Vaches*, in Missouri river, 380 m. above its mouth, about 100 above Fort Osage. Here the expedition to the Yellow-stone wintered in 1818–19.

COWPASTURE, r. Va. one of the principal branches of James river.

COWPENS, in Union co. S. C. between Pacolet and Broad rivers, the place where Gen. Morgan defeated the British under Col. Tarleton, Jan. 11, 1781.

COWPERSHILL, v. Robertson co. N. C.

COXACKIE, t. Greene co. N. Y. on the Hudson, 25 m. S. from Albany, 8 above Catskill. Pop. 3,373. There are three landings in this town. The village of Coxackie contains 150 dwelling-houses, and a church. New Baltimore was set off from the NE. part of this town in 1811.

COYAU, settlement, Tenn. on Tennessee r. 30 m. below Knoxville.

CRAB-BOTTOM, or *Hulls*, v. Pendleton co. Va.

CRAB-ORCHARD, v. Washington co. Va.

CRAB-ORCHARD, t. Lincoln co. Ken. on Dick's river, 8 m. from Cumberland river, 25 SE. from Danville.

CRAFTSBURY, t. Orleans co. Vt. 28 m. N. from Montpelier. Pop. 700. The courts of the county were formerly held here.

CRAIGIE'S MILLS, v. Oxford co. Maine.

CRANBERRY, r. NW. Territory, which runs into the SW. end of Lake Superior.

CRANBERRY, t. Middlesex co. N. J. 9 m. E. from Princeton, 16 SSW. from Brunswick.

CRANBERRY, t. Butler co. Pa. Pop. 800.

CRANBERRY, island, on the coast of Me. SE. of Mount Desert.

CRANE ISLAND, island in the Potomac 30 m. SW. from Annapolis.

CRANE ISLAND, narrow island, about 6 m. in length, in Hunting sound, on the coast of N. C. Lon. 76° 45′ W. lat. 34° 40′ N.

CRANEY, small isl. Va. in Hampton Road, at the mouth of Elizabeth river; 5 m. SW. from Fort George. There is a strong fort on this island which defends the entrance of James and Elizabeth rivers; and in the last war, the British were here decisively repulsed, with great loss, in an attempt against Norfolk and the Constellation frigate.

CRANSTON, t. Providence co. R. I., on W. side of Narraganset bay; 5 m. S. from Providence. Pop. 2,651. This township contains several cottor manufactories, and 5 houses of public worship, 3 for Baptists, 1 for Friends, and 1 for Methodists. Here is found iron ore.

CRAVEN, co. SE. part of N. C. Pop. 14,325. Chief town, Newbern.

CRAWFORD, v. Orange co. N. Y., 109 m. S. from Albany.

CRAWFORD, co. Pa., bounded by Erie N., Warren E., Venango SE., Mercer S., and state of Ohio W.; length 47 m. mean width 24. Chief town, Meadville. Pop. in 1820, 9,397; in 1830, 16,005.

CRAWFORD, co. Mich. It lies west of Lake Michigan. Pop. in 1820, 492; in 1830, 692.

CRAWFORD, co. In. on the Ohio, below its junction with Great Blue river; bounded by Ohio SE., by Perry SW., Dubois W., Orange N., Washington NE., and Harrison E.; length 22 m. mean width 12. Chief town, Fredonia. Pop. in 1820, 2,583; in 1830, 3,184.

CRAWFORD, co. Il. bounded by Clarke N., Wabash river E., Edwards, Wayne, and Jefferson S., and Bond W.; length 75 m. mean width 35. Pop. in 1820, 3,024; in 1830, 3,113.

CREDIT RIVER, U. C., discharges itself into Lake Ontario, between the head of that lake and York, in the Mississaga territory. It is a great resort for these and other Indian tribes, and abounds in fish.

CRENDRIEK, lake, N. Carolina.

CRESAPSBURG, t. Alleghany co. Md., 2 m. from the Potomac, 8 N. from Frankford.

CREWSVILLE, t. Goochland co. Va., lying on the S. side of South Anna river, a branch of Pamunkey river, 20 m. SE. of Columbia court-house, and 122 from W.

CROGHANSVILLE, t. Ohio, laid out in 1817, on E. bank of the Sandusky, opposite Fort Stephenson, 12 m. above the mouth of the river, 105 N. from Columbus.

CROIX, *Ia*, lake, Louisiana.

CROOKED CREEK BRIDGE, v. Armstrong co. Pa.

CROOKED LAKE, in Steuben and Ontario cos. N. Y., between Pulteney and Wayne, in Steuben co.; 5 m. W. from Seneca Lake, 18 miles long, 1¼ broad.

CROOKED CREEK, r. Pa., which runs into the Alleghany, 8 or 9 m. below Kittaning.

CROOKED ISLAND, island in the group of Bahamas, between Crooked Island Passage

and Mayaguana Passage. Lon. from W. 2° 40′ E. lat. 22° 30′ N.

CROOKED ISLAND PASSAGE, NW. from Crooked Island, and stretching from the Old Bahama channel to the Atlantic ocean, between Crooked and Yuma or Long Island.

CROOKED RIVER, Maine, runs into Sebago pond, after a SE. course of about 40 m.

CROOKED RIVER, Camden co. Geo. runs into the Atlantic between the Satilla and the St. Mary's, 12 or 14 m. N. from St. Mary's.

CROOKED RIVER, Illinois, runs into the Illinois from the NW. 75 m. above its mouth.

CROSBY, t. Hamilton co. Ohio, on the Miami, opposite Colerain. Pop. 2,100.

CROSS ANCHOR, v. Spartanburg co. S. C.

CROSS CAPE, on the E. coast of Florida. Lon. 84° 50′ W. lat. 46° 27′ N.

CROSS CREEK, t. Washington co. Pa. Pop. 2,000.

CROSS CREEK, t. Jefferson co. Ohio, 3 m. W. from Steubenville. Pop. 2,000.

CROSS CREEKS, two crecks flowing into Ohio river; one rises in Washington co. Pa. and flowing W. falls into Ohio river, 5 m. below Steubenville; the other enters directly opposite the preceding, from Jefferson co. Ohio.

CROSS ISLAND, on the coast of Maine, at the entrance into Machias bay. Lon. 67° 15′ W.

CROSS KEYS, v. Southampton co. Va.

CROSS KEYS, v. Union co. S. C.

CROSS LAKE, N. Y. on the borders of Cayuga and Onondaga counties. Seneca river passes through it.

CROSS RIVER, v. Westchester co. N. Y.

CROSS ROADS, v. in New London, Chester co. Pa. 27 m. SE. from Lancaster, 11 NW. from Elkton, Md. and 18 WNW. from Wilmington, Del.

CROSS ROADS, v. Kent co. Md. 2 m. S. from Georgetown.

CROSSWICKS, v. Burlington co. N. J. 4 m. SW. from Allentown, 8 SE. from Trenton, 14 SW. from Burlington.

CROTON CREEK, rises in New Fairfield, Ct. and running across Putnam and Westchester counties, N. Y. falls into the Tappan sea in Hudson river. At *Croton Falls*, the water descends perpendicularly 60 or 70 feet. A bridge erected across the creek 3 m. from its mouth, commands a fine view of the falls.

CROW, r. Miso. which runs into the Mississippi 25 m. above St. Anthony's falls.

CROW CREEK, Ten. falls into the Tennessee opposite Crow town, 12 m. below Nickojack town.

CROWNPOINT, t. Essex co. N. Y. on Lake Champlain, 15 m. N. from Ticonderoga, 184 from Montreal. Lat. 44° 3′ N. lon. 73° 29′ W. Pop. 2,041.

CROWSNEST, mt. in the Highlands, near Hudson river, N. Y. Height, 1,330 feet.

CROWSVILLE, v. Spartanburg co. S. C.

CROYDON, t. Cheshire co. N. H. 18 m. NE. from Charlestown, 34 NW. from Concord. Pop. 1,060.

CRUGERSTOWN, t. Frederick co. Md.

CUBA, t. Alleghany co. N. Y.

CUBA, the largest and most important of the West Indies. It commands the windward passage, as well as the entrance into the gulfs of Mexico and Florida, and is called with reason the key of the West Indies. It is 700 m. in length, and on a medium 70 in breadth. It is equal in size to Great Britain. Its population has been rated at 750,000, but there is reason to believe that it exceeds that number. A small belt of the island only has yet been cultivated. A chain of mountains, not very lofty, extends through the whole island. The soil is exceedingly fertile; the climate more temperate than that of most of the other islands; and Cuba is justly considered the healthiest and most fruitful settlement in the Antilles. It is, probably, the richest island, all things considered, in the world. Gold was formerly found in the island, and copper and iron abound. It is famed, also, for mineral waters, and salt springs. Its chief wealth is derived from its extensive sugar plantations. Coffee is its next most important product. Its tobacco is the best in the world. It abounds in trees, among which are many fitted for ship-timber. Bees have multiplied to a great extent. Cattle, as in New Spain, have become wild in the woods, and are killed for their hides and tallow. The people are active and enterprising, and the revenue, formerly reckoned at 2,000,000 of piastres, is now much more than double that sum. The military force, chiefly militia, consists of 23,000, most of whom are ill disciplined. Chief towns are, Havana, Puerto del Principe, St. Jago, and Matanzas.

CUBB'S CREEK, Va. runs into Staunton river, lon. 79° W. lat. 36° 47′ N.

CUCKOOVILLE, v. Louisa co. Va.

CULPEPER, co. NE. part of Va. bounded NE. by Fauquier co. SE. by Spottsylvania and Orange cos. SW. by Madison co. and NW. by Shenandoah co. Pop. 24,026, of whom 11,419 are slaves. Chief town, Fairfax.

CUMBERLAND, co. SW. part of Maine, bounded W. and N. by Oxford co. E. by Lincoln co. SE. by the Atlantic, and SW. by York co. Pop. 60,113. Chief town, Portland.

CUMBERLAND, t. Providence co. R. I. on NE. side of the Pawtucket; 6 m. N. from Providence. Pop. 3,675. Here are several cotton manufactories.

CUMBERLAND, co. N. J. bounded N. by Gloucester co. E. by Cape May co. S. by Delaware bay, and W. by Salem co. Pop. in 1820, 12,668; in 1830, 14,091. Chief town, Bridgetown.

CUMBERLAND, t. Adams co. Pa.

CUMBERLAND, t. Greene co. Pa. W. of the Monongahela. Pop. 1,591.

CUMBERLAND, co. Pa. W. of the Susquehannah, bounded N. by Mifflin co. E. by Dauphin co. S. by York and Adams cos. and SW. and W. by Franklin co. Pop. in 1820, 23,606; in 1830, 29,218. Chief town, Carlisle.

CUMBERLAND, t. and cap. Alleghany co. Md. on the Potomac, at the junction of Wills' Creek, 148 m. W. by N. from Baltimore, 155 from W. It contains a court-house, a jail, a market-house, a bank, and 3 house of public

worship, 1 for Lutherans, 1 for Roman Catholics, and 1 for Methodists.

CUMBERLAND, co. central part of Va. bounded N. by James river, E. by Powhatan and Amelia cos. S. by Prince Edward co. and W. by Buckingham co. Pop. 11,689, of whom 7,309 are slaves. Chief town, Cartersville.

CUMBERLAND, co. central part of N. C. Pop. in 1820, 14,446; in 1830, 14,824. Chief town, Fayetteville.

CUMBERLAND, co. S. part of Ken. Pop. 8,636. Chief town, Burkesville.

CUMBERLAND, t. New Kent co. Va. on SW. side of the Pamunky, about 35 m. E. from Richmond.

CUMBERLAND, a town and fort of British America, in a county of the same name, forming the isthmus which unites Nova Scotia to New Brunswick. The fort is situate at the head of the bay of Fundy, on the east side of its northern branch, called Chignecto Bay. The isthmus is here about 15 m. across, easily admitting a canal to unite the Bay of Fundy with the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Lon. 64° 10′ W. lat. 45° 45′ N.

CUMBERLAND GAP, pass through the Cumberland mountains, in Claiborne co. Ten.; 130 m. S. from Lexington.

CUMBERLAND HOUSE, a station of the Hudson Bay Company, in the country of the Knisteneaux Indians, on the SW. side of Pine Island Lake, in lat. 54° N. lon. 102° W.

CUMBERLAND MOUNTAINS, in Ten. The range commences in SW. part of Pa., and in Va. it takes the name of Laurel Mountain, passes through SE. part of Kentucky, and terminates in Tennessee; 80 m. SE. from Nashville. A considerable portion of this mountain in Tennessee, is composed of stupendous piles of craggy rocks. It is thinly covered with trees, and has springs impregnated with alum. Lime-stone is found on both sides of it.

CUMBERLAND, isl. on the coast of Geo. 20 m. S. from Frederica; between the mouth of the Great Satilla and Prince William's Sound. It is about 20 m. in circumference.

CUMBERLAND, r. rises on the Cumberland mountains, in the south-east part of Ken. through which it has a course of 200 miles, it has a circuit in Tennessee of 180 miles, thence north, and joins the Ohio in Kentucky, 11 m. above the mouth of the Tennessee.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY, t. Bedford co. Pa. Pop. 570.

CUMMINGTON, t. Hampshire co. Mass. 20 m. NW. from Northampton. Pop. in 1820, 1,060; in 1830, 1260.

CURRACOA, an island in the Caribbean Sea, lying off the coast of Colombia, near the entrance to the Gulf and Lake Maracaibo, 35 miles long and 12 broad, subject to the Dutch. It produces sugar, tobacco, and salt; has numerous warehouses, which used formerly to supply the adjacent coast with the productions of Europe and Asia, and which still continue to do so to some extent. In 1800 some French having settled on part of the island, and becoming at variance with the Dutch, the latter surrendered the island to a single British frigate. It was restored to the Dutch by the peace of 1802, and taken from them by a British squadron in 1807, and again restored by the peace of 1814. The principal town is St. Peter, at the NE. extremity of the island. Lon. 69° 15′ W. lat. 12° 52′ N.

CURRENT, a township in Lawrence co. Arkansas.

CURVINSVILLE, v. Clearfield co. Pa.

CURRITUCK, a maritime co. at the NE. extremity of North Carolina, the N. end bordering on the Great Dismal Swamp of Virginia, and S. end on Albemarle Sound. This was formerly a very dreary district, but some of the land within the present century has been rendered very productive in rice. Pop. 7,654. The country gives name to one of the inlets into Albemarle Sound.

CUYAHOGA, a stream of Ohio falling into Lake Erie at Cleveland. The great Ohio canal passes along this river, and joins the lake at its mouth. See *Ohio Canal.*

CUYAHOGA, a co. of Ohio, bordering upon Lake Erie at the outlet of the above stream. Pop. 10,360. Cleaveland is the capital.

CYNTHIANA, t. Harrison co. Ken.

D.

DACHEET, r. of Arkansas and Louisiana, rises in the former, and flowing S. into the latter, falls into the head of Lake Bistineau.

DAGSBOROUGH, t. and hundred, Sussex co. Delaware, S. of Indiana river; 127 m. S. from Philadelphia, 144 from W.

D'AILLEBOUT, Seigniory, Warwick co. L. Canada.

DALTON, t. Coos co. N. H. on E. side of the Connecticut; 8 m. S. from Lancaster. Pop. 532.

DALTON, t. Berkshire co. Mass.; 12 m. NNE. from Lenox, 130 W. from Boston. Pop. 791. Here are 2 paper-mills, and a cotton and woollen manufactory.

DALETOWN, v. Wilcox co. Ala.

DALLAS, co. Ala. bounded by Wilcox S. Marengo W. Greene NW. Perry N. Autauga NE. and Montgomery E. Length 45 m. mean width 24. Chief town, Cahawba. Pop. 14,017.

DALMATIA, v. Northumberland co. Pa.

DALRYMPLE'S POINT, cape, in the island of Dominica, 2 m. S. from Charlotte's Town.

DAMARISCOTTA, river of Maine, or rather a long deep bay, extending from the Atlantic ocean into Lincoln co. between Boothbay and Bristol.

DAMASCUS, t. Wayne co. Pa. on Delaware river; 18 m. NW. from Bethany. Pop. 400.

DAMASCUS, v. in the NE. part of Frederick co. Md. on the road from New Market to Barnestown.

DAMASCUS, v. Montgomery co. Md.

DAMASCUS, v. Logan co. Ohio.

DAME'S GORE, Grafton co. N. H. Pop. 38.

DAN, r. rises on the borders of North Car-

olina and Virginia, and flowing through a fertile country, unites with Staunton river to form the Roanoke. It is navigable to Danville, where there are falls of 22 or 23 feet perpendicular; but by the improvements which are contemplated, its navigation will be extended 100 miles from its mouth.

DANA, t. Worcester co. Mass.; 23 m. NW. from Worcester, 70 m. W. from Boston. Pop. 623.

DANBURY, t. Grafton co. N. H.; 25 m. NW. from Concord. Pop. 786.

DANBURY, t. Fairfield co. Ct. The courts are held alternately here and at Fairfield. The village contains a court-house, jail, academy, 4 churches, 1 each for Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Sandemanians and Methodists; and 200 dwelling-houses. Danbury is the most considerable town in the county in the extent and variety of business carried on. Here are not less than 50 shops for the manufacture of hats. It is 33 m. WNW. from New Haven, 54 SW. from Hartford, 65 from N. York, 40 from Newburgh. Pop. 4,325. In 1777 the town, with a large quantity of military stores, was burnt by the British. In the subsequent battle, Maj. Gen. Wooster was slain.

DANBURY, t. Huron co. Ohio, comprises the peninsula between Portage river and Sandusky Bay. It is about 20 m. long, and 2 or 3 wide, and terminates in Point Prospect. A custom-house is kept at Bull Island, on the southern shore of the peninsula near the point. Pop. 200.

DANBY, t. Rutland co. Vt.; 32 m. W. from Windsor. Pop. 1,362.

DANBY, t. Tomkins co. N. Y.; 8 m. N. from Spencer. Pop. 2,481.

DANCEY'S STORE, v. Northampton co. N. C.

DANDRIDGE, t. and cap. Jefferson co. Ten. on French Broad river, 33 m. E. from Knoxville.

DANIEL HILL, v. Rowan co. N. C.

DANIELSVILLE, v. Spottsylvania co. Va.

DANIELSVILLE, t. and cap. Madison co. Geo.; 90 m. from Milledgeville.

DANSVILLE, t. Steuben co. N. Y.; 35 m. NW. from Bath. Pop. 1,728.

DANUBE, t. in Herkimer co. N. Y. Pop. 1,723.

DANVERS, t. Essex co. Mass. adjoining Salem; 16 m. NE. from Boston. Pop. 4,288. It contains 2 meeting-houses for Congregationalists and 1 for Baptists. The most considerable and compact settlement is a continuation of the principal street of Salem. Large quantities of bricks, earthenware, and leather are manufactured here. In the village of New Mills, at the head of Beverly river, there is a large iron manufactory, and the business of ship-building is carried on.

DANVILLE, t. Cumberland co. Me. Pop. 1,128.

DANVILLE, t. and cap. Caledonia co. Vt.; 28 m. ENE. from Montpelier, 165 NNW. from Boston, 535 from W. Lon. 72° 2′ W. lat. 44° 26′ N. Pop. 3,631. This is a pleasant and valuable agricultural town, and it has a small village containing a court-house, a jail, a printing-office, a Congregational meeting-house, and it is a place of some trade.

DANVILLE, t. Steuben co. N. Y.; 20 m. NW. from Bath. Pop. 1,728.

DANVILLE, t. and cap. Columbia co. Pa. on the Susquehannah, at the entrance of Mahoning creek, 11 m. above Northumberland. There is a copper mine near this town.

DANVILLE, t. Essex co. N. Y.

DANVILLE, t. Pittsylvania co. Va. on the river Dan, 130 m. by water, and 116 by land above the great falls of the Roanoke, about 70 m. S. by W. from Lynchburg, 150 SW. by W. from Richmond, 291 from W. Lon. 79° 25′ W. lat. 36° 34′ N. It is situated at the Falls of the Dan, on a wide and beautiful plain, rising gradually from the river to a high eminence, which commands an extensive and picturesque prospect, embracing a view of the Falls, the gentle current of the river below, and the verdant hills and cultivated fields of the surrounding country. A canal nearly a mile in length has been formed around the Falls, which affords extensive and excellent seats for mills and manufactories, which are improved to considerable extent. The Roanoke Navigation Company have constructed a canal with locks around the Falls; and a basin is formed in the centre of the town, safe and convenient for the batteau navigation of the river. Danville has become the upland depot of an extensive commerce, embracing not only the adjacent fertile districts of Virginia and N. Carolina, but also a great part of East Tennessee. The articles of commerce consist of wheat, flour, tobacco, cotton, whisky, brandy, Indian corn, beef, pork, butter, poultry, lumber, and iron. Batteaux, carrying from 8 to 12 hogsheads of tobacco, and from 30 to 40 barrels of flour, have a convenient navigation from this place to the Falls of the Roanoke. Roads lead to Danville from various directions, both from Virginia and North Carolina. The town has a very healthy situation, and contains an academy with 45 or 50 students. A newspaper is published here.

DANVILLE, t. and cap. Mercer co. Ken. on the SW. side of Dick's river, 40 m. S. by W. from Frankfort, 33 SSW. from Lexington. Lat. 37° 30′ N. Pop. 849. It has a court-house and jail, and a church. Several mills and factories are erected here. A charter for a college at this place has been granted by the legislature; 2 professors, 1 of languages and 1 of mathematics are appointed, and a large brick building 2 stories high is erected.

DANVILLE, t. Knox co. Ohio; 13 m NE. from Mount Vernon.

DANVILLE, v. Hendricks co. In.

DARBY, *Lower*, v. Delaware co. Pa. on the E. side of Darby creek, which runs into the Delaware, 7 m. SW. by W. from Philadelphia.

DARBY, *Upper*, t. Delaware co. Pa. adjoining *Lower Darby*. Pop. 700.

DARBY, t. Madison co. Ohio, NE. from London. Pop. 500.

DARBY, t. Pickaway co. Ohio, 14 m. NW from Circleville. Pop. 600.

DARBY, t. Union co. Ohio. Pop. 500.

DARBY, t. Columbia co. Georgia.

DARBY, cape of N. America, on the N. Pacific ocean, SW. from the mouth of Norman river. Lon. 86° 30′ from W. lat. 64° 21′ N.

DARBY RIVER, one of the western branches of the Scioto river, rises in Union, Champaign, and Franklin cos. and by a comparative course of 65 m. SSE. falls into Scioto river opposite Circleville.

DARDANELLES, a place in Cadron, Arkansas Territory, on Arkansas river, where the Agent of the Cherokee Indians resides. Two rocky ridges here border the river for some distance, whence originated the name.

DARDENNE, t. St. Charles district, Miso.; 1,001 from W.

DARIEN, t. Fairfield co. Ct. Pop. 1,201.

DARIEN, t. and s-p. M'Intosh co. Geo. on the N. side and principal channel of the Alatamaha, 12 m. above the bar, and 190 below Milledgeville. The town is situated upon a sandy bluff, and has advanced in wealth and population with great rapidity. It has a bank with a capital of $150,000. Lon. 4° 37′ W. from W. lat. 31° 23′ N.

DARKE, co. Ohio, bounded W. by Indiana, N. by Mercer, E. by Shelby and Miami, SE. by Montgomery, and S. by Preble. Length 32 m. width 21. Chief town, Greenville. Pop. in 1820, 3,717; in 1830, 6,203.

DARKENVILLE, v. Berkeley co. Va.

DARNESTOWN, v. Montgomery co. Md.; 65 m. from W.

DARLING ISLAND, the largest of two islands in the entrance of Lake Simcoe, U. C.

DARLINGS, v. on Owl creek, Knox co. Ohio; 15 m. E. from Vernon.

DARLING TOWNSHIP, in the co. of Durham, U. C. lies to the W. of Clarke, and fronts on Lake Ontario.

DARLINGTON, dist. S. C.; bounded by Sumpter SW. by Kershaw W. Chesterfield NW. Marlborough NE. and Marion and Williamsburg SE. Length 34 m. width 28. Chief town, Darlington. Pop. 1820, 10,949; in 1830, 12,000.

DARLINGTON, v. and seat of justice, Darlington district, S. C.; on Black creek, very near the centre of the district, 40 m. E. from Camden.

DARLINGTON, t. Warwick co. Indiana, a short distance from the Ohio, about 40 m. SSE. from Princeton.

DARTMOUTH, t. and s-p. Bristol co. Mass. It is situated on the NW. side of Buzzard's Bay, about 75 m. S. of Boston. Pop. 3,867.

DARTOWN, v. Butler co. Ohio; 111 m. SW. from Columbus.

DARVILLES, v. Dinwiddie co. Va.

DAVENPORT, t. Delaware co. N. Y. Pop. 1,780.

DAVIDSONVILLE, t. and cap. Lawrence co. Arkansas Territory, on the W. bank of Black river, at the junction of Spring river.

DAVIDSON, co. Ten. situated on the W. side of Cumberland Mountains, bounded by Robertson N. Sumner NE. Wilson and Rutherford E. Williamson S. and Dickson W. Length 26 m. mean width 22. Chief town, Nashville. Pop. 22,523.

DAVIDSTOWN, v. Hunterdon co. N. J.; 10 m. above Trenton, on the Assanpink creek.

DAVIES, co. of Ken. bounded by Ohio river N. Breckenridge NE. Ohio SE. Muhlenburgh S. Hopkins SW. and Henderson W. Length 30 m. mean width 20. Chief town, Owensburg. Pop. 5,218.

DAVIES, co. of Indiana, between the two main branches of White river; bounded by Dubois SE. and S. Gibson SW. Knox W. Sullivan NW. and Monroe and Lawrence NE. Length 60 m. mean width 15. Chief town, Washington. Pop. 4,512.

DAVIS'S COVE, harbor on the W. coast of Jamaica, 2 m. N. Green Island Harbor.

DAVIS'S, v. Mecklenburg co. Va.

DAVISBOROUGH, v. Washington co. Geo.

DAVISBURG, t. Christian co. Ken.

DAVIS'S STORE, v. Rapide co. La.

DAVIS TAVERN, v. Sussex co. Va.

DAUPHIN, co. Pa. on the E. side of the Susquehannah; bounded N. by Northumberland, E. by Schuylkill and Lebanon, S. by Lancaster, and W. by the Susquehannah which separates it from Cumberland. Pop. 25,303. Chief town, Harrisburg.

DAUPHIN, isl. on the coast of Alabama, between which and Mobile Point, 3¼ m. distant, is the entrance of Mobile Bay. Lon. 88° 7′ W. lat. 30° 10′ N.

DAUPHIN, *Fort*, s-p. in the N. part of St. Domingo. Lat. 19° 41′ N.; lon. 72° 40′ W.

DAUPHIN, r. N. America, which runs into Lake Winnipec, in lat. 52° 15′ N.

DAVISON POINT, on the W. coast of N. America. Lat. 55° N.

DAWFUSKEE, isl. on the coast of S. C. at the entrance of Savannah river.

DAYTON, t. and cap. Montgomery co. Ohio, on the Miami, just below the junction of Mad river, 52 m. N. from Cincinnati, 66 W. from Columbus, 40 SE. from Urbanna. Pop. 2,965. The public buildings are a court-house and jail, 2 houses of public worship, 1 for Presbyterians, and 1 for Methodists, a bank, and an academy. Mad river affords uncommon advantages for water-works, and numerous mills are erected upon it.

DEAD RIVER, Me. the W. branch of the Kennebec. It rises in the highlands which separate Maine from Canada, and joins the E. branch about 20 m. from Moosehead Lake.

DEAD RIVER, N. H. runs into the Margallaway.

DEAD RIVER, NW. Territory, runs into Lake Superior, is 50 yards wide, and boatable at its mouth.

DEAL, v. N. J. on the sea-shore, in Monmouth co. famous as a watering place, 7 m. S. from Shrewsbury.

DEARBORN, t. Kennebeck co. Me. Pop. 616.

DEARBORN, co. In. on Ohio r. bounded by the state of Ohio and the Ohio r. E., Switzerland S., Ripley W., and Franklin N.; length

27 m., mean width 15. Chief town, Lawrenceburg. Pop. 14,578.

DEARBORN, r. a W. branch of Missouri, into which it falls above the rapids.

DECATUR, v. Adams co. Ohio, 117 m. SSW. from Columbus.

DECATUR, v. Morgan co. Ala. about 200 m. N. from Cahawba.

DECATUR, t. Otsego co. N. Y. 12 m. SE. from Cooperstown. Pop. 1,110.

DECATUR, t. Mifflin co. Pa.

DECATUR, t. Brown co. Ohio, 9 m. W. from West Union.

DECATUR, t. Lawrence co. Ohio.

DECHE, r. Indiana, runs into the Wabash from the NE. 8 m. below Vincennes.

DECKERSTOWN, v. Sussex co. N. J. on the Papacossing branch of Wallkill r. 20 m. NNE. from Newtown, and 102 a little E. of N. from Trenton.

DEDHAM, t. and cap. Norfolk co. Mass. 10 m. SW. from Boston, 30 NNE. from Providence. Lon. 71° 12′ W.; lat. 42° 16′ N. Pop. 3,117. It contains a court-house, jail, bank, 2 printing-offices, and 6 houses of public worship, 4 for Congregationalists, 1 for Episcopalians, and 1 for Baptists. The town is watered by Charles and Neponset rivers, which afford numerous seats for mills and manufacturing establishments, which are improved to a considerable extent.

DEEP RIVER, in N. C. one of the main and higher branches of Cape Fear river.

DEER, or *Chevreuil*, r. N. A. runs into the E. side of the Mississippi, 37 m. above the falls of Peckagama.

DEER CREEK, r. Ohio, joins the Scioto from the W. 7 m. N. from Chillicothe.

DEER CREEK, t. Pickaway co. Ohio, 9 m. W. from Circleville. Pop. 2,000.

DEER CREEK, t. Madison co. Ohio.

DEERFIELD, t. Franklin co. Mass. on the W. side of Connecticut r. 4 m. S. from Greenfield, 17 N. from Northampton, 92 W. from Boston. Pop. 2,003. It contains a handsome village, with a church and an academy, and is in a very fertile country.

DEERFIELD, t. Rockingham co. N. H. Pop. 2,086.

DEERFIELD, t. Oneida co. N. Y. opposite Utica, on the Mohawk. Pop. 4,182.

DEERFIELD, t. Cumberland co. N. J.

DEERFIELD, t. Tioga co. Pa.

DEERFIELD, t. Warren co. Ohio.

DEERFIELD, t. Morgan co. Ohio.

DEERFIELD, v. Augusta co. Va. 152 m. NNW. from Richmond.

DEERFIELD RIVER, rises in Vt. and flowing S. enters Mass. turns to nearly E. and falls into Connecticut river between Greenfield and Deerfield.

DEERFIELD SHEET, v. in the N. part of Cumberland co. N. J. on Cohansey creek, between Woodbury and Bridgeton, 64 m. SSW. from Trenton, and 35 S. from Philadelphia.

DEERING, t. Hillsborough co. N. H. Pop. 1,227.

DEER ISLAND, New Brunswick, in Passamaquoddy bay. Pop. 2,217.

DEER ISLE, isl. and t. Hancock co. Me. on the E. side of Penobscot bay, 9 m. SE. from Castine. Pop. 2,217.

DEER PARK, t. Orange co. N. Y. on Delaware r. 14 m. N. of W. Goshen, 30 W. from Newburgh, 125 from Albany. Pop. 1,167.

DEKALB, t. St. Lawrence co. N. Y. on the Oswegatchie, 20 m. from its junction with the St. Lawrence. Pop. 1,061. There is a good boat navigation to the mouth of the river.

DE LA FOUCHE BAY, on the NW. coast of America. Lat. 52° 39′ N.

DELAWARE, co. N. Y. on Delaware river, bounded N. by Otsego, E. by Schoharie and Greene, S. by Ulster and Sullivan, and W. by Broome and Chenango and Delaware r. which separates it from Pennsylvania. Pop. 32,933. Chief town, Delhi.

DELAWARE, co. in the SE. part of Pa. on Delaware r. Pop. 17,361. Chief town, Chester.

DELAWARE BAY, a spacious bay of the U. S. between the states of Delaware and New Jersey. Its entrance is 20 m. wide, between Cape May in lat. 38° 56′ N. and Cape Henlopen in lat. 38° 47′ N. It is 65 m. long from Fisher's Point to Cape Henlopen, and in the broadest part 30 m. wide.

DELAWARE CITY, v. Newcastle co. Del. on the Delaware r. at the mouth of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal. It is a small village, but contains some fine houses.

DELAWARE RIVER, rises in N. Y. in the Catskill mountains. In its course, it resembles the letter W. It separates Pennsylvania from New York and New Jersey, and runs into Delaware bay, 5 m. below Newcastle. It is navigable for ships of the line 40 m. to Philadelphia, and for sloops 35 m. further to the head of the tide, at Trenton falls. Above the falls, it is navigable 100 m. for boats of 8 or 9 tons. The whole length, from its source to the bay, is 300 m.

DELAWARE, state, see page 84.

DELAWARE, t. King William co. Va. on the point between the Pamunky and Matapony rivers.

DELAWARE, co. Ohio, on the Scioto and Whitestone rivers, and on Alum creek, bounded by Franklin S. Madison SW. Union W. Marion N. and Knox and Licking E.; length 27 m. mean breadth 24. Chief town, Delaware. Pop. 11,523.

DELAWARE, v. and seat of justice, Delaware co. Ohio, on Whitestone branch of Scioto, 25 m. N. from Columbus. Lat. 48° 18′ N., lon. from W. 6° 5′ W.

DELAWARE, co. Indiana. Pop. 2,372. Muncytown is the capital.

DELAWARE, r. E. Florida, runs into the Gulf of Mexico, near Cape Roman.

DELAWARE, t. Wayne co. Pa. on the river Delaware.

DELERY, Seigniory, Huntingdon co. L. C. on the Sorelle r. 27 m. SSE. from Montreal.

DELHI, t. Hamilton co. Ohio. Pop. 1,158.

DELHI, t. and cap. Delaware co. N. Y. on the Delaware, 68 m. W. from Catskill, 70 SW. from Albany. Pop. 2,114. The township is

extensive; near its centre there is a pleasant village containing the county buildings.

DELISTE, small r. which rises in U. Canada, and falls into the St. Lawrence, in Lower Canada, near its W. boundary.

DELMAR, t. Lycoming co. Pa. 25 m. NW. from Williamsport. Pop. 900.

DELMAR, t. Tioga co. Pa.

DELPHI, t. Marion co. Ten.

DELPHI, v. Onondago co. N. Y.

DEMIQUAIN, r. Il. runs into the Illinois r. from the NW. 160 m. above its mouth. It is said to be navigable 120 m.

DEMOPOLIS, v. Morengo co. Ala.

DEMOTT'S STORE, v. in Romulus, Seneca co. N. Y.

DENBIGH, *Cape*, on NW. coast of America, in Norton Sound. Lat. 65° 23′ N.

DENMARK, t. Oxford co. Me. 30 m. SW. from Paris. Pop. 954.

DENMARK, or *Harrisburg*, t. Lewis co. N. Y. on Black river, 150 m. NW. from Albany, 450 from W. Pop. 2,270.

DENMARK, t. Ashtabula co. Ohio, E. from Jefferson, 379 m. from W.

DENMARK, v. Lewis co. N. Y. on Black r. on the road from Utica to Sacket's Harbor. Pop. in 1820, 1,745; in 1830, 2,270.

DENNIS, t. Barnstable co. Mass. on Barnstable Bay, 9 m. ENE. from Barnstable, 76 SE. from Boston, 492 from W. Pop. 2,317. It contains 3 meeting-houses, 2 for Congregationalists, and 1 for Quakers.

DENNIS, v. Amelia co. Va.

DENNIS CREEK, v. Cape May co. N. J. by the postroad 101 m. nearly S. from Trenton. The village of Dennis Creek stands on a creek of that name, about 30 m. S. by E. fr. Bridgeton.

DENNY'S RIVER, Washington co. Me. runs into a bay of the same name which forms the N. branch of Cobscook Bay.

DENNYSVILLE, t. Washington co. Me. lies on the bay and river of the same name and on Penimaquan Bay. The village is handsomely built at the head of tide water on Denny's river, and contains several saw-mills, a grist-mill, fulling-mill, carding-machine, and tannery. It is well situated for manufactures: 17 m. NW. from Eastport. Pop. 856.

DENTON, t. and cap. Caroline co. Md. on the Choptank, 37 m. SSW. from Chester, 95 from W. It is a small town, regularly laid out, and contains a bank.

DEPOSIT, v. Tompkins co. N. Y on the Delaware, 14 m. SE. from Oquago, 331 from W. This village has considerable trade in lumber.

DEPTFORD, t. Gloucester co. N. J.

DE RAMSAY, 2 Seigniories, in L. C. one in Richelieu co. 36 m. E. from Montreal, and the other in Warwick co.

DERBANE, r. Louisiana, which flows ESE. and joins the Ouachitta, lat. 32° 39′ N. It is navigable for large boats 30 or 40 m.

DERBANE, r. Louisiana, which runs into Timballier Bay.

DERBANE, r. Mis. which runs into the bay of Pines, lon. 88° 19′ W.; lat. 30° 22′ N.

DERBY, t. Orleans co. Vt. 65 m. NNE. from Montpelier, 579 from W. Pop. 1,469. It lies on the E. side of Lake Memphremagog, bordering on Stanstead in Canada.

DERBY, t. New Haven co. Ct. on the Housatonnuc, at the junction of Naugatuc river, 12 m. above its mouth, and 8 W. from New Haven. Pop. 2,253. It contains 5 churches, 2 Episcopal, 2 Congregational, and 1 Methodist. The river is navigable for vessels of 100 tons.

DERMON, t. Fayette co. Pa. Pop. 3,000.

DERRY, t. Dauphin co. Pa. on Swatara creek, 2 m. above its junction with the Susquehannah. Pop. 2,500. In the bank of the creek is a cavern, containing numerous apartments.

DERRY, t. Guernsey co. Ohio. Pop. 1,000.

DERUYTER, t. Madison co. N. Y. 34 m. SW. from Utica, 130 W. from Albany. Pop. 1,447.

DES MOINS, large r. Missouri, which runs SE. and joins the Mississippi, about 130 m. above the mouth of the Missouri. From the rapids to its mouth, it forms the boundary of the state of Missouri. It may be ascended in boats 800 m.

DESPAGE, or *Fox river*, runs into the Illinois from the N. about half way between Lake Pioria and the forks of the Illinois. Its course is nearly parallel with that of the Desplanes.

DESPLANES, r. Illinois, rises W. of Lake Michigan, and flowing SW. meets the Kankakee, to form Illinois river. The Desplanes communicates with a lake, and from this lake there is a sort of canal to Chicago river, partly worn by the water, and partly made by the French and Indians, through which boats pass in wet seasons.

DESTRUCTION ISLAND, on the NW. coast of America. Lat. 47° 37′ N.

DETOUR, cape, Michigan, the W. point at the entrance of the Straits of St. Mary's, 40 m. from Michillimackinac. Lat. 45° 54′ N.

DETOUR, cape, NW. Ter. at the SW. end of Lake Superior.

DETROIT, city, and port of entry, Wayne co. and capital of Michigan Territory, and the only town of much size in the territory. It is situated on the W. bank of the river Detroit, 18 m. above Malden in Canada, 6 below the outlet of Lake St. Clair, 302 W. from Buffalo, and 548 from W. The banks are 20 feet above the highest waters of the river. The plain on which it is built is beautiful, and the position altogether delightful and romantic. The streets are wide, and the houses are of stone, brick, frame and logs, and some of them make a very showy appearance. Three of the principal streets run parallel with the river, and are crossed at right angles by six principal cross streets. Several wharves project into the river. The United States wharf is 140 feet long, and a vessel of 400 tons burthen can load at its head. The public buildings are a council-house, state-house, United States store, Presbyterian church, a Roman Catholic chapel, and some other public buildings. There are a number of stores, and others building. Rents and the value of lots are rising, and the town exhibits marks of rapid population and improve-

ment. It was almost entirely consumed by fire in 1806, and the appearance of the new town is much superior to the old one. Pop. 2,222.

DETROIT RIVER, N. A. which connects Lake St. Clair with Lake Erie, is 28 m. long, and opposite Detroit, ¾ of a mile wide, enlarging as it descends, and is navigable for vessels of any burden.

DEUX COEURS, r. Michigan Ter. which runs into Lake Superior, 21 m. W. from Whitefish Point, and 66 W. from St. Mary's r. It is 25 yards wide, and boatable at its entrance.

DEUX MONTAGNES, lake, Canada, or rather expansion of the river Ottawa, at its junction with the St. Lawrence. It is 24 m. long, and from 1 to 6 broad.

DEVERTE, bay of New Brunswick, on the NE. coast. Lon. from W. 13° 10′ E. lat. 46° N.

DEVIL'S HOLE, chasm of rocks, forming a bay on E. side of the Niagara, N. Y. 4 m. below the Falls. It is semicircular, about 1,200 feet in circumference, and is remarkable for a great eddy, and a violent commotion of the water.

DEVIL'S ISLAND, *Key and Race*, names given to several small islands in the West Indies, and off the E. coast of South America, generally of rugged aspect and difficult to approach.

DEVON, co. U. C., S. off the St. Lawrence, between Hertford and Cornwallis counties.

DEWEE, small island, S. C. in Charleston harbor.

DEWEYSBURGH, t. Caledonia co. Vt. 28 m. ENE. from Montpelier.

DEXTER, v. S. part of Penobscot co. Me. 125 m. NE. from Portland. Pop. 885.

DIAMOND POINT, cape, on the W. coast of Martinico. Lon. 61° W.; lat. 14° 25′ N.

DIAMOND RIVER, r. N. H. which runs into the Margallaway, near the E. border of the state. Lat. 44° 48′ N.

DICKINSON, t. Franklin co. N. Y. 12 m. W. from Malone, and 230 N. from Albany. Pop. 446.

DICKINSON, t. Cumberland co. Pa. Pop. 2,100.

DICKINSON, t. Russel co. Va.

DICKS, r. Ken. which runs into the Kentucky r. Length, 50 m.

DICKSON, co. West Tennessee, on the W. side of the Cumberland r. Pop. 7,261. Chief town, Charlotte.

DICKINSON, t. Franklin co. N. Y.; 12 m. W. from Malone. Pop. 495.

DICKINSONVILLE, v. Franklin co. Va. 279 m. from W.

DICKINSONVILLE, v. Powhatan co. Va.

DICKS, r. runs into the Kentucky, after a NW. course of 50 m. Lon. 84° 56′ W. lat. 37° 40′ N.

DICK'S CREEK, Ohio, empties into the Miami from the E. above Hamilton.

DICKSON, co. W. Tennessee. Pop. in 1820, 5,190; in 1830, 7,261. Chief town, Charlotte.

DICKSVILLE, v. Guilford co. N. C.

DIGBY, t. Nova Scotia, on the Bay of Annapolis; 15 m. SW. from Annapolis.

DIGIDUASH, r. New Brunswick, which runs into Passamaquoddy Bay.

DIGG'S POINT, point, Md. at the confluence of Piscataway river with the Potomac.

DIGHTON, t. and port of entry, Bristol co. Mass. on W. side of Taunton river; 7 m. SSW. from Taunton, 39 S. from Boston, 434 from W. Pop. 1,737. All the shipping of Wellington, Taunton, Troy, Freetown, Berkeley, Somerset, and Swansey, is entered at this port. There is in this town, near the river, a rock, which contains a remarkable hieroglyphic inscription, of which no satisfactory explanation has yet been given.

DILLIARDSVILLE, v. Orange co. N. C.

DILLIARDSVILLE, v. Rutherford co. Ten.

DILL'S FERRY, v. Northampton co. Pa.

DINGMANSBURG, t. Miami co. Ohio, on the E. branch of Great Miami river, below the mouth of Musquitoe creek; 11 m. above Piqua, 19 above Troy.

DINGMAN'S FERRY, over Delaware r. Pike co. Pa.; 28 m. above Delaware Water Gap, and 8 below Milford.

DILLSBURG, t. York co. Pa.; 96 m. from W.

DINWIDDIE, co. Va.; bounded N. by the Appomatox, which separates it from Chesterfield co. E. by Prince George co. SE. by Sussex co. SW. by Brunswick and Lunenburg cos. W. by Nottoway co. and NW. by Amelia co. The county court-house is situated 14 m. SW. from Petersburg, 164 from W. Pop. 18,637. Chief town, Petersburg. Near the C. H. there is an academy.

DIPPER HARBOR, New Brunswick, in the Bay of Fundy, 24 m. SW from St. Johns.

DISAPPOINTMENT, *Cape*. It is the N. point of the mouth of Columbia river. Lon. 48° from W. lat. 46° 19′ N.

DISMAL SWAMP, large tract of marshy land, beginning a little S. of Norfolk in Virginia, and extending into N. Carolina, to the amount of 150,000 acres; 30 m. long from N. to S. and 10 broad. This tract is entirely covered with trees, some of which grow to a very large size; and between them the brushwood springs up so thick, that many parts are utterly impervious. In the midst of the swamp is a lake, called Drummond's Pond, 7 miles in length. This lake furnishes water for the canal which connects Elizabeth river with the Pasquotank. The Pasquotank flows from this lake south, and the Nansemond flows from it north.

DIVIDING CREEK, v. Cumberland co. N. J.; 200 m. from W.

DIVIDING CREEK, r. Va. which flows between Lancaster and Northumberland cos. into the Chesapeake.

DIVISION, t. Tompkins co. N. Y.; 23 m. E. from Auburn, 170 W. from Albany, 389 from W.

DIXFIELD, t. Oxford co. Me.; 18 m. NE. from Paris. Pop. 890.

DIXHILLS, v. in Huntingdon co. N. Y

DIXMONT, or *Collegetown*, t. Penobscot co. Me.; 40 m. NW. from Castine, 220 NE. from Boston, 666 from W. Pop. 945.

DIXON, t. Preble co. Ohio.

DIXON'S SPRINGS, v. Smith co. Ten.

DIXVILLE, t. Coos co. N. H.; 110 m. N. from Concord.

DIXVILLE, v. Henry co. Va.

DOBBS, *Cape*, in Hudson's Bay, at the S. side of the entrance of Wager's river. Lon. 86° 30′ W. lat. 65° N.

DOBOY SOUND and INLET, on the coast of Georgia, which receives the N. branch of the Alatamaha river. The bar has 14 feet at low water, and is in lat. 31° 20′ N.

DOBSON'S CROSS-ROADS, v. Stokes co. N. C.

DOG RIVER, r. N. America, which passes by Fort William, and runs into Lake Superior just below.

DOG'S RIVER, r. Alabama, which runs into the W. side of Mobile Bay, lon. 88° 3′ W. lat. 30° 40′ N.

DOMAINE, *Riviere du*, r. Lower Canada, which flows into the St. Lawrence, 6 m. below the Island of Orleans.

DOMINGO, *St.* or *Hispaniola*, one of the richest islands in the West Indies, 400 m. in length, and 75 in breadth. It was discovered by Columbus in 1492, and is surrounded by craggy rocks and dangerous shoals. It has a great many rivers, and mines of gold, talc, and crystal. The Spaniards had possession of the whole island for 120 years. They were afterwards forced to divide the island with the French. Since the revolution in France, this island has been subject to great calamities. In 1791, an insurrection began in the French plantations, which, after a series of sanguinary scenes, has terminated in the establishment of a free African state, under the name of the Republic of Hayti. In 1821, the Spanish part fell also under the authority of Boyer, the president or king, and left him master of the whole island. St. Domingo has Cuba W. Porto Rico E. and Jamaica SW.

DOMINGO, *St.* capital of the E. part of the Island of St. Domingo, on a navigable river. It had formerly a harbor, but it is now choked up with sand. Though its trade has been long extinct, it was in a respectable condition while it continued in the hands of the Spaniards. The city itself is large, well built of stone, and defended by batteries. Lon. 70° 10′ W. lat. 18° 20′ N.

DOMINICA, one of the windward Caribbee islands in the W. Indies. It lies about half way between Guadaloupe and Martinico, and is 28 m. long and 13 broad. It was taken by the English in 1761, and confirmed to them by the peace of 1763. The French took it in 1778, but restored it in 1783. The capital is Charlottetown.

DON, r. Upper Canada, runs into Lake Ontario at York Harbor.

DONALDSON, v. Rowan co. N. C.

DONALDSONVILLE, t. in the parish of Ascension, La. on the W. bank of the Mississippi, at the efflux of the Lafourche, 90 m. above New Orleans.

DONEGAL, t. Lancaster co. Pa. on NE. side of the Susquehannah; 18 m. WNW. from Lancaster.

DONEGAL, t. Washington co. Pa. It lies SW. from W.

DONEGAL, t. Westmoreland co. Pa.; E. of Laurel Hill.

DONEGAL, t. Butler co. Pa.

DONNA MARIA BAY, on the W. coast of the island of Hispaniola.

DORCHESTER, t. Grafton co. N. H.; 15 m. from Plymouth. Pop. 702.

DORCHESTER, t. Norfolk co. Mass.; 3 m. S. from Boston. Pop. 4,064. It is a very pleasant town, and contains many fine country-seats, a town-house, and 4 houses of public worship, 3 for Congregationalists, and 1 for Methodists; and has some manufactures.

DORCHESTER, co. Lower Canada, on the S. side of the St. Lawrence, and extending along the E. bank of the Chaudiere.

DORCHESTER, t. Middlesex co. U. C.

DORCHESTER, t. Cumberland co. N. J. on the E. side of Morris river, 5 m. from its mouth, 17 E. from Fairfield.

DORCHESTER, co. Md. on the eastern shore of the Chesapeake, bounded N. by Talbot and Caroline counties, E. by Delaware, S. and W. by Chesapeake Bay. Pop. 18,685. Chief town, Cambridge.

DORCHESTER, t. and cap. Colleton district, S. C. on Ashley river, 18 m. WNW. from Charleston.

DORSET, t. Bennington co. Vt. about 25 m. N. from Bennington. Pop. 1,507.

DOUBLE-BRIDGE, v. Lunenburg co. Va.

DOUGHTY'S FALLS, v. York co. Maine.

DOUGLAS, *Cape*, lofty promontory on the W. coast of America, within the entrance of Cook's river. It was discovered by captain Cook in 1778. Its summit forms two very high mountains. Lon. from W. 75° 30′ W. lat. 58° N.

DOUGLAS ISLAND, between Admiralty island and the NW. coast of America. Lat. 58° 16′ N.

DOUGLASS, v. Worcester co. Mass., 25 m. from Providence, R. I., 4 from the NW. angle of that state, and 39 SW. from Boston. Pop. in 1820, 1,375; in 1830, 1,742.

DOUGLASS, t. Montgomery co. Pa. on the N. side of the Schuylkill.

DOUGLASS, t. Berks co. Pa.

DOUGLASS-MILLS, v. Cumberland co. Pa.

DOVE, cape, on the coast of Nova Scotia. Lon. 64° W. lat. 54° 20′ N.

DOVER, t. and cap. Strafford co. N. H. 12 m. NNW. from Portsmouth. Lat. 43° 11′ N. long. 70° 50′ W. Pop. 5,449. The village is at the head of the tide, on Cocheco river, 4 m. above its junction with Salmon Falls river. It is an ancient town, having been incorporated in 1633, and contains a court-house, a jail, a bank, a printing-office, and two houses for public worship, 1 for Congregationalists, and 1 for

Friends. Dover has of late made much progress in manufactures. A company with a capital of $500,000, have erected a rolling and slitting mill and nail factory, at which 1,000 tons of iron are rolled and 600 or 700 cut into nails annually, and 2 cotton factories, one of which has 4,000 spindles and 120 or 130 looms, and is calculated to produce 20,000 yards of cloth per week. Other improvements are begun. Dover has daily communications with Portsmouth by a packet-boat.

DOVER, Penobscot co. Me. 155 m. NE. from Portland.

DOVER, t. Windham co. Vt. Pop. 831.

DOVER, t. Norfolk co. Mass. on Charles r. 7 m. W. from Dedham, 16 SW. from Boston. Pop. 497.

DOVER, v. Kent co. Del. and the seat of state government; situated on Jones' creek, near its junction with the river Delaware, about 36 m. S. of Newcastle. This small town is neatly built, the houses being mostly of bricks, and the streets disposed with regularity. In the centre is a handsome square, on which the state-house and public offices are erected. It lies in the lat. of 39° 10′ N. and lon. 75° 30′ W. Pop. 1,300.

DOVER, t. York co. Pa. situated about 8 m. westward from York. Pop. 1,600.

DOVER, t. Dutchess co. N. Y. Pop. in 1820, 2,193; in 1830, 2,198.

DOVER, t. Monmouth co. N. J. on Cedar Bay creek, 40 m. E. from Philadelphia.

DOVER, t. York co. Pa. on a branch of Conewago creek. Pop. 2,000.

DOVER, t. Cuyahoga co. Ohio. Pop. 400.

DOVER, t. Athens co. Ohio. Pop. 700.

DOVER, t. Tuscarawas co. Ohio. Pop. 950.

DOVER, t. and seat of justice, Stuart co. Ten. on the left bank of Cumberland river, 35 m. below Clarksville.

DOVER, Kent co. U. C. on the right bank of the Thames, opposite Raleigh.

DOWNE, t. Cumberland co. N. J.

DOWNINGTOWN, t. Chester co. Pa. on the E. side of Brandywine creek, 33 m. W. by N. from Philadelphia. It is a pleasant village.

DOYLESTOWN, t. Bucks co. Pa. 15 m. NW. from Newton, 26 N. from Philadelphia. Pop. 2,162.

DOYLESVILLE, v. Feliciana co. La.

DRACUT, t. Middlesex co. Mass. Pop. 1,615.

DRAKE'S FERRY, v. Huntingdon co. Pa.; 142 m. from W.

DRANSVILLE, t. Fairfax co. Va.

DRESDEN, t. Lincoln co. Maine, on E. side of the Kennebeck; 9 m. NW. from Wiscasset, 160 NE. from Boston, W. 613. Pop. 1,559.

DRESDEN, t. Muskingum co. Ohio, on the Muskingum, 15 m. N. Zanesville.

DREWSVILLE, v. Cheshire co. N. H. 60 m. from Concord.

DRIPPING SPRINGS, v. Warren co. Ky. 708 m. from W.

DROMORE, t. Lancaster co. Pa., on E. side of the Susquehannah; 17 m. S. from Lancaster. Pop. 1,500.

DROWNED LANDS, valuable tract of about 50,000 acres in the state of N. Y., on the N. side of the mountains, in Orange co. The waters, which descend from the surrounding hills, being slowly discharged by the river Walkill, cover these vast meadows every winter, and render them extremely fertile.

DROWNED MEADOW, v. in Brookhaven, N. Y.; 3 m. E. from Stony Brook, 68 E. from New-York, 303 from W.

DRUMMOND'TOWN, t. and cap. Accomac co. Va.; about 25 m. S. from Snowhill, Md., 215 m. from W. It contains a court-house, a jail, and about 40 houses.

DRUMMOND'S ISLAND, in Lake Huron, 36 m. E. from Mackinaw. Here the British government maintains a garrison, and trading post.

DRY RIDGE, v. Pendleton co. Ky.

DRYDEN, t. Tompkins co. N. Y.; 37 m. S. from Auburn, 170 m. W. from Albany. Pop. 5,206.

DUANESBURG, t. Schenectady co. N. Y.; 23 m. NW. from Albany. Pop. 2,837.

DUBLIN, t. Cheshire co. N. H.; 12 m. ESE. from Keene. Pop. 1,218. It lies on the N. side of Grand Monadnock, and joins upon Jaffrey.

DUBLIN, t. Harford co. Md., 78 m. from W.

DUBLIN, t. Huntingdon co. Pa. Pop. 1,000.

DUBLIN, t. Bedford co. Pa.

DUBLIN, t. and cap. Laurens co. Georgia, on the SW. branch of the Oconee; 45 m. S. from Milledgeville, 720 m. from W. It contains a court-house and a jail.

DUBLIN, *Lower*, t. Philadelphia co. on the Delaware; 10 m. N. from Philadelphia. Pop. 3,000.

DUBLIN, *Upper*, t. Montgomery co. Pa. Pop. 2,102.

DUBLIN, t. Franklin co. Ohio, on the right bank of Scioto river, 12 m. NW. from Columbus. Pop. about 100.

DUBOIS, or *Lake of the Woods*, lake of British N. America, W. from Lake La Pluie, or Lake Rain. The river La Pluie flows from the latter to the former. The discharge of the Lake of the Woods is again into Lake Winnipec. The NW. boundary of the U. S. on N. lat. 49° intersects the W. bank of the Lake of the Woods.

DUBOIS, co. Ind., bounded by Perry SE., Spencer S., Warwick SW., Pike W., Davies NW., Owen N., and Orange and Crawford E., length 20 m., mean width 18 m. Pop. in 1820, 1,168; in 1830, 1,774. Portersville, chief town.

DUBUQUE'S LEAD-MINES, Miso. the name of a tract of country commencing 60 m. below Prairie du Chien, and extending about 20 miles along the W. bank of the Mississippi by 9 in depth. It contains rich lead-mines, which are wrought by the Indians.

DUCHAT, small r. Indiana, flows from the N. into the Wabash, between Fort Harrison and Tippecanoe creek.

DUCHENE, r. Lower Canada, runs from the N. into the St. Lawrence opposite Isle Jesus. Long. 71° 54′ W. lat. 46° 45′ N.

DUCK, r. Tennessee, which rises in Franklin co. and flows W. by N. through Bedford,

Maury, Hickman, and Humphreys cos., and on W. side of the last joins the Tennessee, about 80 m. W. from Nashville. It is navigable for boats 90 miles.

DUCK CREEK, hundred, in N. side of Kent co. Delaware. Pop. 4,000.

DUCK CREEK, r. Del., which runs into Delaware bay.

DUCK CREEK, *Little*, r. Del., which runs into Delaware bay.

DUCK CREEK, r. Ohio, which flows into the Ohio, 1 m. above Marietta.

DUCK ISLANDS, two small islands in the Atlantic, near the coast of Maine. Lon. 64° 4′ W. lat. 44° 10′ N.

DUCK ISLANDS, Upper Canada, in Lake Ontario, near its outlet, with a good harbor.

DUCK ISLAND, small isl. near the coast of Maine. Lon. 67° 43′ W. lat. 44° 45′ N.

DUCK RIVER, small r. Michigan territory, which flows into the west side of Green-bay, about 3 miles from Fort Howard.

DUDLEY, t. Worcester co. Mass.; 18 m. SSW. from Worcester, 55 SW. from Boston, 380 from W. Pop. 2,155.

DUDLEY ISLAND, island in Passamaquoddy bay, Maine, belonging to Eastport.

DUFF'S FORKS, v. Fayette co. Ohio.

DUGDOMONI, the western branch of the Octahoola, Louisiana.

DUKE'S, co. Mass. It comprises Martha's Vineyard and the Elizabeth Islands. Pop. 3,518. Chief town, Edgartown.

DULCE, r. of N. America, in Costa Rica, and Veragua, falls into the Gulf of Dulce, after separating the two provinces from which it flows.

DULCE, gulf of the Pacific ocean, into which the river Dulce is discharged, lat. 9° N.

DUMFRIES, t. port of entry, and cap. of Prince William co. Va., on the Quantico, which falls into the Potomac 3 m. below the town; 33 m. S. from W., 88 N. from Richmond. Lon. 77° 28′ W. lat. 38° 40′ N. It contains a court-house, a jail, a meeting-house, a large ware-house, and about 300 buildings; and has some trade. The Quantico is navigable as far as to the town for boats of 20 tons. At the mouth of the river there is a very handsome and excellent harbor.

DUMMER, t. Coos co. N. H. 95 m. N. from Concord. Pop. 65.

DUMMERSTON, t. Windham co. Vt.; 31 m. E. from Bennington, 5 N. from Brattleborough, 431 from W. Pop. 1,592.

DUMSBURG, t. Lycoming co. Pa.

DUNBAR, t. Fayette co. Pa.

DUNBARTON, t. Merrimack co. N. H. on W. side of the Merrimack, opposite Chester; 18 m. N. from Amherst, 55 W. from Portsmouth. Pop. 1,067.

DUNCAN, fort, U. C. at the N. end of lake Nipigon.

DUNCAN'S CANAL, inlet on an island off the NW. coast of America, in lat. 56° 58′ N.

DUNCANSVILLE, v. Barnwell district, S. C. 623 m. from W.

DUNDAFF, v. Susquehannah co. Pa.

DUNDAS ISLAND, on the NW. coast of America. Lat. 54° 30′ N.

DUNDAS, co. of Upper Canada, bounded E. by Stormont, SE. by St. Lawrence river, W. by Greenville, and N. by Ottawa river.

DUNGENESS, *New*, point, on the NW. coast of America, at the entrance of the gulf of New Georgia. Lat. 48° 15′ N.

DUNHAM, t. Bedford co. L. C. on the SW. branch of the Yamaska. It is a fertile tract of country. Pop. 1,700.

DUNKARD, t. Greene co. Pa. Pop. 1,055.

DUNKIRK, v. Chatauque co. N. Y. on Lake Erie, 7 m. from the head of Casada Lake.

DUNKIRK, t. King and Queen co. Va. 25 m. from Portroyal, 116 from W.

DUNKLIN'S, v. Newbury co. S. C.

DUNLAPSVILLE, v. on E. branch of White Water river, Union co. In. 50 m. NW. from Cincinnati, and 83 a little S. of E. from Indianapolis.

DUNNING STREET, v. Saratoga co. N. Y. 30 m. N. from Albany.

DUNNSBURG, v. Lycoming co. Pa.

DUNSTABLE, t. Hillsborough co. N. H. on the W. side of Merrimack river, 12 m. SE. from Amherst, 40 NW. from Boston. Pop. 2,417.

DUNSTABLE, t. Middlesex co. Mass. on the S. side of the Merrimack, 37 m. NW. from Boston. Pop. 593.

DUNSTABLE, t. Lycoming co. Pa. Pop. 500.

DUNSTANVILLE, v. Edgefield district, S. C. 67 m. W. from Columbia.

DUNVEGAN, fort, N. America, on Peace r. Lon. 119° W. lat. 56° N.

DUNWICK, t. Middlesex co. U. C. on Lake Erie.

DUNWICH, t. U. C. co. of Suffolk, lies to the W. of Southwold, having the river Thames for its N. and Lake Erie for its S. boundary.

DUPAGE, lake, In. is the expansion of the river Des Planes, 5 miles before it meets the Kankakee.

DUPLIN, co. in Wilmington district, N. C. Pop. 11,373. Chief town, Kenansville. At the C. H. is a post-office, 55 m. N. from Wilmington.

DUPLIN, *Old*, v. Duplin co. N. C.

DUPREESVILLE, v. Northampton co. N. C. 206 m. from W.

DURANT'S BAY, inlet on the coast of N. C. in Albemarle sound. Lon. 76° 16′ W. lat. 35° 40′ N.

DURANT'S ISLAND, small isl. in Albemarle sound, N. C. Lon. 76° 15′ W. lat. 35° 46′ N.

DURANT'S POINT, cape, on the coast of N. C. in Albemarle sound. Lon. 76° 30′ W. lat. 36° 5′ N.

DURANGO, an intendency of Mexico. It is bounded N. by New Mexico, E. by San Luis Potosi, S. by Zacatecas and Guadalaxara, and W. by Sonora. It contains 129,947 sq. ms. and only 159,700 inhabitants.

DURANGO, t. Mexico, in the intendency of Durango. It is the residence of the in-

tendent and of a bishop: 170 leagues NW. from the city of Mexico. Pop. 12,000.

DURHAM, t. Buckingham co. L. C. between Wickham and Melborne, 60 m. E. from Montreal.

DURHAM, t. Greene co. N. Y. 20 m. NW. from Athens. Pop. in 1820, 2,979; in 1830, 3,039.

DURHAM, co. U. C.

DURHAM, northern t. of Bucks co. Pa. on the W. side of the river Delaware, 12 m. S. from Easton. Pop. 526.

DURHAM, t. Cumberland co. Me. on the Androscoggin, 26 m. NE. from Portland. Pop. 1,731.

DURHAM, t. Middlesex co. Ct. 7 m. S. from Middletown, 18 NE. from New Haven. Pop. 1,116.

DURHAM, formerly *Freehold*, t. Greene co. N. Y. on Catskill r. 20 m. NW. from Athens, 30 SW. from Albany. Pop. 3,039. It contains 1 Methodist and 2 Presbyterian churches, and a public library of 500 volumes.

DURHAM, *New*, t. Strafford co. N. H. 38 m. NW. from Portsmouth. Pop. 1,606.

DURHAM CREEK, r. Pa. which runs into the Delaware, lon. 75° 15′ W. lat. 40° 35′ N.

DUTCHESS, co. N. Y. on the E. side of the Hudson, bounded N. by Columbia co. E. by Connecticut, S. by Putnam co. and W. by the Hudson, which separates it from Orange and Ulster counties. Pop. 50,926. Chief town, Poughkeepsie.

DUTCH SETTLEMENT, v. in Catharines, Tioga co. N. Y.

DUTOTSBURG, t. Northampton co. Pa.

DUTTON, v. Penobscot co. Maine, 135 m. NE. from Portland. Pop. 652.

DUTY'S, v. Sumner co. Ten.

DUTYSVILLE, v. Sumner co. Ten.

DUXBOROUGH, t. Plymouth co. Mass. 10 m. N. from Plymouth, 38 SE. from Boston. Pop. 2,705. A number of vessels are owned here, and employed in the coasting trade and the fisheries.

DUXBURY, t. Washington co. Vt. on Onion river, 13 m. W. from Montpelier. Pop. 652.

DWIGHT, Arkansas territory, a missionary station among the Cherokees, established in 1820 by the American Board of Foreign Missions. It is on the W. bank of the Illinois r. which empties into the Arkansas 4 m. below, and is navigable for keel-boats to Dwight. The site of the settlement is a small eminence, at the foot of which issues a large spring of pure water. The lands on both sides of the river are fertile, and there is a good mill-seat in the vicinity. Houses are erected for the accommodation of the mission family, and a school is opened. It is 200 m. above the town of Arkansas, 130 above Little Rock, 500, as the river runs, from the mouth of the Arkansas, 100 below Fort Smith.

DYBERRY, t. Wayne co. Pa. Pop. 400.

DYER'S ISLAND, in the head of the bay of Quinte, lies to the eastward of Missassaga Island, U. C.

DYER, v. Dyer co. Ten.

DYER, co. of Ten. situation and boundaries uncertain. It has been recently erected. Pop. 1,904. Dyersburg is the capital.

E.

EAGLE, t. Brown co. Ohio.

EAGLE, t. Hockhocking co. Ohio.

EAGLE, t. St. Clair co. Illinois.

EAGLE CREEK, r. Ohio, which flows into the Ohio, 10 m. below Maysville, Ken.

EAGLE ISLAND, Hancock co. Maine.

EAGLE RIVER, a river of N. America, which runs into the Mississippi. Lon. 92° 14′ W. lat. 43° 50′ N.

EAGLEVILLE, v. in Manlius, N. Y. 1½ m. E. from Manlius village.

EAGLEVILLE, t. Alabama, on the Tombigbee, just below the junction of the Black Warrior. It is the chief town of a French settlement, and is pleasantly situated in a very fertile country.

EARDLEY, t. York co. L. C. on Ottawa r. NW. of Montreal.

EARL, t. Berks co. Pa. Pop. 850.

EARL, t. Lancaster co. Pa. on Conestoga creek. Pop. 5,100.

EARLY, co. Geo. Pop. 2,051.

EARTHQUAKE LAKE, lake, Missouri, about 40 m. W. from New Madrid. It is about 20 miles long.

EAST BRANCH, r. Ohio, which joins the Little Miami, in N. part of Hamilton co.

EAST ANDOVER, t. of Oxford co. Maine, 30 m. NW. from Paris.

EAST BAY, in Adolphustown, Bay of Quinte, U. C. is where the forks of the N. Channel open, descending south-westerly from Hay bay.

EAST BECKET, t. Berkshire co. Mass. 25 m. W. from Northampton.

EAST BETHEL, v. C ford co. Me. 71 m. from Portland.

EAST BLOOMFIELD, t. Ontario co. N. Y. 6 m. W. from Canandaigua.

EAST-BRIDGEWATER, v. Plymouth co. Mass. Pop. 1,653.

EAST-CHESTER, t. Westchester co. N. Y. 8 m. S. from White Plains, 20 N. from New York. Pop. 1,300.

EASTERN, t. Chenango co. N. Y.

EASTERN BAY, bay on E. side of Chesapeake Bay. Lat. 38° 50′ N.

EASTERN NECK, isl. E. side of Chesapeake Bay, at N. entrance of Chester river; 3½ miles long, ½ broad.

EASTERN RIVER, r. Maine, which joins the Kennebeck, at Dresden.

EASTERTON, t. Dauphin co. Pa. on E. side of the Susquehannah, 4 m. above Harrisburg.

EASTHAM, t. Barnstable co. Mass. on Barnstable Bay, 24 m. ENE. from Barnstable, 89 SE. from Boston, 519 from W. Pop. 966.

EAST-DISTRICT, t. Berks co. Pa. Pop. 956.

EAST FALLS OF MACHIAS, v. Washington co. Maine, 5 m. E. from Machias, 780 from W.

EASTERN DISTRICT, of U. C. bounded E. by the province of L. C., S. by the river St. Lawrence, N. by the Ottawa river, and W. by

a meridian passing through the mouth of the Gananoque river, in Leeds co.

EAST GOSHEN, t. Litchfield co. Ct. 6 m. N. from Litchfield.

EAST GREENWICH, t. and cap. Kent co. R. I. on an arm of Narraganset Bay, 16 m. S. from Providence, 22 NNW. from Newport. Pop. 1,591. It contains a court-house, jail, academy, and two churches.

EAST GUILFORD, v. in Guilford, New Haven co. Ct.

EAST HADDAM, t. Middlesex co. Ct. on the E. side of Connecticut river, 14 m. S. from Middletown, 21 NW. from New London. Pop. 2,763. It contains 4 churches, 3 for Congregationalists, and 1 for Episcopalians.

EAST HAMBURG, t. Erie co. N. Y.

EAST-HAMPTON, t. Hampshire co. Mass. 5 m. S. from Northampton, 90 m. W. from Boston. Pop. 734.

EAST-HAMPTON, t. Suffolk co. N. Y. SE. part of Long Island, 110 m. E. from New York, 347 from W. Pop. 1,668. It includes Montauk and Gardner's Island. Clinton academy is in this town. It is a respectable seminary.

EAST HARTFORD, t. Hartford co. Ct. on the E. side of Connecticut river, opposite Hartford, with which it is connected by a bridge. Pop. 3,373. It contains 4 churches, 2 for Congregationalists, 1 for Baptists, and 1 for Methodists. Here are numerous mills and manufactories. About ¾ of a mile from the river is a wide street, compactly settled, with a row of stately elms in the middle, extending 2 m.

EAST-HAVEN, t. Essex co. Vt. 45 m. NE. from Montpelier. Pop. 33.

EAST-HAVEN, t. New-Haven co. Ct. 4 m. E. from New-Haven. Pop. 1,229.

EAST HECTOR, t. Tompkins co. N. Y. 12 m. W. from Ithaca. Pop. 5,212.

EAST ISLAND, small isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of Maine. Lat. 32° N.

EAST KINGSTON, t. Rockingham co. N. H. 22 m. SW. from Portsmouth. Pop. 443.

EAST LIVERMORE, t. Oxford co. Me. on E. side of Androscoggin r. 66 m. from Portland.

EAST MAIN, part of New Britain, on the peninsula of Labrador; lies along the E. shore of James' Bay.

EAST MAIN HOUSE, one of the British stations for Indian fur trade, stands on a river flowing into James' Bay. Lat. 52° 15′ N.

EAST MARLBOROUGH, t. Chester co. Pa. on Red Clay creek, 9 m. S. from Downingtown. Pop. 1,050.

EAST MINOT, t. Cumberland co. Me. 39 m. N. from Portland. The township of East Minot forms the NE. angle of the county. Pop. 2,908.

EASTON, t. Bristol co. Mass. 10 m. N. from Taunton, 22 S. from Boston. Pop. 1,756.

EASTON, t. Washington co. N. Y. on the Hudson, 16 m. SW. from Salem, 27 N. from Albany. Pop. 3,753.

EASTON, t. and cap. Northampton co. Pa. is pleasantly situated on the Delaware, at the mouth of the Lehigh, 12 m. NE. from Bethlehem, 58 N. from Philadelphia. Pop. 1,089. It is regularly laid out and contains a court-house, jail, academy, and 2 banks. There is a bridge over the Delaware at this place, 570 feet long. The Delaware, Morris, and Lehigh canals unite at this place. It is 190 m. from W.

EASTON, t. and cap. Talbot co. Md. is on Treadhaven creek, 12 m. above its junction with the Choptank, 42 ESE. from Annapolis, 37 S. from Chester. It is the largest town on the E. shore of Maryland, and a place of considerable business. It contains a bank, academy, arsenal, court-house, jail, two printing-offices, and 4 houses for public worship; 1 for Methodists, 1 for Episcopalians, 1 for Friends, and 1 for blacks. Pop. about 1,600. It is 84 m. from W.

EAST PITTSTON, t. in the southern part of Kennebeck co. Me. E. from Kennebeck r. and 60 m. NE. from Portland.

EASTPORT, v. and port of entry, Washington co. Me. at the mouth of Cobscook river, 280 m. NE. from Portland. This town has rapidly increased; its shipping exceeds 7,000 tons. Pop. in 1820, 1,937; in 1830, 2,450.

EAST PULTNEY, a small river, rising in Rutland co. Vt. which enters Lake Champlain at Whitehall, and from that place to the village of Pultney, separates N. York from Vermont.

EAST RIVER, r. or rather a channel or sound, between Long Island and New York Island, and between Long Island and the state of Connecticut, where it is more generally called *Long Island Sound*.

EAST RIVER, port of entry, Va. Amount of shipping, 1,788 tons.

EAST RIVER, Florida, runs into Pensacola Bay.

EAST SUDBURY, t. Middlesex co. Mass. 18 m. W. from Boston. Pop. 944.

EAST TOWN, t. Chester co. Pa. Pop. 587.

EAST UNION, t. Wayne co. Ohio, 6 m. E. from Wooster. Pop. 800.

EASTVILLE, v. on the E. shore of Va. in Northampton co. 164 m. from Richmond.

EAST WINDSOR, t. Hartford co. Ct. on the E. side of Connecticut r. 8 m. above Hartford. Pop. in 1820, 3,400; in 1830, 3,537.

EASTWOODFORD, v. Union district, S.C. 116 m. NNW. from Columbia.

EATON, t. Buckingham co. L. C. 84 m. SSE. from Three Rivers.

EATON, t. Stafford co. N. H., on Ossipee Lake, 50 m. NE. from Concord. Pop. in 1820, 1,071; in 1830, 1,432.

EATON, t. Madison co. N. Y. on the head of Chenango r. 30 m. SW. from Utica. Pop. in 1820, 3,021; in 1830, 3,558.

EATON, t. and seat of justice, Preble co. Ohio. The village is seated near a quarter of a mile from Old Fort St. Clair, 34 m. W. from Dayton, and 50 N. from Cincinnati. Pop. 511. Lat. 39° 45′ N.; lon. from W. 7° 38′ W.

EATON'S NECK, the N. extremity of Huntington, in Suffolk co. on Long Island, N. Y. where a light-house is erected.

EATON'S NECK LIGHT-HOUSE, Huntington, Suffolk co. N. Y. on Long Island. It is situated on a point of land N. from Hunting-

ton Bay, on Long Island Sound, 40 m. ENE. from New York, and nearly opposite Norwalk in Connecticut.

EATONTON, t. and cap. Putnam co. Geo. in a very healthy situation. It contains a court-house, jail, academy, and a church, which is erected on the academy square, and is open to Christians of every denomination. The academy consists of 2 handsome 2 story buildings, 150 yards apart, one for males and the other for females, and has a library and philosophical apparatus. It is 22 m. NW. from Milledgeville, and 650 from W.

EATONTOWN, v. Monmouth co. N. J. 1 m. from the town of Shrewsbury.

EBENEZER, creek, Geo. runs SE. and falls into Savannah river at Ebenezer.

EBENEZER, t. Effingham co. Geo. on Savannah river, 25 m. NNW. from Savannah. It was settled in 1735, by Protestants from Germany.

EBENEZER ACADEMY, v. York co. S. Carolina.

EBENEZER ISLAND, small island in the Savannah, near Purysburg.

EBENSBURG, t. and cap. Cambria co. Pa. 53 m. W. from Huntingdon, 75 E. from Pittsburg, 190 from W. Pop. 270.

ECONOMY, a beautiful little village in Beaver co. Pa. on the Ohio, a few miles below Pittsburg. It is inhabited solely by the sect of Harmonists under the celebrated Rapp. The village is regularly laid out with wide and rectangular streets. The houses are mostly of wood. The inhabitants are Germans, and are very industriously occupied in manufactures and husbandry. They have a woollen and cotton manufactory with steam machinery on a large scale, also breweries, distilleries, tanyards, &c. The buildings for these are generally of brick. Here is also a handsome church, and a spacious building with a hall for concerts, a museum, a mineralogical collection, a mathematical school, a library, and a school for drawing. Considerable attention is paid to the cultivation of grapes, and close to the village is a hill covered with vineyards. All their property is held in common. They carry on an extensive trade with the neighboring country, and are in a very thriving condition. Pop. about 800.

EDDENBURG, v. Portage co. Ohio; 120 m. NE. from Columbus.

EDDINGTON, t. Penobscot co. Me. on Penobscot r. 5 m. E. from Bangor. Pop. 405.

EDDY GROVE, t. Caldwell co. Ken.

EDDYVILLE, v. and seat of justice, Caldwell co. Ken. on the right bank of Cumberland river, 22 m. SE. by E. from Smithland on the Ohio, and 44 NW. from Clarksville, in Ten. Lat. 37° 3′ N.; lon. from W. 10° 50′ W.

EDEN, v. Hancock co. Me. on the island of Mount Desert, 40 m. SSE. from Bangor, 163 NE. by E. from Portland. Pop. 957.

EDEN, v. Erie co. N. Y. 268 m. W. from Albany. Pop. 1,066.

EDEN, t. Orleans co. Vt.; 37 m. N. from Montpelier.

EDENBURG, v. Johnson co. In.; 27 m. from Indianapolis.

EDEN'S ISLAND, small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of S. C.

EDENTON, s.p. and cap. Chowan co. N. C. at the head of Edenton Bay, which sets up from Albemarle Sound; 66 m. S. from Norfolk, 99 NNE. from Newbern, 139 SE. from Petersburg, Va. 192 NNE. from Wilmington, 284 from W. Lon. 57° 7′ W. lat. 36° N. It contains an elegant court-house, a jail, a bank, and an Episcopal church. It is advantageously situated for trade, but the climate is unhealthy. A newspaper is published here. Pop. 1,500.

EDGARTOWN, s.p. and cap. Duke's co. Mass. on E. part of Martha's Vineyard, 14 m. from the main; 87 m. S. from Boston, 500 from W. Lat. 41° 25′ N. Pop. 1,509. It is sometimes called Old Town. Near Old Town Harbor there is a handsome village, containing a court-house, a jail, and meeting-house, and 100 houses. It has considerable shipping.

EDGECOMBE, cape of King George's Island, W. coast of N. America. Lon. 58° 15′ from W. lat. 57° 2′ N.

EDGECOMBE, co. central part of N. C. Pop. 14,933. Chief town, Tarborough.

EDGECOMBE, t. Lincoln co. Me. opposite Wiscasset, on Sheepscot river. Pop. 1,258.

EDGEFIELD, district of S. C. bounded by Savannah river NW. Abbeville NE. Newberry N. and Lexington, Orange, and Barnwell SE. Length 46 m. mean width 40. Chief town, Edgefield. Pop. in 1820, 25,179; 1830, 30,511.

EDGMONT, t. Delaware co. Pa. Pop. 651.

EDINBURGH, t. Saratoga co. N. Y.: 26 m. N. from Ballston, 50 WNW. from Albany. Pop. 1,571.

EDINBURGH, t. Dearborn co. In. half a mile from the Ohio, and near Lawrenceburg.

EDINBURGH, t. Elbert co. Geo. on Savannah river.

EDINBURGH, t. Portage co. Ohio, 6 m. SE. from Ravenna. Pop. 115.

EDISTO, v. Orange co. S. C.; 577 m. from W.

EDISTO, considerable river of S. Carolina, which rises in the district of Edgefield, and after running in a SE. direction between Barnwell and Orangeburgh, enters Colleton and falls into the ocean by two separate outlets in lat. 32° 25′ N.

EDISTO, island of Georgia, formed by the two outlets of Edisto river. It is separated from Wadmelau island, by N. Edisto, and is fertile and well cultivated.

EDMESTON, t. Otsego co. N. Y.; 20 m. W. from Cooperstown. Pop. in 1820, 1,841; 1830, 2,087.

EDWARDS, co. Il. on the Wabash. Pop. 1,649. Chief town, Albion.

EDWARDSBURG, t. Greenville co. U. C. on St. Lawrence river, 67 m. NE. from Kingston.

EDMUNDSVILLE, v. Surrey co. Va.

EDWARDSVILLE, t. and cap. Madison co. Il.; 15 m. NNE. from Cahokia, 75 N. from

Kaskaskia, 836 from W. It is situated in a very fertile country, and contains a land office, a bank, and about 50 houses, chiefly built of logs.

EEL RIVER, r. N. America, which runs into the Wabash, lon. 86° 27′ W. lat. 40° 31′ N.

EEL RIVER INDIANS, in NW. Territory, on the head waters of the Wabash.

EFFINGHAM, co. L. C. extends from the Ottawa river, opposite Isle Jesus, in a NE. direction between York and Leinster counties. It lies NW. from Montreal.

EFFINGHAM, t. Strafford co. N. H.; 43 m. NE. from Concord. Pop. 1820, 1,368; in 1830, 1,911.

EFFINGHAM, co. Geo. between Savannah and Great Ogeechee rivers, and bounded S. by Chatham, W. by Great Ogeechee river, NW. by Scriven, and NE. and E. by Savannah river. Length 26 m. width 18. Chief town, Springfield. Pop. 1820, 3,018; in 1830, 2,969.

EGGHARBOR, *Great*, inlet and river, N. J. The river forms the boundary between Cape May and Gloucester counties, and runs into the inlet, in lat. 39° 22′ N. It is navigable 20 m. for vessels of 200 tons.

EGGHARBOR, *Great*, s-p. and port of entry, Gloucester co. N. J. on the sea-coast, at the mouth of Eggharbor river, 60 m. from Philadelphia. Pop. 1,700. It has considerable shipping.

EGGHARBOR, *Little*, inlet, N. J. lies 17 m. N. from Great Eggharbor Inlet. It receives Mulicus creek, which is navigable 20 m. for vessels of 60 tons.

EGGHARBOR, *Little*, s-p, and port of entry, Burlington co. N. J. on the sea-coast, 60 m. from Philadelphia. The compact part of the town is called *Clamtown*. Pop. 1,200.

EGG ISLAND, island on the E. side of Delaware Bay, in Cumberland co. N. J.

EGG ISLAND, small island on E. coast of Virginia, at the mouth of York river.

EGLISE, *River de l'*, r. L. Canada, which falls into the St. Lawrence from the N. 44 m. below the Island of Orleans.

EGMONT BAY, on the SW. coast of the Island of St. John, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Lon. 64° W. lat. 46° 30′ N.

EGMONT ISLAND, in the Gulf of Mexico, on the W. coast of Florida. Lon. 82° 55′ W. lat. 27° 54′ N.

EGREMONT, t. Berkshire co. Mass.; 15 m. SSW. from Lenox. Pop. 889.

EGYPT, *New*, v. Monmouth co. N. J.

EIGHTEEN MILE CREEK, r. Ohio, which flows into the Ohio, 18 m. below Gallipolis.

ELBA, t. Genesee co. N. Y. Pop. 2,679.

ELBERT, co. N. part of Georgia. Pop. 12,354, of whom 5,853 were people of color. Chief towns, Elberton and Petersburg.

ELBERTON, t. Elbert co. Georgia, on S. side of the Savannah; 23 m. NW. from Petersburg, 655 from W. It is the seat of justice for the county.

ELBERTON, t. Effingham co. Georgia, on NE. side of the Ogeechee; 48 m. NW. from Savannah, 55 SE. from Louisville.

ELBRIDGE, v. Camillus, Onondaga co. N. York.

ELDERTON, v. Armstrong co. Pa.; 190 m. W. from Harrisburg.

ELDRIDGE, v. Buckingham co. Va.; 82 m. W. from Richmond.

ELDRIDGE, t. Huron co. Ohio.

ELEANOR'S COVE, a harbor on the NW. coast of America. Lon. 220° 51′ E. lat. 59° 44′ N.

ELIM, or *Parkersville*, v. Edgefield district, S. C.

ELIZABETH, t. Alleghany co. Pa. on E. side of the Monongahela, about 18 m. SSE. from Pittsburg. Pop. 3,050.

ELIZABETH, t. Miami co. Ohio.

ELIZABETH, v. Harrison co. In.

ELIZABETH, t. Leeds co. U. Canada, opposite Morristown, St. Lawrence co. N. Y.

ELIZABETH, t. and seat of justice, Essex co. N. Y. on Bouquet river, 130 m. N. from Albany. Pop. 1820, 889; in 1830, 1,729. Lat. 44° 12′ N. lon. 3° 26′ E. from W.

ELIZABETH, r. Va. is formed by the union of two branches, at Norfolk, and flows into Hampton Roads, 8 m. below. It is from 150 to 200 fathoms wide, and at common floods has 18 feet water to Norfolk. Its entrance is defended by a fort; see *Craney Island*. The canal, connecting the waters of Albemarle Sound with Chesapeake Bay, communicate with the S. branch of Elizabeth river, 9 m. above Norfolk.

ELIZABETH, t. Lawrence co. Ohio. Pop. 295.

ELIZABETH, v. Callaway co. Miso. about 25 m. NE. from Osage, at the mouth of Osage river, and by the post route, 10 m. W. from St. Charles.

ELIZABETH CAPE, the NE. point at the entrance of Cook's inlet. Lat. 59° 9′ N.—There is another cape of this name, on the Main. Lat. 43° 22′ N.

ELIZABETH CITY, t. and seat of justice, Pasquotank co. N. C. on the right bank of Pasquotank r. 45 m. S. from Norfolk, and 35 NE. from Edenton. Lat. 36° 12′ N.

ELIZABETH CITY, co. Va. between York and James rivers, having York and Warwick counties on the W. Pop. 5,068. Chief town, Hampton.

ELIZABETH ISLANDS, on the S. coast of Mass. between Martha's Vineyard and the main land belonging to Duke's county. Lon. 70° 30′—70° 56′ W.; lat. 41° 24′—41° 32′ N. They are about 16 in number, the principal of which are Nashawn, Pasqui, Nashawenua, Pinequese, and Cuttyhunk.

ELIZABETH RIVER, r. N. C. which runs into the Neuse. Lon. 78° 18′ W.; lat. 33° 56′ N.

ELIZABETHTOWN, t. and bor. Essex co. N. J. 6 m. S. from Newark, 15 WSW. from New York. Lon. 74° 12′ W.; lat. 40° 38′ N. Pop. 3,457. It is pleasantly situated on a creek, emptying itself into Staten Island Sound, and contains an academy, bank, and 3 houses

for public worship, 1 for Presbyterians, 1 for Episcopalians, and 1 for Methodists. Vessels of 20 or 30 tons come up to the town, and those of 200 or 300 tons come as far as Elizabethtown Point, at the mouth of the creek, 2 m. distant. A steam-boat plies between the city of New York and the Point.

ELIZABETHTOWN, t. Lancaster co. Pa. 18 m. NW. from Lancaster, 80 W. by N. from Philadelphia.

ELIZABETHTOWN, v. Alleghany co. Pa. on the E. side of Monongahela river, about 12 m. above its junction with the Ohio, and the same distance S. by E. from Pittsburg.

ELIZABETHTOWN, t. and seat of justice, Bladen co. N. C. on the right bank of Cape Fear river, 40 m. above Wilmington, and 55 below Fayetteville. Lat. 34° 38′ N.; lon. from W. 1° 40′ W.

ELIZABETHTOWN, t. and seat of justice, Hardin co. Ken. on the head of Nolin creek, a branch of Green river, 45 m. nearly S. from Louisville. Lat. 37° 47′ N.; lon. from W. 8° 35′.

ELIZABETHTOWN, t. and seat of justice, Carter co. Ten. on the left bank of Watauga river, 130 m. above Knoxville.

ELIZABETHTOWN, t. Harrison co. In.

ELIZABETHTOWN, v. Hamilton co. Ohio, 119 m. SW. from Columbus.

ELIZABETHTOWN, t. and cap. Tyrrel co. N. C. on S. side of Albemarle Sound. It contains a court-house, a jail, and a few houses.

ELIZABETHTOWN, t. Ohio co. Va. on E. bank of the Ohio, 12 m. S. from Wheeling.

ELIZAVILLE, v. Fleming co. Ken.

ELK, r. Miso. which runs into the Mississippi, 4 m. above the Little Falls. It is 40 yards wide at its mouth, and there is a short portage from its waters to the St. Anthony.

ELK, r. of the E. shore of Maryland, is formed by the union of Big and Little Elk creeks, at Elkton, and flows into the Chesapeake 13 m. below.

ELK, r. rises on the W. side of the Cumberland mountains, in Ten. and flowing SW. into Alabama, joins Tennessee river, a little above the Muscle Shoals, 40 m. WNW. from Creeks crossing-place.

ELK, r. of western Va. rises in Randolph co. and flowing W. by comparative courses about 100 m. falls into the great Kenhawa at Charleston.

ELK CREEK, Pa. unites with Penn's creek, and falls into the Susquehannah, 5 m. below Sunbury.

ELK CREEK, Ohio, runs into the Miami, in Madison, Butler co.

ELKHOLM, v. Montgomery co. Miso. 56 m. W. from St. Charles.

ELKHORN, r. Ken. runs into Kentucky r. 8 m. below Frankfort, and is 50 yards wide at its mouth.

ELKHORN, t. Montgomery co. Miso.

ELK LAKE, between Lake of the Woods and Lake Superior. Lon. 93° W.; lat. 48° 41′ N.

ELKMARSH, v. Fauquier co. Va.

ELKRIDGE LANDING, t. Ann-Arundel co. Md. on the S. bank of the Patapsco, at the Falls, 8 m. SW. from Baltimore; noted for its tobacco called *kite's foot*.

ELKRUN, t. Columbiana co. Ohio.

ELKRUN CHURCH, v. Fauquier co. Va.

ELKTON, t. and cap. Cecil co. Md. at the forks of Elk river, 13 m. above its mouth at Turkey Point, 12 m. SW. from Christiana bridge, 10 N. from Charlestown, 46 SW. from Philadelphia, 56 NE. from Baltimore. The tide flows up to the town, and there was formerly a brisk trade between Philadelphia and Baltimore, through this place. The village is well built, and the public buildings are a court-house, jail, bank, and Methodist church.

ELKTON, t. Giles co. Ten.

ELKTON, t. Christian co. Ken.

ELKTON, v. and seat of justice, Todd co. Ken. 190 m. NW. from Frankfort.

ELLENSVILLE, v. in the southern part of Ulster co. N. Y.

ELLERY, v. Chatauque co. N.Y. Pop. 2,001.

ELLICOTT, t. Chatauque co. N. Y., SE. from Chatauque. Pop. 2,101.

ELLICOTTS, or *Eleven-mile creek*, N. Y. runs into the Tonnewanta, at its entrance into Niagara river.

ELLICOTTS CROSS ROADS, v. Cumberland co. Ken.

ELLICOTTS MILLS, v. Baltimore co. Md.

ELLICOTTVILLE, t. Cataraugus co. N. Y.

ELLINGTON, t. Chatauque co. N. Y. Pop. 2,279.

ELLINGTON, t. Tolland co. Ct. 13 m. NE. from Hartford. Pop. 1,455. There is a celebrated boarding-school for boys at this place.

ELLIOTT, t. York co. Me. Pop. 1,845.

ELLIOTT, missionary station of the American board of Foreign Missions, on a branch of the Yazoo, 150 m. NE. from Walnut-hills. At this place has been erected since 1818, a village containing about 20 houses, a Lancasterian school established, and other judicious measures adopted to civilize the neighboring savages.

ELLIOT'S ISLAND, in the Gulf of Florida, between Florida peninsula and the Cat Keys. Lat. 25° 33′ N.

ELLIS, r. Coos co. N. H. runs into the Saco, in Bartlett.

ELLIS, r. Me. which runs into the Androscoggin, in W. part of Rumford.

ELLISBURG, t. Jefferson co. N. Y.

ELLISBURN, t. Jefferson co. N. Y. Pop. 5,292.

ELLISBURY, t. Jefferson co. N. Y. at the mouth of Sandy Creek.

ELLIS'S FERRY, v. Adams co. Miss.

ELLISVILLE, v. Cumberland co. Pa.

ELLISVILLE, v. Warren co. N. C.

ELLISVILLE, or *Lower Blue Lick*, v. in Nicholas co. Ken. on a small branch of Licking r. 50 m. NE. by E. from Frankfort.

ELLSWORTH, t. Grafton co. N. H. 11 m. NNW. from Plymouth. Pop. 234.

ELLSWORTH, t. Hancock co. Me. 24 m. NE. from Castine. Pop. 1,385.

ELLSWORTH, v. Sharon, Litchfield co. Ct.

on Oblong creek, branch of Housatonnuc river, 12 m. W. from Litchfield.

ELMIRA CREEK, r. N. Y. which joins the Tioga, at Elmira.

ELMORE, t. Orleans co. Vt. 16 m. N. from Montpelier.

ELMSLEY, t. Leeds co. U. C.

ELSANBOROUGH, t. Salem co. N. J. Pop. 600.

ELVIRA, t. Il. on the waters of Cash river.

ELY, t. Richelieu and Buckingham counties, L. C. east of Montreal.

ELYRIA, t. E. part of Lorain co. Ohio.

ELYRIA, t. Huron co. Ohio. Pop. 200.

ELYSIAN FIELDS, v. Amite co. Miss.

ELYTON, v. Jefferson co. Ala.

EMBARRASS, r. Il. which runs into the Wabash, a little below Vincennes.

EMBDEN, t. Somerset co. Maine, on Kennebeck river, 16 m. N. from Norridgewock.

EMERY'S MILLS, v. York co. Me. 51 m. by postroad from Portland.

EMERSONVILLE, t. Gibson co. Indiana, 756 m. from W.

EMERY'S RIVER, r. Ten. which runs into the river Tennessee, 7 m. from Clinch r.

EMMANUEL, co. Geo. on Ogeechee river, which separates it from Burke co. Pop. 2,681. County town, Swainsborough.

EMMAUS, t. Northampton co. Pa.

EMMITTSBURG, v. Frederick co. Md. between Flat Run and Tom's Creek, the western sources of Monocasy river, 1 m. S. Pennsylvania line, 24 NE. Fredericktown, 50 NW. Baltimore. Lat. 39° 10′ 30″ N.

ENFIELD, t. Grafton co. N. H. 10 m. SE. Dartmouth College, 42 NW. Concord. It contains a village of about 40 houses, which is on Mascony pond, and a village of Shakers. Pop. 1,492.

ENFIELD, t. Hampshire co. Mass. on the E. side of Belchertown.

ENFIELD, t. Hartford co. Ct. on the E. side of Connecticut river, opposite Suffield, with which it is connected by a bridge; 16 m. N. Hartford. Here is a settlement of Shakers. Pop. 2,129.

ENFIELD, t. Tompkins co. N. Y.

ENFIELD, t. Halifax co. N. C.

ENGLISH NEIGHBORHOOD, v. Bergen co. N. J. on a NE. branch of the Hackinsac, W. of Fort Lee.

ENGLISH POINT, cape, in the river St. Lawrence. Lon. 61° 45′ W. lat. 49° 40′ N.—There is another cape of this name, on the S. coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 53° 29′ W. lat. 46° 49′ N.

ENGLISH TOWN, t. Athens co. Ohio.

ENGLISH TOWN, v. Monmouth co. N. J. 18 m. E. from Princeton.

ENNISVILLE, v. Huntingdon co. Pa. 79 m. W. from Harrisburg.

ENO, river of N. C. rises in Orange co. and with Little river and Flat river, forms the Neuse, 17 m. below Hillsborough.

ENOSBURG, v. Franklin co. Vt. on Missisque river, 36 m. NE. from Burlington. Pop. 1,560.

ENOREE, r. S. C. a NW. branch of Broad river. Its mouth is 5 m. below the mouth of Tiger river.

EPHRATA, or *Dunkard's Town*, t. Lancaster co. Pa. on Cocalico creek, a branch of the Conestoga, 12 m. N. from Lancaster, 60 W. from Philadelphia. It is settled by a religious sect from Germany, called Dunkers.

EPPING, t. Rockingham co. N. H. 20 m. W. from Portsmouth. Pop. 1,263.

ERABLIERE, r. In. runs into the Wabash on the N. side, between Fort Harrison and Tippecanoe creek.

EQUINUNK CREEK, r. Pa. which runs into the Delaware. Lat. 41° 52′ N.

ERIE, lake, N. America, through which the boundary line runs which separates the United States from Canada; about 280 m. in length from SW. to NE. and from 10 to 60 in breadth. Lon. 78° 35′ to 83° 10′ W. lat. 41° 20′ to 42° 50′ N. This lake is of dangerous navigation, on account of the great number of rocks which project for many miles together from the northern shore, without any shelter from storms. There are several tolerably good harbors on the S. shore, the principal of which are Buffalo and Dunkirk, N. Y. Erie, Pa. Painesville, Cleveland, Granger, Sandusky, Croghansville, besides Put-in and Maumee bays, Ohio. It discharges its waters at NE. end into the river Niagara. A battle was fought here, on the 10th September, 1813, between the American fleet under commodore Perry, and the English fleet, in which the latter was taken.

ERIE, co. N. Y. bounded N. by Niagara co. E. by Genesee co. S. by Cataraugus and Chatauque cos. W. by Lake Erie and Niagara river. Pop. in 1820, 15,668; in 1830, 35,710. Chief town, Buffalo.

ERIE, co. the NW. corner of Pa. bounded N. by Lake Erie, E. by N. York, S. by Crawford co. and W. by Ohio. Chief town, Erie. Pop. in 1820, 8,553; in 1830, 16,906.

ERIE, or *Presque Isle*, t. and cap. Erie co. Pa. pleasantly situated on the S. side of Lake Erie, on the margin of a bay formed by Presque isle; 80 m. SSW. from Buffalo, 136 N. from Pittsburg, 100 E. from Cleveland. It contains a court-house, jail, and printing-office. It has an excellent harbor for small vessels, but the entrance is narrow and difficult. The trade of the town is considerable. The portage between this place and French creek, one of the branches of Alleghany river, is only 16 miles, and a turnpike has been completed through this distance. Pop. in 1820, 635; in 1830, 1,329.

ERIE, *Fort*, a fort, with a small village, in Bertie, Lincoln co. U. C. at the outlet of Lake Erie, opposite Black Rock, N. Y. 18 m. above the falls of Niagara.

ERIE, district, Michigan. Pop. 1,340.

ERIEVILLE, v. Madison co. N. Y.

ERIN, t. In. on the Ohio, opposite Port William, at the mouth of Kentucky river, 10 m. below Vevay, and 12 above Madison. It is on elevated ground, and was laid out in 1815.

ERNEST, t. of Lenox and Haddington co. U. C., W. and adjoining Kingston.

ERREL, t. Coos co. N. H. 100 m. N. from Concord. Pop. 82.

ERVING'S GRANT, t. Franklin co. Mass. 107 m. NNW. from Boston. Pop. 429.

ERWINNA, v. on Delaware r. in Bucks co. Pa. 15 m. above New Hope.

ESCATARIA, small island in L. C. about 5 m. N. from Louisburg, in the island of Cape Breton.

ERWINSVILLE, v. Rutherford co. N. C. 504 m. from W.

ESCAMBIA, r. Alabama, which unites with the Conecah, in West Florida, near the north border.

ESKELOOT INDIANS, N. America, on the narrows of Columbia. No. 1,000.

ESKIMAUX BAY, bay on the S. coast of Labrador. Lon. 57° 50′ W. lat. 51° 30′ N.

ESKIMAUX, cape in Hudson's Bay. Lon. 94° 50′ W. lat. 61° 12′ N.

ESKIMAUX ISLANDS, small islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, near the S. coast of Labrador. Lon. 63° W. lat. 50° 15′ N.

ESOPUS, t. Ulster co. N. Y. on W. side of the Hudson, 4 m. S. from Kingston, 69 S. from Albany.

ESOPUS, r. Ulster co. N. Y. which rises in the NW. part, flows by Kingston, and joins the Hudson at Saugerties, 11 m. below Catskill. Length 58 miles.

ESPERANCE, v. in Schoharie, N. Y. 8 m. N. from Schoharie, 26 W. from Albany. It is situated on the Schoharie, and contains a paper-mill, and other valuable mills.

ESSEX, co. NE. part of Vt. bounded N. by Canada, E. by Connecticut river, S. by Caledonia co. and W. by Orleans co. Pop. 3,981. Chief town, Guildhall.

ESSEX, t. Chittenden co. Vt. on N. side of Onion river, 11 m. E. from Burlington. Pop. 1,664.

ESSEX, co. NE. part of Mass. bounded N. by New Hampshire, E. and SE. by the Atlantic, and W. and SW. by Middlesex co. Chief towns, Salem and Newburyport. Ipswich, Marblehead, Beverly, Lynn, Danvers, Gloucester, Newbury, Haverhill, and Andover, are all considerable towns. Pop. in 1820, 74,655; in 1830, 82,887.

ESSEX, t. Essex co. Mass. on Chebacco river, 2 m. above its mouth, 5 SSE. from Ipswich, 12 NE. from Salem. The river is navigable for sloops of 60 tons. Here are built the boats called *Chebacco boats*. Essex formerly constituted the S. parish of Ipswich, and was called Chebacco. Pop. 1,345.

ESSEX, co. N. Y. on Lake Champlain; bounded N. by Clinton and Franklin cos. E. by Lake Champlain, S. by Washington co. and W. by Montgomery and Franklin cos. Pop. in 1820, 12,811; in 1830, 19,387. Chief town, Elizabethtown.

ESSEX, t. Essex co. N. Y. on Lake Champlain, 136 m. from Albany. The *Split Rock* in this town, is a rock projecting 50 yards into the lake, the point of which, consisting of about ½ an acre, and covered with trees, is removed from the main rock about 20 feet. The height of this rock on each side of the fissure is about 12 feet above the water. Pop. 1,543.

ESSEX, co. N. J. on Hudson river, opposite N. York; bounded N. by Bergen co. E. by Bergen co. and Newark Bay, S. by Madison co. and W. by Somerset and Morris cos. Pop. in 1820, 30,793; in 1830, 41,928. Chief town, Newark.

ESSEX, co. Va.; bounded N. by Rappahannock, which separates it from Richmond co. and inclosed on the other sides by Middlesex, King William, and Caroline cos. Pop. 10,541, of whom 6,417 are slaves. Chief town, Tappahannock.

ESSEX, co. U. Canada, comprises the country between Lake St. Clair and Lake Erie; bounded W. by Detroit river, and E. by Suffolk co. Chief town, Amherstburg.

ESTILL, co. Ken.; bounded N. by Montgomery, NE. by Pike, E. by Perry, S. by Clay, W. by Madison, and NW. by Clarke. Length 40 m. mean width about 17. Chief town, Irwine. Pop. 1820, 3,507; in 1830, 4,618.

ESTILLVILLE, v. and seat of justice, Scott co. Va.; 33 m. a little S. of W. from Abingdon, 116 NE. by E. from Knoxville, Ten. 370 SW. by W. from Richmond.

ESTHER ISLAND, isl. in Prince William's Sound, on the NW. coast of America. Lat. 60° 50′ N.

ESTHERTOWN, t. Dauphin co. Pa. on E. side of Susquehannah; 7 m. N. from Harrisburg.

ESTOPACHY RIVER, v. Washington co. Alabama.

ESTRELLA, r. Guatimala, which enters the Pacific in lat. 9° 5′ N.

ETNA, t. Penobscot co. Me. Pop. 1820, 194; in 1830, 362.

ETNA, v. Tompkins co. N. Y.

ETOWAH, river of Georgia, rises in the Apalachian mountains, interlocking with the sources of the Chatahoochee, and flowing SW. joins in Alabama the Oostenalah, and forms the Coosa.

EUBANKS, v. Cumberland co. Geo.; 88 m. NE. from Milledgeville.

EUCLID, t. Cuyahoga co. Ohio, on Lake Erie; 8 m. NE. from Cleveland. Pop. 1,000.

EVERETTSHOUSE, v. Lewis co. Ken.

EUKILLOGEE, a central district in the Cherokee country. In 1821 the United Brethren established a mission here. It is 30 m. from Spring Place.

EUSTIS, lake, Missouri Territory, the SW. head of Yellow-stone river. It is near the head of the Wallaumut, which runs into Columbia river.

EUTAW SPRINGS, a small river of S. C. which runs into the Santee. Near its source a battle was fought in 1781, which, in effect, terminated the war in this state.

EVANS, t. Erie co. N. Y.

EVANSHAM, t. and cap. Wythe co. Va. on the E. side of the Reedy creek, a branch of the Kenhawa; 40 m. E. from Christiansburg, 240 WSW. from Richmond.

EVANSVILLE, v. and seat of justice, Vanderburg co. In. on the bank of the Ohio river

51 m. S. from Vincennes, and 24 SE. from New Harmony. Lat. 38° 1′ N.

EVANSVILLE, t. Monroe co. Ala.

EVENSBURG, v. Crawford co. Pa.

EVERITTSVILLE, v. Albemarle co. Va.

EVESHAM, t. Burlington co. N. J. in the forks of Moore's creek; 16 m. E. from Philadelphia, 25 S. from Burlington. Pop. 4,000.

EUSTATIA, *St.* one of the smallest of the Leeward Islands in the West Indies. It is a mountain in the form of a sugar-loaf, whose top is hollow, and lies on the NW. of St. Christopher, and belongs to the kingdom of the Netherlands. Lon. 63° 10′ W. lat. 17° 29′ N.

EVIT'S CREEK, r. Maryland, which runs into the Potomac, lon. 78° 44′ W. lat. 39° 83′ N.

EWINGSVILLE, v. Christian co. Ken.; 749 m. from W.

EWINGSVILLE, v. Cecil co. Md.

EXETER, r. N. H. which rises from a small pond in Sandown, and pursues generally an easterly course till it meets the tide at Exeter; it afterwards pursues a NE. course, and communicates with the Piscataqua through Great Bay. The Indian name, from Exeter to the entrance into the Piscataqua, is Swamscot.

EXETER, t. Rockingham co. N. H.; 14 m. SW. by W. from Portsmouth, 15 NNW. from Newburyport, 18 NNE. from Haverhill, 43 SE. by E. from Concord, 47 N. by E. from Boston, 489 from W. Pop. 2,759. It is a handsome village. Small sea-vessels ascend to it, it being at the head of tide-water on Exeter river. It contains a number of public buildings and three churches, and is the seat of very considerable manufactures. Phillips' Exeter Academy in this place is one of the most ancient, opulent, and useful institutions in the United States, having many of the advantages and endowments of a college. It has been almost exclusively devoted to the preparation of scholars for college. The whole number that have been educated is 2,025. Number of instructors 4, including a writing and singing master. Number of volumes in the library, 680. The building is an elegant edifice, 76 feet by 30, with wings 34 by 28.

EXETER, t. Penobscot co. Maine; 62 m. NW. from Castine, 264 NE. from Boston. Pop. 1,438.

EXETER, t. Washington co. R. I.; 25 m. SW. from Providence. Pop. 2,389.

EXETER, t. Otsego co. N. Y.; 10 m. NW. from Cooperstown. Pop. 1,690. There is a flourishing village on the lake in this township, which has considerable trade. The celebrated Split Rock is in this township, 5 m. S. of the village. It appears to have been separated by some great convulsion, and is esteemed a great curiosity.

EXETER, t. Luzerne co. Pa. on the Susquehannah river, 10 m. above Wilkesbarre. Pop. 900.

EXETER, v. New Hanover co. N. C. on the E. fork of Cape Fear river, 36 m. above Wilmington.

EXETER, v. of Harrison co. In.

F.

FABIUS, t. Onondago co. N. Y. It is situated on the head springs of Chenango river, 148 m. W. of Albany. Pop. 1820, 2,494; in 1830, 3,071.

FABOMIT LAKE, Canada. Lon. 88° 15′ W. lat. 52° 18′ N.

FACTORIES, v. Hampden co. Mass.

FACTORYVILLE, v. Tioga co. N. Y. about 164 m. SSW. from Albany.

FAIRBLUFF, v. Columbus co. N. C.

FAIR BANKS, t. Chatauque co. N. Y.

FAIRFAX, t. Franklin co. Vt. on Lamoil river; 18 m. NNE. from Burlington. Pop. 1,729.

FAIRFAX, co. Va.; bounded N. and E. by the Potomac, S. by Prince William co. and W. by Loudon co. Pop. 9,206, of whom 3,972 are slaves. Chief town, Centreville. The court-house, where a post-office is kept, is 15 m. from W.

FAIRFAX, t. and cap. Culpeper co. Va.; 40 m. WNW. from Fredericksburg, 76 from W.

FAIRFIELD, t. Somerset co. Maine, on the Kennebec, opposite Clinton; 9 m. S. from Norridgewock, 25 m. N. from Augusta. Pop. 2,002.

FAIRFIELD, t. Franklin co. Vt.; 26 m. NNE. from Burlington. Pop. 2,270.

FAIRFIELD, co. Ct.; bounded N. by Litchfield co. SE. by Long Island Sound, and W. by New York. Pop. 46,950. Chief towns, Fairfield and Danbury.

FAIRFIELD, t. and port of entry, Fairfield co. Ct. on Long Island Sound; 21 m. WSW. from New Haven, 54 NE. from New York. Lat. 41° 8′ N. Pop. 4,246. It contains a court-house, an academy, and several houses of public worship. There are 4 villages within the town, Fairfield, Greenfield Hill, Green's Farms or Saugatuck, and Mill river. There are 3 harbors, Black Rock, Mill River, and Saugatuck. With the exception of New London, Black Rock is the best harbor in the Sound.

FAIRFIELD, t. Herkimer co. N. Y.; 10 m. N. from Herkimer, 75 from Albany. Pop. 2,265. In this town there is an academy, and a medical school connected with it.

FAIRFIELD, t. Essex co. N. J.

FAIRFIELD, t. Cumberland co. N. J. on Cohanzy creek; 25 m. E. from Salem. Pop. 1,900.

FAIRFIELD, t. Crawford co. Pa. Pop. 725.

FAIRFIELD, Westmoreland co. Pa. Pop. 3,111.

FAIRFIELD, or *Miller's*, t. Adams co. Pa.; 8 m. W. from Gettysburg.

FAIRFIELD, v. Rockbridge co. Va.

FAIRFIELD, district, S. C. between Wateree and Broad rivers. Pop. 21,546. Chief town, Monticello.

FAIRFIELD, v. Columbia co. Geo.

FAIRFIELD, or *Roberts'*, v. Putnam co. Geo.

FAIRFIELD, v. Nelson co. Ken.; 10 m. from Bairdstown.

FAIRFIELD, co. in the central part of Ohio. Pop. 24,788. Chief town, Lancaster.

FAIRFIELD, v. Franklin co. In. on the E. fork of Whitewater river; 7 m. N. from Brookville, 77 m. SE. by E. from Indianapolis.

FAIRFIELD, v. Wayne co. Il.; 63 m. SE. from Vandalia.

FAIRFIELD, t. Columbiana co. Ohio.

FAIRFIELD, t. Highland co. Ohio, N. of Hillsborough. Pop. 2,500.

FAIRFIELD, t. Jefferson co. Ohio.

FAIRFIELD, t. Greene co. Ohio, 11 m. NW. from Xenia.

FAIRFIELD, t. Butler co. Ohio. Pop. 2,900. In this township is Hamilton, the seat of justice for the county.

FAIRFIELD, t. Licking co. Ohio; 4 m. N. from Newark.

FAIRFIELD, t. Tuscarawas co. Ohio.

FAIRHAVEN, t. Rutland co. Vt. on Pultney river; 9 m. NNE. from Whitehall, 43 W. from Windsor. Pop. 675.

FAIRHAVEN, t. Bristol co. Mass. on the Accushnet river, opposite New Bedford. Pop. 3,034.

FAIRHAVEN, v. Gallia co. Ohio, on Ohio river, opposite the mouth of the Kenhawa; 4 m. above Gallipolis.

FAIRLEE, t. Orange co. Vt. on Connecticut river; 35 m. above Windsor. Pop. 656.

FAIRLEE, *West*, t. Orange co. Vt. W. of Fairlee.

FAIRPORT, t. Geauga co. Ohio, at the mouth of Grand river, on Lake Erie; 15 m. N. from Chardon.

FAIR RIVER, Canada, runs from Wapessaga to Lake St. John.

FAIRTOWN, t. Cumberland co. N. J.

FAIRVALE, v. in Granville, Washington co. N. Y.

FAIRVIEW, v. Erie co. Pa.

FAIRVIEW, v. Brooke co. Va.

FAIRVIEW, t. Guernsey co. Ohio; 25 m. E. from Cambridge.

FAIRWEATHER, *Cape*, on the NW. coast of America. Lon. 222° 20′ E. lat. 58° 50½′ N.

FAIRWEATHER, *Mount*, high mountain on the NW. coast of America, about 12 m. NE. from Cape Fairweather.

FALES' CREEK, Ohio, runs into the Ohio, 11 m. above Portsmouth.

FALL, r. R. Island, which runs from Watuper Pond into Taunton river.

FALL, r. which rises in Vermont, and runs into the Connecticut, N. of Greenfield, Mass.

FALL RIVER, v. in the town of Troy, Bristol co. Mass. It is situated on Taunton river, which is navigable for small vessels to the town, and is one of the largest manufacturing villages in the United States. The manufactures of cotton run 3,431 spindles. There are also manufactures of satinet, bleaching and printing works, and manufactures of iron. The town contains 7 churches and a bank. Pop. of the village 3,431. It is about 50 m. S. of Boston.

FALLS CREEK, v. on Falls creek, Tompkins co. N. York.

FALLING SPRINGS, creek, Bath co. Va. It is a branch of Jackson river, and is about 25 m. SW. from the Warm Springs, and has a fall of 200 feet perpendicular height.

FALLING WATERS, v. Berkeley co. Va.

FALLOWFIELD, t. Washington co. Pa. on the left bank of Monongahela river, on the waters of Pigeon creek.

FALLOWFIELD, t. Crawford co. Pa. on the sources of Big Beaver river; 10 m. SW. from Meadville.

FALLS, t. Muskingum co. Ohio, immediately W. from Zanesville.

FALLS, t. Hocking co. Ohio.

FALLSINGTON, v. Bucks co. Pa.; 5 m. SW. from Trenton.

FALLSTOWN, v. N. C. Iredell co.

FALMOUTH, s-p. and t. Barnstable co. Mass. at the SW. end of the peninsula of Barnstable; 18 m. S. by W. of Sandwich, and 41 S. of Plymouth. Pop. 2,548.

FALMOUTH, t. Cumberland co. Me.; 5 m. NW. of Portland. Pop. 1,966.

FALMOUTH, v. Strafford co. Va. on the river Rappahannock, opposite to Fredericksburg; 70 m. N. of Richmond, and 60 S. by W. from W.

FALMOUTH, v. and seat of justice, Pendleton co. Ken.; 30 m. S. from Cincinnati.

FALMOUTH, t. Lancaster co. Pa.; 20 m. S. from Lancaster.

FALMOUTH, s-p. Antigua; 7 m. SE. from St. Johns. Lon. 61° 28′ W. lat. 17° 9′ N.

FALMOUTH, s-p. Jamaica. Lon. 77° 33′ W. lat. 18° 31′ N.

FALMOUTH, t. in Hants, Nova Scotia, on the SE. side of the basin of Mines; 28 m. NW. from Halifax.

FANNETSBURG, t. Franklin co. Pa.

FANSHAW, *Cape*, NW. coast of America, on the N. side of Frederick's Sound. Lon. 226° 44′ E. lat. 57° 11′ N.

FARQUIER. See *Fauquier*.

FAREWELL, *Cape*, S. point of West Greenland, on the north side of the entrance of Davis's Straits. Lon. 42° 42′ W. lat. 59° 37′ N.

FARLEY MILLS, v. King and Queen co. Va.; 148 m. from W.

FARLEYSVILLE, v. Charlotte co. Va.; 233 from W.

FARMER, v. Seneca co. N. Y.

FARMERS, v. Genesee co. N. Y. 264 m. W. from Albany.

FARMERSVILLE, v. Cataraugus co. N. Y. 76 m. SW. from Rochester, and 50 SE. from Buffalo. Pop. 1,005.

FARMINGTON, t. Kennebeck co. Me. 29 m. NNW. from Augusta, 200 NNE. from Boston, 649 from W. Pop. 2,340. It is a valuable agricultural town, and contains an academy.

FARMINGTON, t. Strafford co. N. H. 26 m. NW. from Portsmouth. Pop. 1,464.

FARMINGTON, t. Hartford co. Ct. on Farmington river, 10 m. W. from Hartford, 30 N. from New Haven. Pop. 1,901.

FARMINGTON, t. Ontario co. N. Y. 9 m. NE. from Canandaigua. Pop. 1,773. Clifton

springs are in this town. They are strongly impregnated with sulphur.

FARMINGTON, t. Trumbull co. Ohio, 12 m. NW. from Warren.

FARMINGTON, t. Belmont co. Ohio.

FARMINGTON FALLS, v. on Sandy river, 5 m. above the village of Farmington, and in the NW. angle of Kennebeck co. Me. 97 m. nearly due N. from Portland.

FARMINGTON RIVER, rises in Massachusetts, and runs SE. to Farmington in Connecticut, where it is joined by Salmon river; it has a cataract of 150 feet, after which it is called Windsor river, and joins the Connecticut, 4 m. above Hartford.

FARMVILLE, v. Prince Edward co. Va. on the Appomatox, 72 m. SW. from Richmond.

FARNHAM, t. Bedford and Richelieu cos. L. Canada, SE. from Montreal.

FARNHAM, v. Richmond co. Va.

FARROWVILLE, v. Fauquier co. Va. 64 m. SW. from W. and 145 NNW. from Richmond.

FATE, t. Clermont co. Ohio.

FAUCHE, r. Il. runs into the Illinois river from the east.

FAUGHMAN, t. Wayne co. Ohio.

FAUQUIER, co. NE. part of Va. bounded N. by Loudon co. NE. by Prince William co. ESE. by Stafford co. SW. by Culpeper co. and NW. by Frederick co. Pop. 26,379. Chief town, Warrenton.

FAUSSEMBAULT, Seigniory, Hampshire co. L. C. 10 m. W. from Quebec.

FAUSSE RIVIERE, a lake in Louisiana, in Point Coupee, once a bend of the Mississippi river. The banks of the lake are high, dry, and arable.

FAVORABLE LAKE, N. America. Lon. 93° 10′ W.; lat. 52° 48′ N.

FAWCETTSTOWN, t. Columbiana co. O. on Ohio r. 15 m. SE. from New Lisbon.

FAWN, t. York co. Pa. on Muddy creek, and joining the divisional line that separates this state from Maryland.

FAWN GROVE, t. York co. Pa. 25 m. S. from York.

FAYETTE, t. Kennebeck co. Me. Pop. in 1820, 824; in 1830, 1,049.

FAYETTE, t. Seneca co. N. Y. between Seneca and Cayuga Lakes, 8 m. SE. from Geneva. Pop. in 1820, 3,698; in 1830, 3,216.

FAYETTE, co. Ken. on the sources of Elkhorn river, bounded by Jessamine SE. Woodford W. Scott NW. Bourbon NE. Clark E. and Madison or Kentucky river S. Pop. 25,174. Chief town, Lexington.

FAYETTE, co. Geo. bounded N. by Henry, E. by Oakmulgee river, S. by Monroe, and W. by Flint river. Pop. 5,501. Fayetteville is the chief town.

FAYETTE, co. Ohio, bounded S. by Highland, SW. by Clinton, NW. by Greene, N. by Madison, E. by Pickaway, and SE. by Ross. Pop. in 1820, 6,316; in 1830, 8,180. Chief town, Washington.

FAYETTE, co. in SW. part of Pa. Pop. 29,237. Chief towns, Union and Brownsville.

FAYETTE, t. Gallia co. Ohio.

FAYETTE, t. Lawrence co. Ohio.

FAYETTE, co. Indiana. Pop. 9,112. Connersville is the chief town.

FAYETTEVILLE, t. and cap. Cumberland co. N. C. 60 m. S. from Raleigh, 95 NNW. from Wilmington, 159 NE. from Columbia, 347 from W. Lon. 79° 58′ W.; lat. 35° 3′ N. It is situated near Cape Fear river, at the head of boat navigation.

FAYETTEVILLE, v. Onondago co. N. Y. by postroad 139 m. from Albany.

FAYETTEVILLE, v. and seat of justice, Lincoln co. Ten. on the right bank of Elk r. 50 m. SW. from Murfreesborough. Lat. 35° 10′ N.; lon. from W. 9° 37′ W.

FAYETTEVILLE, v. Fayette co. Geo. about 50 m. WSW. from Milledgeville.

FAYSTOWN, t. Washington co. Vt. 17 m. SW. from Montpelier. Pop. 458.

FEAR, *Cape*, a cape of N. Carolina, where there is a dangerous shoal, called, from its form, the Frying Pan, lying at the entrance of Cape Fear river. This river is formed by two branches, called the NW. and NE. branches, which unite above Wilmington; and it enters the Atlantic below Brunswick. Lon. 77° 45′ W.; lat. 33° 40′ N.

FEARING, t. Washington co. Ohio.

FEARY, v. Montgomery co. Ten.

FEDERAL POINT, point, N. C. near the New Inlet. Here is a beacon; 80 m. W. by S. from Cape Lookout, 30 NW. by N. from Frying Pan Shoals.

FEDERALSBURG, v. in Dorchester and Caroline cos. Md. on Marshy Hope creek, 20 m. NE. from Cambridge.

FEDERAL STORE, v. Dutchess co. N. Y. 95 m. SSE. from Albany.

FEEDING HILLS, v. in West Springfield, Hampden co. Mass. 5 m. W. from Springfield.

FEESTOWN, t. Clermont co. Ohio.

FELICIANA, co. La. bounded W. by the Mississippi, S. by East Baton Rouge, N. by the state of Mississippi, E. by Florida. The settlers are almost entirely Americans. Chief town, St. Francisville.

FELICIANA, t. Feliciana co. Louisiana, E. of Baton Rouge.

FEMME OSAGE, v. St. Charles co. Miso.

FENNER, v. Madison co. N. Y. 115 m. from Albany. Pop. 2,017.

FERDINAND, t. Essex co. Vt. 60 m. NE. from Montpelier.

FERDINAND, St. Louis co. Miso.

FERGUSON, t. Centre co. Pa.

FERGUSON'S FERRY, v. Johnson co. Il.

FERNANDINA, s-p. Amelia Island. It is the only town on the island.

FERRIER POINT, cape of Mexico, on the Pacific Ocean. Lon. from W. 41°; lat 33° 42′ N.

FERRISBURG, t. Addison co. Vt. on Lake Champlain, at the mouth of Otter creek, 22 m. S. from Burlington. Pop. 1,822.

FERROL, *Cape*, a cape on the NW. coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 57° 11′ W.; lat. 51° 4′ N.

FERRY-HILL, v. Mecklenburg co. Va.

FIDALGO, *Port*, inlet, NW. coast of America, in Prince William Sound. Lat. 60° 55′ N.

FIELD'S MILLS, v. Brunswick co. Va. 186 m. from W.

FIFTEEN MILE CREEK, r. which rises in Pennsylvania, and runs into the Potomac, in Maryland.

FIGHTING ISLAND, small isl. of Michigan territory, in Detroit river, a little above Gross Isle.

FINCASTLE, t. and cap. Botetourt co. Va. on Catawba creek, which flows into James river, a few miles below the town; 55 m. W. by N. from Lynchburg, 175 W. from Richmond, 244 from W. Pop. about 800. It contains a court-house and jail.

FINCHTOWN, t. St. Ormont co. U. C.

FINDLEYSVILLE, v. Mecklenburg co. N. C.

FINHOLLOWAY, r. Geo. which runs into the Alatamaha, in Wayne co.

FINNEYSVILLE, v. Rutland co. Vt. 97 m. SSW. from Montpelier.

FIRELANDS, a tract of country in Ohio, which includes the five westernmost ranges of townships in the *Connecticut Reserve*.

FIREPLACE, v. Suffolk co. N. Y. 298 m. from W.

FISH CREEK, r. N. Y. which runs S. and joins Wood creek in Bengal. Length 43 m.

FISH CREEK, r. Va. which runs into the Ohio.

FISH CREEK, r. Md. which runs into the Chesapeake.

FISHKILL, r. N. Y. which joins Wood creek 2 miles from its entrance into Oneida Lake. Another creek of this name is the outlet of Saratoga Lake into Hudson river. Its mouth is opposite the mouth of Battenkill. On the banks of this creek the British army under Gen. Burgoyne surrendered to Gen. Gates, Oct. 17th, 1777.

FISHKILL, small but important creek of N. Y. in Dutchess co. falls into the Hudson opposite Newburgh.

FISHKILL, t. Dutchess co. N. Y. on Hudson river, 10 m. below Poughkeepsie, 65 N. from New York. Pop. 8,292. The village of Fishkill is about 5 m. E. of the river, on Fishkill creek. The other settlements in the town are Hopewell, New Hackinsac, Middlebush, and Wappinger's Creek. The number of churches is 6. Here are numerous mills and manufactories, and 2 landings, at which considerable trade is carried on.

FISHKILL, mountains, are the continuation of the Highlands above Westpoint, and curving to the NE. and N. stretches between Dutchess and Putnam counties, and thence through the former towards the SW. angle of Mass.

FISHKILL LANDING, v. Dutchess co. N. Y. directly opposite Newburgh, 5 m. S. from the village of Fishkill, and 60 m. above the city of New York.

FISH LAKE, v. Delaware co. N. Y. 89 m. SW. from Albany.

FISH RIVER, r. Alabama, which runs into E. side of Mobile Bay.

FISHER'S ISLAND, isl. in Long Island Sound. It forms a part of the town of Southold, N. Y. 8 miles long, and 2 broad; 5 m. SW. from Stonington, Ct.

FISHER'S STORE, v. Clark co. Alabama.

FISHERSFIELD, t. Merrimack co. New Hampshire, 27 m. WNW. from Concord. Pop. 798.

FISHING BAY, bay, Md. on E. side of the Chesapeake, at the mouth of the Nanticoke.

FISHING CREEK, Howard co. Miso.

FISHING CREEK, t. Columbia co. Pa. It is watered by a creek of the same name.

FISHING CREEK, r. Va. which runs into the Ohio.

FISHING CREEK, v. Wilkes co. N. C.

FISHINGFORD CROSS-ROADS, v. Bedford co. Ten.

FITCHBURG, t. Worcester co. Mass. on Nashua river, 25 m. N. from Worcester. Pop. 2,180.

FITCHVILLE, t. Huron co. Ohio.

FITZHERBERT'S ISLAND, in the Florida stream. Lon. 81° 50′ W. lat. 24° 40′ N.

FITZWILLIAM, t. Cheshire co. N. H. 13 m. SE. from Keene. Pop. 1,229.

FITZHUGH'S SOUND, narrow channel of the Pacific ocean, between Culvert's island and the W. coast of America.

FLATBUSH, t. and cap. Kings co. Long Island, on New York bay, 5 m. S. by E. from New York city. Pop. 1,143. The public buildings are a court-house, academy called Erasmus Hall, and a church. A battle was fought near this town, 27th August, 1776, in which the Americans were defeated by the British with great loss.

FLAT CREEK, r. S. C. which runs into the Great Pedee, 6½ m. from Greenville.

FLATLANDS, t. Kings co. N. Y. on New York bay, 2 m. S. from Flatbush. Pop. 596.

FLAGG-SPRING, v. Campbell co. Ken.

FLAGGTOWN, v. Somerset co. N. J. 29 m. N. from Trenton.

FLAMBOROUGH, t. York co. U. C. on Burlington bay, at the W. extremity of Lake Ontario.

FLANDERS, v. Morris co. N. J. near the head of Raritan river, 15 m. a little N of W. from Morristown, and 59 N. from Trenton.

FLATTERY, *Cape*, on the W. coast of N. America, so named by captain Cook, who discovered it in 1788, because he was disappointed in not finding a harbor. Lon. 124° 57′ W. lat. 48° 25′ N.

FLEMING, co. in the E. part of Ken. Pop. 13,493.

FLEMINGS, v. Wayne co. Indiana.

FLEMINGSBURG, t. and cap. Fleming co Ken.

FLEMINGTON, t. Hunterdon co. N. J. 23 m. NNW. from Trenton, 9 S. from Pittstown, 53 NE. from Philadelphia.

FLETCHER, t. Franklin co. Vt. 22 m. NE. from Burlington. Pop. 793.

FLINN, t. Jackson co. Indiana.

FLINN'S FORK, v. Caldwell co. Ken. 796 m. from W.

FLINT, r. Ontario co. N. Y. which runs into Canandaigua r. at the village of Vienna in Phelps.

FLINT, r. Geo. which rises in N. lat. 33° 40′ and running SW. by S. 200 miles, joins the Chatahoochee to form the Apalachicola.

FLINT ISLAND, island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, near the coast of Cape Breton Island. Lon. 59° 40′ W. lat. 46° 10′ N.

FLINT-STONE, v. Alleghany co. Md. 150 m. NW. by W. from W.

FLORENCE, t. Oneida co. N. Y. 17 m. NW. from Rome. Pop. 964.

FLORENCE, t. and cap. Lauderdale co. Al. on the N. bank of the Tennessee, at the foot of the Muscle Shoals, on the road from Nashville to New Orleans. It was laid out in 1818, on an elevated plain 100 feet above the river, and is well supplied with water. It lies opposite a fine island in the river, between which and the town is the usual channel for boats, and is one mile above the mouth of Cypress creek, which also affords a good harbor; 60 m. N. by E. from Cotton-gin-port.

FLORENCE, t. Huron co. Ohio. Pop. 500.

FLORIDA, t. Berkshire co. Mass. 30 m. NNE. from Lenox. Pop. 454.

FLORIDA, v. in Warwick, N. Y. 4½ m. from the village of Warwick. It has about 70 houses, a church, and an academy.

FLORIDA, t. Montgomery co. N. Y. on the Mohawk, 11 m. S. from Johnstown, 35 NW. from Albany. Pop. 2,838. It contains 5 churches.

FLORIDA, v. Orange co. N. Y.

FLORIDA, t. Highland co. Ohio.

FLORIDA, *Cape*, the most easterly point of Florida. Lon. 80° 37′ W.; lat. 25° 44′ N.

FLORIDA, *Gulf of*, the channel between the peninsula of Florida and the Bahama islands, N. of the island of Cuba, and through which the gulf stream passes.

FLORIDA KEYS, or *Martyr's Island*, a number of rocks and sand banks at the S. extremity of E. Florida. The great sand bank extends from the peninsula of Florida inward to the Gulf of Mexico, in the form of a hook.

FLORIDA TERRITORY, see page 150.

FLORISSANT, v. Miso. on N. side of the Missouri, 12 m. above Belle Fontaine, 15 from St. Louis. It is a French settlement.

FLOUGHERTY'S CREEK, Va. flows into the Youghiogeny r. a little below the Great Crossings. It passes within a mile of Wills' creek, a water of the Potomac.

FLOWERTOWN, or *White Marsh*, t. Montgomery co. Pa. on the Schuylkill, 12 m. N. from Philadelphia. Pop. 1,328.

FLOYD, co. Ken. Pop. 4,266. Chief town, Prestonville. It is in the E. part of the state.

FLOYD, t. Oneida co. N. Y. 6 m. E. from Rome, 10 N. from Utica. Pop. 1,699. Iron ore is found here.

FLOYD, co. In. opposite Louisville, Ken. bounded by the Ohio river SE. Harrison S. and SW. Washington NW. Scott N. and Clarke NE.; about 20 m. square. Pop. 6,363. Chief towns, New Albany and Jeffersonville.

FLOYDSBURG, on Floyd's Fork, Jefferson co. Ken. 36 m. W. from Frankfort, and 20 NE. from Louisville.

FLOYD'S FORK, r. Ken. which runs into the river Salt.

FLUSHING, t. Queen's co. N. Y. situated about 5 m. E. from New York. Pop. 2,820.

FLUSHING, t. Belmont co. Ohio, 12 m. W. from St. Clairsville. Pop. 1,197.

FLUVANNA, co. central part of Va. bounded N. by Louisa co. E. by Goochland co. S. by James river, and W. by Albemarle co. Pop. 8,221, of whom 3,791 are slaves. Chief town, Columbia.

FOGLESVILLE, v. Lehigh co. Pa.

FOIN, *Point Au*, in St. Lawrence river, the first above river a la Vielle Galette, in Edwardsburg, Upper Canada.

FOND DU LAC, a large bay at the W. end of Lake Superior, which receives the river St. Louis. The American Fur Company have an establishment on the river, 21 m. above its mouth.

FORBES' PURCHASE, a tract of land in Florida, including nearly the whole of the country between the Apalachicola and the Okelochonne rivers, and extending S. to the Gulf of Mexico. It comprehends some of the best lands in Florida.

FORDS, v. Amity co. Mississippi.

FORD'S ISLAND, small isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of South Carolina. Lon. 79° 5′ W.; lat. 33° 14′ N.

FORDSVILLE, v. on Pearl river, in Marion co. Mississippi, 160 m. SE. by E. from Natchez, and 80 NNE. from New Orleans.

FORELAND, *South*, remarkable point of U. C. projecting into Lake Erie, and usually called Point Pelé. It lies opposite to Huron county, Ohio.

FORESTERTON, v. Burlington co. N. J. 15 m. E. from Philadelphia, and 11 S. from Burlington.

FORKED DEER, r. Ten. which runs into the Mississippi, between Obrien and Hatchy rivers.

FORKS, t. Northampton co. Pa. Pop. 1,659.

FORKS, v. Richland co. S. C.

FORK SHOALS, Greenville co. S. C.

FORK'S OIL CREEK, v. Crawford co. Pa. 340 m. from W.

FORSTER'S HARBOR, bay, in Hudson's Strait. Lon. 73° 30′ W.; lat. 62° 18′ N.

FORT AMANDA, fort, Ellen co. Ohio, on a branch of the Auglaize, 49 m. NE. from Greenville, 129 N. from Cincinnati.

FORT ANN, t. Washington co. N. Y. on Lake George, 10 m. N. from Sandyhill, 60 N. from Albany. Pop. 2,911. The village is on Wood creek, at the head of navigation, and contains about 40 houses. At this spot stood Fort Ann, often mentioned in the history of American wars.

FORT ARMSTRONG, military post, U. S. on Rock Island, at the foot of rapids in the Mississippi, 2 m. above the mouth of Rock r. 400 above St. Louis. In its neighborhood are a large body of Indians, of the Sack and Fox tribes, who are warlike, and well furnished with horses and fire-arms.

FORT BLOUNT, or *Williamsburg*, v. Smith's co. Ten.

FORT BROWN, fort, Paulding co. Ohio, 16 m. S. from Fort Defiance.

FORT BROWN, at the head of Green Bay, of Lake Michigan, and on the left bank of Fox river. Lon. from W. 10° 30′ W.; lat. 44° 18′ N.

FORT CHARTRES, fort, Illinois, in the American bottom, built by the French, at the expense of a million and a half dollars. The ruins still remain, ½ of a mile from the Mississippi, and 20 m. from Kaskaskia.

FORT CHIPPEWYAN, N. A. on Athapescow Lake. Lon. 110° W.; lat. 58° N.

FORT CHURCHILL, fort, and settlement, on the W. coast of Hudson's Bay. Lon. 95° W.; lat. 58° 50′ N.

FORT CLAIBORNE, t. Monroe co. Ala. on the E. side of the Alabama, at the head of navigation, 60 m. above its junction with the Tombigbee, 25 E. from St. Stephens.

FORT CLARKE, fort, Illinois, on the W. side of Illinois river. Lat. 40° 40′ N.

FORT COVINGTON, t. Franklin co. N. Y. on St. Lawrence river, at the mouth of Salmon creek, 235 m. N. from Albany. Pop. 2,901.

FORT CRAWFORD, on the point made by the confluence of the Mississippi and Ouisconsin rivers, and about 5 m. above their junction, in Prairie du Chien. It is a very important frontier station, and trading establishment. Lon. from W. 13° 50′ W.; lat. 43° 5′ N.

FORT CRAWFORD, v. Conecuh co. Ala. on Murder creek, branch of Conecuh river, 45 m. NNE. from Pensacola, and 60 m. E. from Fort Stoddart.

FORT CREVECOEUR, fort, on the coast of Florida. Lon. 85° 30′ W.; lat. 29° 51′ N.

FORT CULONGE, fort, L. C. on the Ottawa river, 170 m. W. from Montreal.

FORT DEARBORN, military post of the U. S. on the S. side of Chicago river, ½ a mile from its entrance into Lake Michigan, 20 m. from the S. end of the lake, and 220 from Fort Howard. Lat. 41° 53′ 11″ N.

FORT DEFIANCE, fort, Williams co. Ohio, at the junction of the Auglaize and Maumee rivers, 50 m. SW. from Fort Meigs, and 16 N. from Fort Brown.

FORT DEFIANCE, v. Wilkes co. N. C.

FORT EDWARD, t. in Argyle, Washington co. N. Y. on the Hudson, near the great bend, 16 m. from Lake George, 22 from Lake Champlain, 50 N. from Albany. Pop. 1,816. The New York Northern canal from Lake Champlain opens into the Hudson at this place, through a lock.

FORT FERREE, fort, Ohio, in Upper Sandusky, on Sandusky river, 40 m. S. from Fort Stephenson.

FORT FINDLEY, v. Logan co. Ohio, on the route from Urbanna to Fort Meigs, Ohio, 20 m. N. from Fort Necessity.

FORT GADSDEN, Florida, on the left bank of Chatahoochee river, near the point where that stream spreads into several channels. Lat. 33° 15′ N.

FORT GAINES, Geo. fort, on the E. side of Chatahoochee r. between lat. 31° and 32° N.

FORT GEORGE, v. and fort. in Newark, Lincoln co. U. C. on Niagara river, ½ a mile from its mouth. The bank of the river, at the site of the fort, is 34 feet high.

FORT GEORGE, v. in Caldwell, Warren co. N. Y. at the S. end of Lake George, 59 m. N. from Albany. The ruins of the old fort are still to be seen. It was built of stone, and stood near Fort William Henry.

FORT GEORGE, isl. on the E. coast of Florida, N. from the entrance of St. John's r.

FORT GRATIOT, military post, Michigan territory, on St. Clair river, which defends the entrance into Lake Huron. It stands a little below the mouth of the lake.

FORT GREENVILLE, fort, Darke co. Ohio, about 33 m. NW. from Dayton. A treaty with the Indians was concluded here in 1795.

FORT HAMILTON, fort, Butler co. Ohio, on the Great Miami.

FORT HARRISON, t. and cap. Sullivan co. Indiana, on the E. side of the Wabash, 65 m. above Vincennes.

FORT HAWKINS, t. Jones co. Geo. on a healthy spot, about 1 m. E. from Oakmulgee river, and 30 W. from Milledgeville.

FORT HOWARD, a military post of the U. S. in Green Bay Settlement, Michigan Territory, at the mouth of Fox river, 184 m. SW. from Mackinaw, 220 N. from Chicago, and 360 by Fox and Ouisconsin rivers to Prairie du Chien.

FORT INDEPENDENCE, fort, on Castle Island, in Boston harbor.

FORT JACKSON, t. Montgomery co. Alabama, in the forks of the Coosa and Tallapoosa rivers.

FORT JAMES, fort, Geo. on the W. side of the Alatamaha.

FORT JEFFERSON, v. Darke co. Ohio, 5 m. S. from Greenville.

FORT JEFFERSON, Ken. on the Mississippi. Lon. 89° 46′ W.; lat. 36° 36′ N.

FORT JENNINGS, fort, Ohio, 18 m. S. from Fort Amanda.

FORT KNOX, fort, In. on White river.

FORT LAWRENCE, fort, Geo. on the W. side of Flint r. 31 m. SW. from Fort Hawkins.

FORT LIGONIER, fort, Pa. 50 m. E. from Pittsburg.

FORT LORAMIE, fort, Ohio, on the head waters of the Great Miami. Lon. 84° 17′ W.; lat. 40° 16′ N.

FORT MACARTHUR, fort, Logan co. Ohio, 24 m. N. from Urbanna.

FORT MACINTOSH, fort, Pa. on the Ohio, 25 m. NW. from Pittsburg.

FORT MALDEN, stood on the Detroit r. above the village of Amherstburg, U. C. The fort has been abandoned since the last war between Great Britain and the U. S.

FORT MASSAC, Pope co. Il. on the Ohio river, 38 m. above its mouth.

FORT MEIGS, t. Wood co. Ohio, on the right bank of Maumee, 80 m. SW. from Detroit.

FORT MEURON, U. C. station of the Hudson Bay Company, on the N. bank of a river which empties into Lake Superior at Fort William, 20 m. below.

FORT MIAMI, fort, Ohio, on the Maumee. Lon. 84° 56′ W.; lat. 41° 20′ N.

FORT MICHELL, or *Coweta*, on the right bank of Chatahooche r. where the road passes from Milledgeville to New Orleans, about 100 m. SW. by W. from Milledgeville.

FORT MILLER, v. Washington co. N. Y. on the bank of the Hudson river, 10 m. below Sandy Hill, and 38 N. from Albany.

FORT MIRO, fort, Louisiana, on the Wachitta. Lat. 32° 32′ N.

FORT MONTGOMERY, v. and fort, Montgomery co. Ala. near the Alabama r. about 12 m. ENE. from Fort Stoddart.

FORT MOOSE, fort, at the S. extremity of James' Bay, in Hudson's Bay, at the mouth of Moose river.

FORT OSAGE, on the Missouri, 330 m. above its mouth.

FORT PETITE COQUILLES, fort, La. on Lake Pontchartrain. It is an important post.

FORT PICKERING, Shelby co. Ten. at Chickasaw Bluff, below the mouth of Wolf r.

FORT PLAIN, v. Montgomery co. N. Y. on the right bank of Mohawk r. at the mouth of Otsequaga creek, 78 m. NW. by W. from Albany.

FORT PORTAGE, fort, U. C. on the Ottawa river, 120 m. W. from Montreal.

FORT PORTAGE, Ohio, 18 m. S. from Fort Meigs.

FORT RECOVERY, Mercer co. Ohio, on a branch of Wabash river, 23 m. NNW. from Greenville.

FORT ROYAL, capital of the island of Granada.

FORT ROYAL, fort, on the W. coast of Martinico Island.

FORT ROYAL, s-p. Jamaica, on the S. side of the island, in which a thousand sail of ships could anchor with the greatest convenience and safety. It once contained 2,000 houses; but, in June 1692, a dreadful earthquake buried nine-tenths of it eight fathoms under water. They, however, rebuilt the town; but about 10 years after, it was laid in ashes by a terrible fire, and in 1722, one of the most dreadful hurricanes ever known reduced it a third time to a heap of rubbish. Though once a place of the greatest wealth and importance in the West Indies, it is now reduced to three streets, a few lanes, and about 200 houses. It still contains, however, the royal navy-yard, the navy hospital, and barracks for a regiment of soldiers. The fortifications are kept in excellent order, and are remarkably strong. It is 10 m. SW. from Kingston. Lon. 77° W.; lat. 17° 50′ N.

FORT SENECA, v. Seneca co. Ohio, 93 m. a little W. of N. from Columbus.

FORT ST. CLAIR, Preble co. Ohio, quarter of a mile S. from Eaton.

FORT ST. JEAN DE ULOA, on a rocky island at the mouth of the harbor of Vera Cruz, state of Vera Cruz, Mexico.

FORT ST. JUAN, fort, Mexico, in New Leon, on the del Norte. Lon. 101° W.; lat. 2[illegible].

FORT ST. MARY, fort, Louisiana, on E. side of the Mississippi, 6 m. SE. from New Orleans.

FORT ST. MARY'S, Ohio, near the sources of St. Mary's river, 23 m. N. from Fort Loramie.

FORT ST. PHILIP, fort and v. Plaquemine co. Louisiana. It is situated at the Plaquemine bend on the Mississippi, 30 m. above Fort Balize.

FORT SMITH, or *Belle Point*, U. S. fort and the seat of justice of Crawford co. Arkansas, on the S. side of the Arkansas at the junction of the river Potean. The Arkansas is navigated by steam-boats from its mouth to this place, a distance of more than 500 m.

FORT STANWIX, fort, in Rome, N. Y. built in 1758 by the British, at the expense of $256,400, and rebuilt from a heap of ruins in the revolutionary war, and called *Fort Schuyler*. Its ruins are now to be seen near the village of Rome, between the waters of the Mohawk and Wood creek.

FORT STEPHENSON, military post, Ohio, on W. side of the Sandusky, at the settlement of Lower Sandusky, 18 m. from the mouth of the river.

FORT STODDART, v. and fort, Baldwin co. Alabama, on W. side of the Mobile, 44 m. above its entrance into Mobile Bay, and 1,036 from W.

FORT STOTHER, St. Clair co. Ala. on the right bank of Coosa river, 20 m. SE. from St. Clairsville.

FORT WASHINGTON, v. on the left bank of Potomac river, and on the point above the mouth of Piscataway creek, Prince Georges co. Md. 15 m. below W.

FORT WAYNE, v. Randolph co. In. by postroad 175 m. NNE. from Indianapolis, 157 NW. from Columbus in Ohio.

FORT WILLIAM, U. Canada, station of the NW. Fur Company, on the N. bank of the Kaministiquia, which is here half a mile wide, and empties into Lake Superior, a mile below the fort. Lat. 48° N.

FORT WILLIAMS, Ala. on the E. side of the Coosa, in the country of the Upper Creeks, about 60 m. above Fort Jackson.

FORTUNE, bay, in the S. coast of Newfoundland, inclosed by Miquelon Island, and Point May.

FOSTER, t. Providence co. R. I. 18 m. W. from Providence, 453 from W. Pop. 2,672. Here are several cotton manufactories.

FOSTER'S FERRY, v. Sussex co. N. J.

FOTHERINGAY, v. Montgomery co. Va.

FOUCAULT, Seignlory, Bedford co. L. C. between Missisque Bay, the N. boundary of the U. S. and Richelieu river.

FOUCHE DE THOMAS, t. Arkansas.

FOULKSTOWN, v. Columbiana co. Ohio.

FOULWEATHER, *Cape*, NW. coast of America. Lon. 236° 4′ W.; lat. 44° 49′ N.

FOWLER, t. St. Lawrence co. N. Y. Pop. in 1820, 605; in 1830, 1,447.

FOWLER, t. Trumbull co. Ohio, 12 m. NE. from Warren.

FOURCHE AU CADO, branch of Washitau river, entering from the left. It rises between Washitau proper, and Little Missouri.

FOUR CORNERS, v. Huron co. Ohio.

FOUR CORNERS, v. Oswego co. N. Y. 14 m. from Rotterdam, 329 from W.

FOUR CORNERS, v. Lincoln co. Me.

FOUR MILE BRANCH, v. Barnwell district, S. C.

FOUR MILE CREEK, r. Kentucky, which runs into the Ohio.

FOXBOROUGH, t. Norfolk co. Mass. 26 m. SSW. from Boston. Pop. 1,099.

FOX CAPE, Pacific coast of N. America. Lat. 54° 45′ N.

FOX CREEK, r. which rises in Albany co. N. Y. and runs into the Schoharie river in the town of Schoharie. Length, 17 m.

FOXCROFT, t. Penobscot co. Maine, 82 m. NNW. from Castine, 270 NE. from Boston. Pop. 677.

FOX ISLANDS, small islands on the ...e of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

FOX ISLANDS, in the centre of Penobscot Bay, Maine. They contain about 10,000 acres, and constitute the town of Vinalhaven.

FOX LOACS GROVE, t. Limestone co. Ala. 269 m. N. from Cahawba.

FOX RIVER, r. Canada, which empties into the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

FOX RIVER, r. which runs into the Wabash, 15 m. above its mouth.

FOX RIVER, NW. Territory, U. S. which runs through Lake Winnebago, and flows NE. into Green Bay. It is connected with the Ouisconsin by a portage of 4 m.

FOX RIVER, r. Indiana, which runs into the Theakiki.

FRAMINGHAM, t. Middlesex co. Mass. 22 m. WSW. from Boston, 415 from W. Pop. 2,213. Here are an academy, and a cotton manufactory.

FRAMPTON, t. Dorchester and Hertford cos. L. C. between Cranbourne and Ialliet, 30 m. SE. from Quebec.

FRANCESTOWN, t. Hillsborough co. N. H. 12 m. NW. from Amherst, 496 from W. Pop. 1,540. It is a considerable town, and contains two valuable quarries of soap-stone.

FRANCIS, v. St. Genevieve co. Miso.

FRANCIS, *St.* a tributary stream of the great river Mississippi, rising in the state of Missouri, in the lat. of 37° 45′ N. running parallel with the Mississippi on the W. at the distance of about 40 m. and enters it after a course of about 220 m. 45 m. above the entrance of the Arkansas.

FRANCIS, *St.* a river of Lower Canada, rising in Lake Memphremagog, which spreads into the state of Vermont.

FRANCIS, *Point*, cape, on the NW. coast of America. Lat. 48° 44′ N.

FRANCISBURG, v. Union co. Ken. 240 m. from Frankfort.

FRANCOIS, *River*, U. C. runs SW. from Lake Nepising into Lake Huron; it has several portages; that nearest to Lake Nepising is called Portage de Trois Chaudiers, in length about half a mile.

FRANCOIS, v. Wayne co. Miso.

FRANCOIS, *Cape*, fine town in the N. part of the island of St. Domingo, belonging to the French, who often call it the Cape, by way of eminence. It was almost ruined by the dreadful commotions which attended the French revolution.

FRANCONIA, t. Grafton co. N. H. 28 m. NE. from Haverhill. Pop. 443. There are 2 manufactories of iron in this town.

FRANCONIA, t. Montgomery co. Pa. Pop. 800.

FRANKFORD, t. Sussex co. N. J. bordering on Newtown.

FRANKFORD, t. Cumberland co. Pa.

FRANKFORD, t. Philadelphia co. Pa. on a small creek, which runs into the Delaware, 1½ m. below. It is 5 m. NE. from Philadelphia. Pop. 1,637. It has a number of manufacturing establishments, and is a pleasant village. The Friends have here an Asylum for the Insane, with a spacious and commodious building.

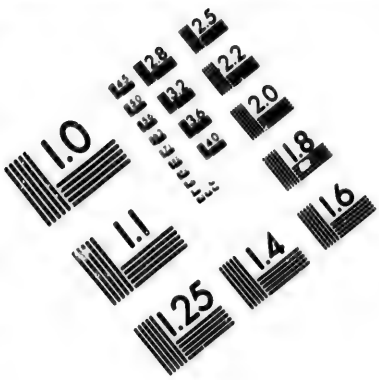
FRANKFORT, v. Greenbrier co. Va.; 74 m. from Christiansburg.

FRANKFORT, t. Hampshire co. Va. on a creek which runs into the Potomac, 13 m. NW. from Romney, 4 S. of the Potomac.

FRANKFORT, t. Waldo co. Me. on the W. side of Penobscot river, at the head of water navigation; 26 m. N. from Castine, 12 S. from Bangor. Pop. 2,487.

FRANKFORT, t. Herkimer co. N. Y. on the Mohawk. Pop. 2,620.

FRANKFORT, t. Franklin co. Ken. the political metropolis of the state, is situated on the N. bank of the Kentucky, 60 m. above its entrance into the Ohio. The environs of the beautiful plain, on which the town is built, are remarkable for their romantic and splendid scenery. The river divides the town into Frankfort and South Frankfort, which are connected by a bridge across the Kentucky, which here flows between banks 4 or 500 feet in height. Both divisions contain about 2,000 inhabitants. The State House is entirely of marble, with a front presenting a portico supported by Ionic columns, the whole having an aspect of magnificence. It contains the customary legislative halls, and apartments for the Court of Appeals, and the Federal Court. The stair-way under the vault of the dome has been much admired. The penitentiary in general contains over 100 convicts, and is one of the few establishments of the kind in the U. States the income from which exceeds the expenses. Its other public buildings are three churches, an academy, and county court-house. It has a number of respectable manufacturing establishments, among which are three manufactories of cotton-bagging, a rope-walk, a cotton factory, two large ware-houses, and the usual number of corresponding establishments. It is at the head of steam-boat navigation, having 3 or 4 steam-boats in regular employ, when the stage of water in the river admits; and is a place of considerable commercial enterprise. The public inns are on a respectable footing; and it is a place of much show and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gaiety. The houses in particular are singularly neat, many of them being built of the beautiful marble furnished by the banks of the river. Sea-vessels have been built here, and floated to New Orleans. It is situated 212 m. from Nashville, 806 from New Orleans, 20 NW. from Lexington, 149 from Indianapolis, 252 from Vandalia, 550 from Washington, 321 from St. Louis, and 85 from Cincinnati. Pop. 1,987.

FRANKFORT, v. Beaver co. Pa.

FRANKFORT, v. and seat of justice, Morgan co. Va. on Patterson's creek, a branch of Potomac; 12 m. from Cumberland in Md.

FRANKFORT, v. Franklin co. Il.; 47 m. NW. by W. from Shawneetown, and 65 SE. by E. from Kaskaskia.

FRANKFORT, t. Guernsey co. Ohio; 15 m. E. from Cambridge.

FRANKLIN, co. Vt. on Lake Champlain. Pop. 24,525. Chief town, St. Albans.

FRANKLIN, t. Franklin co. Vt.; 96 m. NE. from Burlington. Pop. 1,129.

FRANKLIN, co. Mass. on both sides of Connecticut river, N. of Hampshire co. Pop. 29,344. Chief town, Greenfield.

FRANKLIN, t. Norfolk co. Mass.; 8 m. SW. from Dedham, 26 SW. from Boston. Pop. 1,662.

FRANKLIN, t. New London co. Ct. on the W. side of the Shetucket, adjoining Norwich. Pop. 1,200.

FRANKLIN, co. N. part of N. Y.; bounded N. by Canada, E. by Clinton and Essex cos. S. by Essex and Hamilton cos. and W. by St. Lawrence co. Pop. 11,332. Chief town, Malone.

FRANKLIN, t. Delaware co. N. Y. on the Susquehannah, N. of Delhi; 346 m. from W. Pop. 2,775.

FRANKLIN, co. NW. part of Ala. on the S. side of Tennessee river. Pop. 11,078.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP, Gloucester co. N. J.

FRANKLIN, t. Bradford co. Pa.

FRANKLIN, t. Somerset co. N. J.

FRANKLIN, t. Bergen co. N. J.

FRANKLIN, co. S. part of Pa.; bounded NE. by Cumberland co. E. by Adams co. S. by Maryland, and W. by Bedford and Mifflin cos. Pop. 35,103. Chief town, Chambersburg.

FRANKLIN, t. York co. Pa.

FRANKLIN, t. Adams co. Pa.

FRANKLIN, t. and cap. Venango co. Pa. at the junction of French creek with the Alleghany; 25 m. SE. from Meadville, 63 N. from Pittsburg, 237 from W. The celebrated Oil Springs are 11 m. NE. of this town. They rise from the bed of Oil creek, and afford an inexhaustible supply of oil.

FRANKLIN, t. Franklin co. Pa.

FRANKLIN, t. Huntingdon co. Pa.

FRANKLIN, t. Fayette co. Pa.

FRANKLIN, t. Greene co. Pa.

FRANKLIN, t. Westmoreland co. Pa.

FRANKLIN, co. S. part of Va.; bounded NW. by Bottetourt co. NE. by Bedford co. E. by Pittsylvania co. S. by Henry and Patrick cos. and W. by Montgomery co. Pop. 14,911. Chief town, Rocky Mount.

FRANKLIN, t. Pendleton co. Va. on S. branch of the Potomac; 35 m. SW. from Moorfield, 55 N. from Bath, 190 from W.

FRANKLIN, t. Russell co. Va.; 20 m. WNW. from Abingdon.

FRANKLIN, co. N. part of N. C. Pop. 10,665. Chief town, Louisburg.

FRANKLIN, co. central part of Ohio. Pop. 14,716. Chief towns, Franklinton and Columbus.

FRANKLIN, t. Warren co. Ohio, on the Great Miami; 10 m. NW. from Lebanon, 34 N. by E. from Cincinnati.

FRANKLIN, t. Portage co. Ohio.

FRANKLIN, t. Ross co. Ohio.

FRANKLIN, co. N. part of Ken. Pop. 9,251. Chief town, Frankfort.

FRANKLIN, co. West Tennessee. Pop. 15,644. Chief town, Winchester.

FRANKLIN, v. Haywood co. N. C.

FRANKLIN, t. and cap. Williamson co. Ten. on the Harpath; 17 m. SSW. from Nashville, 767 from W. Pop. about 2,000. It is a pleasant town, and one of the largest and most flourishing in the state. It contains the county buildings, a bank, and a printing-office, where a newspaper is published.

FRANKLIN, co. SE. part of Indiana. Pop. 10,199. Chief town, Brookville.

FRANKLIN, t. St. Mary's parish, La.; 150 m. from New Orleans. Lon. 91° 58′ W. lat. 30° 1′ N.

FRANKLIN, co. Il. Pop. 4,081. Chief town, Frankfort.

FRANKLIN, co. Ala. Pop. 11,078. Chief town, Russellville.

FRANKLIN, co. Miso. Pop. 3,484. Chief town, Union.

FRANKLIN, t. and cap. Howard co. Miso. on the Missouri; 160 m. from St. Louis.

FRANKLIN, co. NW. part of Georgia. Pop. 10,135. Chief town, Carnesville.

FRANKLIN, co. Mississippi. Pop. 4,622. Chief town, Franklin.

FRANKLIN, t. Attakapas co. La.; 1,327 from W.

FRANKLIN CREEK, r. Ohio, which runs SE. into the Great Miami, below Franklin.

FRANKLIN, t. Jackson co. Ohio.

FRANKLIN, t. Stark co. Ohio.

FRANKLIN, t. Coshocton co. Ohio.

FRANKLIN, t. Columbiana co. Ohio.

FRANKLIN, t. Wayne co. Ohio.

FRANKLIN, t. Licking co. Ohio.

FRANKLIN, t. Richland co. Ohio.

FRANKLINTON, t. Franklin co Ohio, on SW. branch of the Scioto, opposite Columbus, 1 m. distant; 45 m. N. from Chillicothe, and 419 from W. It is the seat of justice for the county.

FRANKLINVILLE, v. Cataraugus co. N. Y.; 289 m. SW. by W. from Albany.

FRANKS, t. Huntingdon co. Pa. Pop. 1,297.

FRANKSTOWN, t. Huntingdon co. Pa. on Frankstown river; 20 m. SW. by W. from Huntingdon.

FRANKS'TOWN-BRANCH, r. Pa.; the NW. branch of the Juniata, rises in Bedford co. and joins Raystown-branch, 2 m. below the borough of Huntingdon, and forms the Juniata.

FRARESAU, v. Miso. on the road from St. Charles to St. Louis.

FREDERICA, t. Kent co. Delaware, at the forks of Motherkill, a branch of Delaware river; 7 m from Milford, 12 E. from Dover.

FREDERICA, a town of the state of Georgia, in Glynn co. and the W. side of St. Simon Island, with a safe and commodious harbor, 64 m. SW. of Savannah. Lon. 80° 56′ W. lat. 31° 6′ N.

FREDERICK, t. Montgomery co. Pa. Pop. 1,000.

FREDERICK, co. Md. on the Potomac. Pop. 45,793. Chief town, Fredericktown.

FREDERICK, t. Cecil co. Md. on the Sassafras, opposite Georgetown, 19 m. NE. from Chestertown.

FREDERICK, co. Va. Pop. 26,048. Chief town, Winchester.

FREDERICK HOUSE, a trading station in Upper Canada, near the head waters of the Ottawa river. Lon. 82° W. lat. 48° 30′ N.

FREDERICK POINT, U. C. is on the E. side of Kingston harbor, and on the W. side of Haldimand Cove, which is made by it and Point Henry.

FREDERICKSBURG, t. Spottsylvania co. Va. and one of the most flourishing commercial towns in the state, is regularly laid out, on the SW. bank of the Rappahannock river, 110 m. from its mouth, 57 SW. from W. 66 N. from Richmond. Lon. 77° 33′ W. lat. 38° 18′ N. It contains a court-house, jail, academy, 2 banks, and 4 houses of public worship. It is advantageously situated for trade, near the head of navigation on the Rappahannock, in the midst of a fertile and well cultivated country. Vessels of 130 or 140 tons ascend as far as this place, and large quantities of corn, flour, tobacco, and other produce, are brought from the surrounding country for exportation. The annual value of exports has been estimated at $1,000,000. Pop. 3,307.

FREDERICKSBURG, t. Washington co. Indiana, on Big Blue river, 20 m. NW. from Corydon.

FREDERICKSBURG, t. Gallatin co. Ken.

FREDERICKSBURG, t. Lenox co. U. C. on the Bay of Quinte, W. of Ernestown.

FREDERICKTON, or St. Anne, capital of New Brunswick, on St. John's river, at the head of sloop navigation, about 90 m. above its mouth.

FREDERICKTOWN, city and cap. Frederick co. Md. on a branch of Monocasy creek, 43 m. NNW. from W. 42 W. from Baltimore. Lat. 39° 24′ N. The public buildings are an elegant court-house, a jail, bank, brick market-house, academy, and 7 houses of public worship. It is a very flourishing town, and has considerable trade with the back country. Great quantities of leather, shoes, hats, saddles, and gloves, are sent to Baltimore.

FREDERICKTOWN, t. Knox co. Ohio, 7 m. N. from Mount Vernon, 40 NE. from Columbus.

FREDERICKTOWN, t. and cap. Madison co. Miso. near St. Michael's.

FREDERICKTOWN, v. Washington co. Pa. on the left bank of Monongahela river, 2 m. below the mouth of Ten-Mile creek, and 8 above Brownsville.

FREDONIA, v. Chatauque co. N. Y. 45 m. from Buffalo, and 45 from Erie, on the road between the two latter places, and 4 m. from Dunkirk on Lake Erie.

FREDONIA, v. Crawford co. In. on Ohio r. 5 m. below the mouth of Great Blue r. and 15 m. a little S. of W. from Corydon.

FREEBURG, v. Union co. Pa.

FREEDOM, t. Waldo co. Me. 28 m. NE. from Augusta. Pop. in 1820, 788; in 1830, 869.

FREEDOM, v. Dutchess co. N. Y. 35 m. from Albany.

FREEDOM, v. Baltimore co. Md.

FREEHOLD, v. Greene co. N. Y. on Catskill creek, 20 m. NW. from Hudson, and 27 SSW. from Albany.

FREEHOLD, or Monmouth, v. and seat of justice, Monmouth co. N. J. 15 m. SW. by W. from Shrewsbury, and 25 m. SE. by E. from Bordentown. It is a pleasant place, and has an academy.

FREEMAN, t. Somerset co. Me. 40 m. NW. from Norridgewock. Pop. in 1820, 517; in 1830, 724.

FREEMAN'S STORE, v. Jones co. Geo. 14 m. W. from Milledgeville.

FREEPORT, t. Cumberland co. Me. 20 m. NE. from Portland. Pop. 2,623.

FREEPORT, v. Armstrong co. Pa. on the right bank of Alleghany river, at the mouth of Buffalo creek, 15 m. below Kittaning, and 26 above Pittsburg.

FREEPORT, t. in the south-west angle of Harrison co. Ohio.

FREETOWN, t. Bristol co. Mass. left side of Taunton river, 40 m. S. of Boston. Pop. 1,901.

FREETOWN, t. Cortlandt co. N. Y. Pop. in 1820, 663; in 1830, 1,051.

FRENCH BROAD RIVER, one of the sources of Tennessee river. It rises in South Carolina, and crossing the western part of North Carolina, enters Tennessee through a breach in the mountain, and joins the Holston, 11 m. above Knoxville. It is navigable for boats nearly the whole of its course in Tennessee. About 30 miles from its mouth is a large medicinal warm spring.

FRENCH GRANT, v. Scioto co. Ohio, 106 m. S. from Columbus.

FRENCH CREEK, r. Pa. which runs into the Alleghany, 80 m. N. by E. from Pittsburg. It was the usual French route from Lake Erie to the Ohio.

FRENCH CREEK, t. Mercer co. Pa.

FRENCH CREEK, t. Venango co. Pa.

FRENCH CREEK, r. Ken. which runs into the Ohio.

FRENCH CREEK, v. Jefferson co. N. Y. 200 m. NW from Albany.

FRENCH CREEK, rises in Berks co. Pa. and flowing SE. enters Chester co. falls into Schuylkill river, 10 m. above Norristown.

FRENCH CREEK, r. rises in Chatauque co. N. Y. enters Pa. in Erie co. and continuing by comparative courses to Meadville, there receives the Cassawago, turns to NE. 25 m. and unites with the Alleghany river at Franklin. It is navigable as high as the mouth of Bœuf creek, 5 m. S. from Waterford.

FRENCHMAN'S BAY, Me. lying between Mount Desert Island and the peninsula of Goldsborough. It communicates with Bluehill Bay.

FRENCH MILLS, now Fort Covington, t. Franklin co. N. Y. on Salmon river, 8 m. E. from St. Regis.

FRENCH MILLS, t. Onslow co. N. C. 158 m. SE. from Raleigh.

FRENCH RIVER, r. Upper Canada, which rises in Lake Nepising, and after a course of 75 miles, enters Lake Huron, in lat. 45° 53′ N.

FRENCH, r. which rises in Mass. and joins the Quinebaug in Thompson, Ct.

FRENCHTON, v. Dinwiddie co. Va.

FRENCHTOWN, landing, Cecil co. Md. on the E. side of Elk r. 1 m. S. from Elkton.

FRENCHTOWN, t. Monroe co. Michigan territory.

FRENCH VILLAGE, v. Il. 5 m. E. from St. Louis.

FRENEUSE, lake, N. Brunswick, through which St. John river passes.

FRESNILLO, t. Mexico, 30 m. NW. from Zacatecas. Lon. 101° 58′ W.; lat. 23° 22′ N.

FRIENDLY COVE, harbor in Nootka Sound, on the NW. coast of America.

FRIENDSHIP, t. Lincoln co. Me. 30 m. E. from Wiscasset. Pop. 634.

FRIENDSHIP, t. Alleghany co. N. Y. SW. of Angelica. Pop. 1,502.

FRIENDSHIP, v. Anne Arundel co. Md.

FRIENDSVILLE, v. Susquehannah co. Pa.

FROBISHER'S STRAITS, little north of Cape Farewell, and West Greenland, discovered by Sir Martin Frobisher. Lon. 42° W. lat. 63° N.

FROG'S POINT, or Frog's Neck, Westchester co. N. Y. on Long Island Sound, 9 m. NE. from Haerlem Heights.

FRONTINAC, co. Upper Canada, on Lake Ontario.

FRONTROYAL, v. Frederick co. Va.

FRUITSTOWN, t. Lycoming co. Pa.

FROSTBURG, v. Alleghany co. Md. situate on the national road, 10 m. W. from Cumberland. This is perhaps the most elevated town in the U. States, being, according to Mr. Schriver, 1792 feet above tide-water in Chesapeake Bay. This village is 145 m. from W.

FRUITSTOWN, t. Columbia co. Pa. 15 m. N. from Danville.

FRYBURG, t. Oxford co. Me. and the seat of an academy; lying on the N. branch of Saco river, 58 m. NW. of Portland. Pop. in 1820, 1,057; in 1830, 1,353.

FRYINGPAN SHOALS, off Cape Fear r. N. C.

FUERTE RIO, r. Mexico, in Sonora, flows into the Gulf of California.

FULLENWIDERS, t. Lincoln co. N. C. 194 m. SW. by W. from Raleigh.

FULLERTON, *Point*, cape, on the W. coast of Antigua. Lon. 61° 35′ W.; lat. 17° 13′ N. It is also the name of a cape in Hudson's Bay. Lon. 88° 20′ W.; lat. 64° 10′ N.

FULLING-MILLS, v. Kent co. R. I.

FULLMOON SHOAL, shoal of cape Hatteras, N. C. having 10 or 12 feet at low water.

FULTON, v. Rowan co. N. C. 137 m. by postroad from Raleigh.

FULTON, t. Sumpter district, S. C. 49 m. from Columbia.

FULTON, C. H. Fulton co. Il. 96 m. from Vandalia.

FUNDY, *Bay of*, North America, between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Its entrance is between Cape Sable, the SW. point of Nova Scotia, and Mount Desert Island on the coast of Maine. The tides in the Bay of Fundy have an extraordinary rise. At the entrance of the bay they are only of the ordinary height, about 8 feet; but at Lubec, common tides rise 25 feet; at St. John, 30; and at the head of the bay 60 feet. The tides here are so rapid as to overtake and sweep off animals feeding on the shore.

FUNKSTOWN, or Jerusalem, t. Washington co. Md. on Antietam creek, 2½ m. SW. from Elizabethtown.

FURNACE, v. Litchfield co. Ct. 58 m. a little N. of W. from Hartford.

FURRY'S TOWN, t. Jamaica, in St. James co. 20 m. NE. from Savannah la Mer.

G.

GAINES, t. Orleans co. N. Y. on Lake Ontario; 30 m. W. from Rochester, 18 N. from Batavia. Pop. 2,121.

GAINESVILLE, t. Genesee co. N. Y.; 24 m. S. from Batavia. Pop. 1,934.

GALEN, t. Seneca co. N. Y. on the Erie canal, immediately N. of Junius. It contains the village of Clyde. Here are salt-works. Pop. 2,979.

GALLATIN, t. Columbia co. N. Y.; 19 m. SE. from Hudson. The Ancram iron-works in this town are very extensive, and the iron is highly prized. The ore is obtained from the neighboring town of Salisbury, Ct.

GALLATIN, t. and cap. Sumner co. W. Ten.; 27 m. NE. from Nashville. Here is an academy.

GALLATIN, co. Ken.; bounded N. by Ohio river; E. by Grant, SE. by Grant and Owen, and SW. by Henry. Length 35 m. mean width 10. Chief town, Port William. Pop. 6,680.

GALLATIN, co. Il.; bounded by Wabash river E. and SE. Pope S. Franklin W. and White N. Length 36 m. mean width 33. Chief town, Shawneetown. Pop. in 1820, 3,155; in 1830, 7,407.

GALLATIN, v. Copiah co. Mississippi; 36 m. from Monticello.

GALLATIN'S RIVER, one of the three forks of the Missouri, joins the main stream in lon. 110° 5′ W.; lat. 45° 15′ N.

GALLIA, co. Ohio; bounded by the Ohio river E. and SE. Lawrence SW. Jackson NW. and Meigs N. Length 36 m. width 24. Pop. 9,733. Chief town, Gallipolis.

GALLIPOLIS, t. and cap. Gallia co. Ohio, on Ohio river; 57 m. SE. from Chillicothe, 102 SE. from Columbus. It contains a court-house, jail, and academy. It was settled in 1790 by a French colony. Pop. 755. Lat. 38° 50′ N.

GALLOWAY, t. Gloucester co. N. J. Pop. 1,659.

GALVESTON, v. La. on the Iberville at its confluence with Amite river, 18 m. from Donaldsonville, 25 SE. from Baton Rouge. Lat. 30° 20′ N.

GALWAY, t. Saratoga co. N. Y.; 8 m. W. from Ballston, 31 from Albany. Pop. 2,710.

GARDINER, t. Kennebeck co. Me. on the W. bank of Kennebeck river, opposite Pittstown. Cobbeseconte river runs through this town, and for more than a mile has a continued succession of falls on which are erected various manufacturing establishments. The Gardiner Lyceum is established here, and went into operation in January, 1823. It is novel in its design, being intended to fit young men to become farmers and mechanics. Instruction is given in the various branches of natural science, and their application to practical purposes. The term of study is 3 years. It is 6 m. S. from Augusta. Pop 3,709.

GARDINER'S BAY and ISLAND, at the E. end of Long Island, N. Y. Lon. 72° 15′ W.; lat. 41° 3′ N. The island is 7 m. long. It was settled in 1639 by Lyon Gardiner, and is now the property of one of his descendants.

GARDNER, t. Worcester co. Mass.; 25 m. N. from Worcester, 58 NW. from Boston. Pop. 1,023.

GARLAND, t. Penobscot co. Me.; 28 m. NW. from Bangor. Pop. 621.

GARRARD, co. Ken.; bounded by Rockcastle SE. Lincoln SW. Mercer NW. Kentucky river, or Jessamine N. and Madison NE. Length 28 m. mean width 8. Chief town, Lancaster. Pop. in 1820, 10,851; in 1830, 11,870.

GASCONADE, r. Miso. which falls into the Missouri from the N. 100 m. from its confluence with the Mississippi.

GATES, t. Monroe co. N. Y. at the mouth of Genesee river; 28 m. NW. from Canandaigua. Pop. 2,643.

GATES, co. N. C. in the NE. part of the state. Length 23 m. mean width 11. Pop. 7,856. Chief town, Hertford.

GAULEY, r. Va. enters the E. side of the Kenhawa, above the falls.

GEAUGA, co. Ohio; bounded NW. by Lake Erie, E. by Ashtabula and Trumbull, S. by Geauga, and W. by Cuyahoga. Length 28 m. width 21. Chief town, Chardon. Pop. in 1820, 7,791; in 1830, 15,813.

GEDDYSBURGH, v. in Salina, N. Y. on the Erie canal.

GENESEE, r. rises in Pa. and flowing through New York, falls into Lake Ontario, affording a good harbor at its mouth. About 40 m. N. of the Pennsylvania line, there are two falls in the river, 1 of 60 and 1 of 90 feet, a mile apart. At Rochester there are also two falls, 1 of 96 feet, and 1, 3 m. below, of 75 feet. Vessels ascend to the falls.

GENESEE, co. N. Y.; bounded S. by Alleghany and Cataraugus, W. by Erie and Niagara, N. by Lake Ontario, and E. by Monroe and Livingston cos. Length 52 m. width 26. Pop. 51,992. Chief town, Batavia.

GENESEO, t. and cap. Livingston co. N. Y. on the Genesee river; 25 m. W. from Canandaigua, 33 S. from Rochester, 35 E. from Batavia. Pop. 1,598.

GENEVA, v. in Seneca township, Ontario co. N. Y. on the W. side of Seneca Lake, near the outlet; 16 m. E. from Canandaigua, 95 W. from Utica, 192 W. from Albany, 345 from W. The lake is here 3 miles wide. It is one of the neatest villages in the state. The neighborhood has a varied and pleasant scenery, with many elegant country-seats. The village contains 4 churches, a bank, and a college. The college was founded in 1823. It has 9 instructors, and a library of 1,500 vols. Commencement is on the first Wednesday in August. It has 3 vacations: 1st, from commencement, 5 weeks; 2d, at Christmas and New Year, 2 weeks; 3d, three weeks in April.

GENEVA, t. Ashtabula co. Ohio, on Lake Erie; 10 m. NW. from Jefferson. Pop. 315.

GENOA, t. Cayuga co. N. Y. on Cayuga Lake; 25 m. S. from Auburn, 180 W. from Albany. Pop. 2,585. It has 5 houses of public worship.

GENOA, t. Delaware co. Ohio. Pop. 2,768.

GEORGE, t. Fayette co. Pa. on the SE. side of the Monongahela, at the mouth of George creek, 16 m. SW. from Union. It is a place of considerable trade.

GEORGE LAKE, a beautiful lake, 36 m. long, and about 2 broad, between Washington and Warren counties, N. Y. It communicates with Lake Champlain, by an outlet 3 miles long, in which distance the water descends nearly 100 feet. The lake is surrounded by high mountains, and is much celebrated for the romantic beauty of its scenery. There are numerous small islands in the lake, on some of which are found crystals of quartz, of uncommon transparency and perfection of form. This lake was conspicuous in the wars of this country, and several memorable battles were fought on its borders.

GEORGE, t. Fayette co. Pa. Pop. 2,086.

GEORGE CREEK, r. America, which runs into the Potomac, 12 m. SW. from Fort Cumberland.

GEORGETOWN, t. Lincoln co. Me. on the Kennebeck; 15 m. SW. from Wiscasset, 160 NE. from Boston, 621 from W. Pop. 1,258.

GEORGETOWN, t. Madison co. N. Y. Pop. 1,094.

GEORGETOWN, t. Beaver co. Pa.; 44 m. below Pittsburg, on the S. side of the Ohio. This is a flourishing town, and is a place of considerable trade.

GEORGETOWN, t. and cap. Sussex co. Delaware; 16 m. WSW. from Lewistown, 103 S. from Philadelphia, 108 from W. It contains an academy and a bank.

GEORGETOWN, t. and port of entry, Washington co. and District of Columbia, on NE. bank of the Potomac, about 200 m. from its mouth, and 300 from the capes of Virginia, 3 m. W. of the Capitol in Washington. It is separated from Washington by Rock creek, yet from its proximity it appears to the eye to make a part of the city. The situation is very pleasant, commanding a beautiful view of the river, the city of Washington, and the surrounding country. The houses are principally built of brick, and many of them are elegant. On the hills near the town there are several elegant country-seats. The situation is very healthy, and the water excellent. It is a flourishing town, and a place of considerable trade. Pop. 8,441. A canal from the Potomac to the Ohio begins at this place. Georgetown College, situated here, is a Catholic institution, under the direction of the Incorporated Catholic Clergy of Maryland. It was first incorporated in 1799. It has two spacious edifices, and a library containing 7,000 volumes. The number of students ranges from 140 to 175. Here is likewise a large nunnery, called the Convent of Visitation. It was founded by the late most Rev. Archbishop Neale, in 1798. The number of nuns varies from 50 to 70. Attached to this institution is a large and flourishing Female Academy. The boarding school contains 100 young ladies, under the instruction of the nuns.

GEORGETOWN, v. Kent co. Md. on the Sassafras river, 65 m. SW. from Philadelphia.

GEORGETOWN, district of S. C.; bounded by the Atlantic ocean SE. by Santee river or Charleston SW. by Williamsburg NW. and by Marion and Horry NE. Length 36 m. mean width 25. Chief town, Georgetown. Pop. 1820, 17,603; in 1830, 19,943.

GEORGETOWN, v. seaport, and seat of justice, Georgetown district, S. C. near the head of Winyan Bay, 60 m. NE. from Charleston. Lat. 33° 21′ N. Pop. about 2,000. Vessels drawing 11 feet water pass up to the town. It has a fine back country, watered by the Great Pedee. It contains several places of public worship, a bank, and the ordinary buildings necessary for a county town.

GEORGETOWN, v. Warren co. Geo. on the left side of Ogeechee river, 60 m. from Savannah, and 35 above Louisville.

GEORGETOWN, t. and seat of justice, Scott co. Ken. on the left bank of North Elkhorn creek, 15 m. E. from Frankfort. It contains a court-house, bank, printing-office, and several places of public worship. Lat. 38° 14′ N.; lon. 7° 28′ W. from W. Pop. 1,344.

GEORGETOWN, v. Harrison co. Ohio, 6 m. SE. from Cadiz.

GEORGETOWN, v. Dearborn co. In.

GEORGETOWN CROSS-ROADS, v. Kent co. Md.; 1 m. S. from Georgetown, D. C.

GEORGETOWN ENTRANCE, the mouth of the Great Pedee river, on the coast of South Carolina.

GERMAN, t. Chenango co. N. Y.; 15 m. W. from Norwich, 115 W. from Albany. Pop. 884.

GERMAN, t. Fayette co. Pa. Pop. 2,900.

GERMAN, t. Clarke co. Ohio.

GERMAN, t. Coshocton co. Ohio.

GERMAN, t. Cape Girardeau co. Miso.

GERMAN FLATS, t. Herkimer co. N. Y. on the S. side of the Mohawk; 5 m. S. from Herkimer, 75 W. from Albany. Pop. 2,466. In this town stood Fort Herkimer, mentioned in the history of American wars. The German Flats are an extensive tract of alluvial land, on both sides of the Mohawk, in this town and [illegible] Herkimer. Though it has been cultivated nearly 100 years, it has lost none of its fertility.

GERMANNA, v. on Rapid Ann river, in the NE. angle of Orange co. Va.; 72 m. SW. from W. and 81 N. from Richmond.

GERMANTOWN, t. Columbia co. N. Y. on Hudson river, 12 m. below Hudson. Pop. 967.

GERMANTOWN, t. Philadelphia co. Pa.; 6 m. N. from Philadelphia. Pop. 4,642. It contains 4 churches, 1 for Presbyterians, 1 for German Calvinists, 1 for Lutherans, and 1 for Friends. The houses are chiefly of stone, some of them large and elegant, and built principally on one street, about 2 m. in length. The inhabitants are mostly Germans and Dutch. Here is the principal congregation of the Menonists. The battle of Germantown was fought here on the 4th of October, 1777. In this village is situated Mount Airy College, an institution justly celebrated. The rail-road from Philadelphia to Norristown passes through this place.

GERMANTOWN, t. Hyde co. N. C. on a bay in Pamlico Sound; 108 m. from Raleigh.

GERMANTOWN, t. Stokes co. N. C. on the Town Fork of the Dan. It contains a court-house, jail, and about 40 houses.

GERMANTOWN, t. Montgomery co. Ohio, 13 m. S. from Dayton.

GERMANY, t. Adams co. Pa. Pop. 1,272.

GERRY, t. Chatauque co. N. York. Pop. 1,110.

GETTYSBURG, t. and cap. Adams co. Pa. on Rock creek, one of the sources of the Monocasy, 36 m. from Williamsport, Md. 52 from Baltimore, 118 W. from Philadelphia. Pop. 1,473. It contains a court-house, jail, bank, and printing-office, from which a newspaper is issued.

GHENT, t. Columbia co. N. Y. Pop. 2,790.

GHENT, t. Gallatin co. Ken. on the Ohio, opposite Vevay.

GIANT OF THE VALLEY, mt. Elizabethtown, N. York, 1,200 feet high.

GIBBONSVILLE, v. in Watervliet, N. Y. Here is a U. S. arsenal.

GIBSON, t. Clearfield co. Pa. Pop. 300.

GIBSON, t. Susquehannah co. Pa. Pop. 1,000.

GIBSON, co. in the SW. part of Indiana. Pop. 5,417. Chief town, Princeton.

GIBSON, co. in the western part of Ten. Pop. 5,801. Chief town, Trenton.

GIBSONPORT, t. and cap. Claiborne co. Mississippi, on Pierre bayou, 30 m. above its entrance into the Mississippi, 45 m. from Natchez, 1,154 from W.

GIBSON CREEK, runs into the N. side of the Missouri, in lon. 106° 30′ W.; lat. 47° N.

GILEAD, t. Oxford co. Me.; 30 m. WNW. from Paris. Pop. 377.

GILES, co. W. part of Va.; bounded NE. by Greenbrier and Monroe cos. SE. by Montgomery co. SW. by Tazewell co. and NW. by Kenhawa co. Pop. 5,298, of whom 470 are slaves.

GILES, co. on N. side of West Tennessee. Pop. 18,920. Chief town, Pulaski.

GILFORD, t. Strafford co. N. H. on SW. side of Lake Winnipiscogee; 28 m. NNE. from Concord, 55 NW. from Portsmouth. This town was formed from the N. part of Gilmanton. It is connected with Meredith by a bridge, at which there is a considerable village. Pop. 1,872.

GILL, t. Franklin co. Mass. on W. side of the Connecticut; 3 m. ENE. from Greenfield. Pop. 864.

GILLORI, island near the coast of Mississippi, at the mouth of the Mobile, near Dauphin's Island.

GILMANTON, t. Strafford co. N. H.; 19 m. NNE. from Concord, 50 NW. from Portsmouth, 523 from W. Pop. 3,816. It contains a court-house, a number of respectable manufacturing establishments, an academy, and several houses of public worship. The Court of Common Pleas for the county is held alternately at Gilmanton and Rochester, and the Superior Court at Dover.

GILMANTON, *Lower*, v. in the township of Gilmanton.

GILSUM, t. Cheshire co. N. H.; 6 m. N. from Keene. Pop. 642.

GLASGOW, t. and cap. Barren co. Ken.; 61 m. ENE. from Russellville, 148 SW. from Lexington, 66 from W. Pop. 617. It is a flourishing town, situated in a fertile country, and contains the county buildings and a bank.

GLASGOW, *New*, t. Amherst co. Va.; about 20 N. by E. from Lynchburg.

GLASSBOROUGH, v. Gloucester co. N. J.; 20 m. SE. from Philadelphia. Here is a considerable glass manufactory.

GLASTENBURY, t. Bennington co. Vt.; 11 m. NE. from Bennington. Pop. 52.

GLASTENBURY, t. Hartford co. Ct. on E. side of the Connecticut, opposite Wethersfield; 6 m. SSE. from Hartford. Pop. 2,980. It is a pleasant town, and contains an academy.

GLENNS, v. Gloucester co. Va.; 159 m. from W.

GLENVILLE, v. in Queensbury, Washington co. N. Y. on the Hudson at Glenn's Falls; 3 m. W. from Sandy Hill. A weekly newspaper is published here. Glenn's Falls present a beautiful and picturesque scenery. The descent is 28 feet in 3 rods. Here is a bridge across the river.

GLESE, r. La. which runs into the Mississippi.

GLOUCESTER, t. and s-p. Essex co. Mass. on Cape Ann, at N. extremity of Massachusetts Bay; 16 m. NE. from Salem, 30 NE. from Boston, 469 from W. Pop. 7,513. It contains a bank, an insurance office, and 2 public libraries, the largest of which contains about 700 volumes. It is divided into five parishes, in each of which is a Congregational meeting-house. The harbor is very open and accessible for large ships, and it is one of the most considerable fishing towns in the state. The harbor is defended by a battery.

GLOUCESTER, t. Providence co. R. I. in the NW. corner of the state, having Massachusetts on the N. and Connecticut on the W Pop. 2,524.

GLOUCESTER, small village, Gloucester co. N. J. on the E. bank of the river Delaware, 3 m. below Philadelphia. Pop. 2,159.

GLOUCESTER, co. N. J. bounded by the Atlantic Ocean SE. Cape May, Cumberland, and Salem cos. SW. Delaware r. NW. and by Burlington co. NE.; length 40 m. breadth 20. Chief towns, Woodbury, Gloucester, and Camden. Pop. 28,431.

GLOUCESTER, co. Va. bounded E. by Mock Jack Bay, SE. and SW. by York river, NW. by King and Queen, and NE. by Middlesex and Matthews; length 20, mean width 16 m. Chief town, Gloucester. Pop. 10,608, of whom 5,691 are slaves.

GLOUCESTER, C. H. Gloucester co. Va. 80 m. E. from Richmond.

GLOUCESTER FORT, or Point au Pins, U. C. the first point on the north shore in the narrows leading from Lake Superior towards the falls of St. Mary.

GLOUCESTER TOWNSHIP, U. C. in the county of Dundas; it lies eastward of and adjoining the river Radeau.

GLOUCESTER FACTORY, establishment of the Hudson's Bay Company, on a branch of Albany river. Lat. 51° 30′ N.

GLOVER, t. Orleans co. Vt. 35 m. NNE. from Montpelier. Pop. 902.

GLOYDSBOROUGH, v. Hampshire co. Va.

GLYNN, co. Geo. bounded by the Atlantic Ocean on the SE. Camden co. or Little St. Ilia river SW. Wayne co. NW. and Alatamaha river NE.; length 20 m. width 20. Chief town, Brunswick. Pop. in 1820, 3,418; in 1830, 4,467.

GNADENHUTTEN, t. Tuscarawas co. Ohio, on the E. side of the Muskingum, 11 m. S. from New Philadelphia.

GOFFSTOWN, t. Hillsborough co. N. H. on the W. side of the Merrimack, at Amoskeag falls, where is a bridge across the river, 15 m. S. from Concord, 13 NNE. from Amherst. Pop. 2,213.

GOLCONDA, t. Pope co. Il. on the Ohio.

GOLDSBOROUGH, t. Hancock co. Maine, 40 m. E. from Castine, 188 NE. from Portland. Lat. 44° 19′ N. Pop. 880.

GOOCHLAND, co. Va. in the central part of the state. Pop. 10,348, of whom 5,706 are slaves.

GOOSEBERRY ISLAND, and *Rocks*, off Cape Ann, Mass.

GORDONSVILLE, v. Smith co. Ten. 6 m. from Carthage, and 56 NNE. from Murfreesborough.

GORDONSVILLE, v. Orange co. Va. 2 m. from which is Springhill academy, a very respectable institution.

GORHAM, t. Cumberland co. Maine, 9 m. NW. from Portland. It contains an academy and two churches, round which is a considerable village. Pop. 2,988.

GORHAM, t. Ontario co. N. Y. 8 m. E. from Canandaigua, 10 W. from Geneva. It contains 2 churches, 1 for Episcopalians, and 1 for Presbyterians. Pop. 2,977.

GOSFIELD, t. Essex co. U. C. on Lake Erie, W. from Mersea.

GOSHEN, t. Addison co. Vt. 31 m. SW. from Montpelier. Pop. 555.

GOSHEN, t. Hampshire co. Mass. 12 m. NW. from Northampton, 112 W. from Boston. Pop. 606.

GOSHEN, t. Litchfield co. Ct. on the Green Mountain range, 6 m. NW. from Litchfield, 32 W. from Hartford. Pop. 1,732. It is famous for its cheese.

GOSHEN, t. and half-shire, Orange co. N.Y. 20 m. W. from Westpoint, 63 N. from New York. Pop. 3,361. The village is pleasantly situated, and contains the court-house, jail, bank, academy, and 2 or 3 printing-offices.

GOSHEN, v. Cape May co. N. J. 104 m. S. from Trenton.

GOSHEN, *West*, t. of Chester co. Pa. about 5 m. E. from Downingtown, on the creek of Brandywine and head of Chester creek. Pop. 1,600, including the borough of West Chester. Chief town, West Chester.

GOSHEN, v. Loudon co. Va. on the road from Washington to Winchester, 35 m. from Washington.

GOSHEN, v. Lincoln co. Geo. about 40 m. above Augusta.

GOSHEN, t. Clermont co. Ohio, 18 m. NW. from Williamsburg.

GOSHEN, t. of St. Clair co. Illinois.

GOSHEN MILLS, v. on Seneca creek, Montgomery co. Md. by postroad 32 m. NW. from W.

GOSPORT, t. Norfolk co. Va. on Elizabeth river, 1¼ m. S. from Norfolk. Here is one of the United States' navy yards.

GOUVERNEUR, t. St. Lawrence co. N. Y. 20 m. S. from Ogdensburg, 192 NW. from Albany. Pop. 1,552.

GOVERNADOR, r. Florida, runs into Pensacola Bay.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, isl. in Boston harbor, Mass. 2 m. E. from Boston. It contains about 70 acres, and has a pleasant and commanding situation. Fort Warren, which has 2 crescent batteries, with heavy guns, is on this island.

GRAFTON, t. Grafton co. N. H. 30 m. NW. from Concord. Pop. 1,207.

GRAFTON, t. Windham co. Vt. 22 m. S. from Windsor. Pop. 1,439.

GRAFTON, t. Worcester co. Mass. 8 m. SE. from Worcester. Pop. 1,889.

GRAFTON, co. W. part of N. H. bounded NE. by Coos co. E. by Strafford co. S. by Hillsborough and Cheshire cos. and W. by Vermont. Pop. in 1820, 32,989; in 1830, 38,691. Chief towns, Haverhill and Plymouth.

GRAFTON, t. Rensselaer co. N. Y. 11 m. E. from Troy. Pop. 1,681.

GRAINGER, co. Ten. between Clinch and Holston rivers; bounded by Jefferson SE. Knox SW. Claiborne NW. and Hawkins NE.; length 30 m. mean width 12; area 360 sq. ms. Surface hilly, and soil sterile, except along the margin of the streams. Chief town, Rutledge. Lat. 36° 15′ N.; lon. from W. 6° 40′ W

GRANADA, island in the West Indies, the principal of the Grenadines; situated in lon. from W. 5° 40′ E. and between 11° 55′ and 12° 23′ N. lat. It is the last of the Windward Caribbees, and 30 leagues NW. of Tobago. The chief port, called Lewis, is on the W. side, in the middle of a large bay, with a sandy bottom, and is very spacious.

GRANADA, t. of N. America, in the province of Nicaragua, seated on the Lake Nicaragua. The inhabitants carry on a great trade by means of the lake, which communicates with the Atlantic Ocean. It is 54 m. SE. of Leon. Lon. from W. 8° 46′ W.; lat. 12° 5′ N.

GRANBY, t. Essex co. Vt. 60 m. NE. from Montpelier. Pop. 97.

GRANBY, t. Hampshire co. Mass. 9 m. ESE. from Northampton, 90 W. from Boston. In this town and South Hadley there are extensive open plains and fields, on which are annually raised for market large quantities of rye. Pop. 1,064.

GRANBY, t. Hartford co. Ct. 17 m. NW. from Hartford. Pop. 2,730.

GRANBY, t. Oswego co. N. Y. Pop. 1,423.

GRANBY, t. Lexington district, S. C. on the Congaree, opposite Columbia.

GRAND ISLE, isl. N. Y. in the Niagara, 4 m. above the falls. It contains 48,000 acres. It belongs to the town of Buffalo.

GRAND ISLE, co. NW. part of Vt. It is composed of islands in Lake Champlain; the largest are North and South Hero. Pop. 3,696.

GRAND LAKE, or Chilnucook Lake, on E. side of Maine, at the sources of the St. Croix.

GRAND PRE, Seigniory, St. Maurice co. L. C. on Lake St. Peter, 18 m. W. from Three rivers.

GRAND RIVER, of Ohio, rises in Trumbull co. and flowing about 10 m. nearly N. enters Ashtabula co. and continuing N. about 20 m. turns nearly at right angles and enters Geauga co. in which it falls into Lake Erie at

Fairport, after an entire comparative course of 50 m. See *Painesville* and *Fairport*.

GRAND RIVER, or Nipigon River, U. C. falls into Lake Superior from the N. a little E. opposite Keweena point.

GRANT, co. Ken. bounded by Owen S. Gallatin W. Boone N. and Pendleton E.; length 20 m. mean width 13. Pop. in 1820, 1,805; in 1830, 2,987. Chief town, Williamstown.

GRANVILLE, t. Hampden co. Mass. 14 m. WSW. from Springfield. Pop. 1,652.

GRANVILLE, t. Washington co. N. Y. 12 m. SE. from Whitehall, 60 NE. from Albany. It contains 3 villages, an academy, and 5 churches. It is watered by Pawlet and Indian rivers, on which are many mills. In this town is a quarry of good marble. Pop. 3,882.

GRANVILLE, co. N. C. bounded N. by Va. E. by Warren and Franklin cos. S. by Wake, and W. by Orange and Person; length 30 m. mean width 23. Chief town Oxford. Pop. in 1820, 18,216; in 1830, 19,343.

GRANVILLE, v. Monongahela co. Va. 329 m. NW. from W.

GRANVILLE, t. Licking co. Ohio, 27 m. NE. from Columbus, 32 W. from Zanesville. It has a bank.

GRASS, r. N. Y. runs into the St. Lawrence, opposite St. Regis island, after a course of 125 m. In Canton it is connected by a natural canal with the Oswegatchie.

GRATIS, t. Preble co. Ohio.

GRATISTOWN, t. Dauphin co. Pa.

GRAVESEND, t. Kings co. Long-Island, N. Y. on the sea-coast, 4 m. S. from Flatbush, 9½ S. from New-York. Gravesend beach is a frequent resort for parties of pleasure from the city. Pop. 565.

GRAY, t. Cumberland co. Me. 20 m. N. from Portland. Pop. 1,575.

GRAYSON, co. Va. bounded SW. by N. C. NW. by Washington and Wythe, NE. by Montgomery, and SE. by Patrick; length 70 m. mean width 13.

GRAYSON, co. Ken. between Green river and Rough creek, bounded S. by Warren, SW. by Butler, W. by Ohio co. N. by Breckenridge, NE. by Hardin, and E. by Hart; length 36 m. mean width 16½.

GREAT BAY, N. H. the W. branch of the Piscataqua; receives Exeter and Lamprey rivers, and unites with the main branch of the Piscataqua at Hilton's point, 5 m. above Portsmouth.

GREAT BARRINGTON, t. Berkshire co. Mass. about 23 m. W. of Springfield, on the river Connecticut. Pop. 2,276.

GREAT BEND, t. Susquehannah co.

GREAT VALLEY, t. Cataraugus co. N. Y. Pop. 647.

GREAT WORKS, r. Penobscot co. Me. flows into the E. side of the Penobscot, 2 m. below the great falls.

GREECE, v. Monroe co. N. Y. W. from Genesee river, and 7 m. NNW. from Rochester.

GREEGVILLE, v. Loudon co. Va. 25 m. W. from W.

GREEN, t. Columbiana co. Ohio.

GREEN, t. Clark co. Ohio.

GREEN, t. Franklin co. Penn. on both sides of the road from Shippensburg to Chambersburg. Pop. 2,200.

GREEN, co. of Ohio, bounded by Clinton and Warren S. Montgomery W. Clark N. Madison NE. and Fayette E.; length 24 m. breadth 18. Chief town Xenia. Pop. in 1820, 10,529; in 1830, 15,084.

GREEN, t. Clinton co. Ohio.

GREEN, t. Fayette co. Ohio.

GREEN, t. of Gallia co. Ohio.

GREEN, t. in Harrison co. Ohio.

GREEN, t. of Richland co. Ohio.

GREEN, t. of Ross co. Ohio, on the E. side of Scioto river.

GREEN, t. of Scioto co. Ohio, on Ohio river.

GREEN, v. and t. Stark co. Ohio.

GREENE, co. N. Y. bounded E. by Hudson river, S. by Ulster, W. by Delaware, NW. by Schoharie, and N. by Albany; length 32 m. mean width 30. Chief town Catskill.

GREENE, t. Kennebec co. Maine, 24 m. SW. from Augusta. Pop. 1,324.

GREEN BAY, or Bay Puan, a large bay on the W. side of Lake Michigan. It extends from the N. end of the lake 90 miles, in a SW. direction, and is 15 or 20 miles wide. Across its entrance is a chain of islands, called the *Grand Traverse*, which shelters the bay from the winds that often blow with violence across the lake. Several of the channels between them are of sufficient depth to admit vessels of 200 tons burthen, which traverse the bay and ascend Fox river several miles. Green bay abounds with fish, particularly sturgeons and white fish. It has several small bays, the principal of which is Sturgeon's bay. The principal rivers which it receives, are Fox and Menominy.

GREENBRIER, co. of Va. bounded by Nicholas, E. Monroe SE. Kenhawa river, or Giles SW. Kenhawa NW. and Randolph NE. length 50 m. mean width 24. Chief town, Lewisburg. Pop. in 1820, 7,340; in 1830, 9,015.

GREENSBOROUGH, t. Orleans co. Vt. 27 m. NNE. from Montpelier. Pop. 784.

GREENSBOROUGH, t. Caroline co. Md. on the W. side Choptank creek, 7 m. N. from Danton, 22 SE. from Chester.

GREENSBURG, t. and bor. Westmoreland co. Pa. on a branch of Sewicky creek, one of the sources of the Youghiogeny, 30 m. SE. by E. Pittsburg 75 from Bedford. Pop. 871. It contains a court-house, jail, bank, academy, and a German Calvinist church.

GREENSBURG, t. Beaver co. Pa. 10 m. N. from Beavertown. Pop. 1,291. Here is an academy.

GREENSBURG, v. West-Chester co. N. Y. 20 m. N. from the city of N. Y.

GREENSBURG, t. and cap. Greene co. Ken. on Green river, 69 m. W. from Lexington, 95 E. from Russellville, 79 from Frankfort, and 493 from W. It contains a court-house, jail, and bank. Pop. 665.

GREEN BUSH, v. Windsor co. Ver. 68 m S. from Montpelier.

GREEN BUSH, opposite the city of Albany, and in Rensselaer co. N. Y. Pop. 3,216.

GREEN CASTLE, v. Franklin co. Penn. 11 m. S. of Chambersburg, and the same distance N. of Hagerstown, Md. Pop. 1,100.

GREEN CASTLE, v. Fairfield co. Ohio, 10 m. NW. from New Lancaster, and 11 SE. from Columbus.

GREEN CASTLE, v. Putnam co. In. 46 m. W. from Indianapolis.

GREEN POINT, cape, Florida, in Pensacola bay. Lon. 87° 4′ W.; lat. 30° 31′ N.

GREEN RIVER, Ken. rises in Lincoln co. and flowing W. joins the Ohio, 200 m. below Louisville, 50 above the mouth of the Cumberland. It is 200 yards wide at its mouth, and is navigable for boats nearly 200 m.

GREENUP, NE. co. Ken. bounded N. by Ohio, E. by Big Sandy river, S. by Lawrence, W. by Fleming, and NW. by Lewis; length 43 m. mean width 14. Pop. 5,853. Chief town, Greenupsburg.

GREENUPSBURG, v. and seat of justice, Greenup co. Ken. on the Ohio river, above the mouth of Little Sandy river, and 125 m. NE. by E. from Lexington. Lat. 38° 37′ N.; lon. from W. 5° 48′ W.

GREENVILLE, t. Greene co. N. Y. on Catskill creek, 14 m. NW. from Athens, 25 S. from Albany. Here is an academy.

GREENVILLE, t. Somerset co. Pa.

GREENVILLE, co. Va. bounded by N. C. S. Brunswick, W. Dinwiddie NW. Sussex NE. and Southampton E.; length 22, width 14 m. Chief town, Hicksford. Pop. 1820, 6858; 1830, 7,117.

GREENVILLE, v. Augusta co. Va. 10 m. SSW. from Staunton, and 136 m. NW. by W. from Richmond.

GREENVILLE, t. and cap. Pitt co. N. C. on the S. bank of Tar river, 110 m. from Ocracock inlet, 279 from Washington. It contains a court-house, jail, and academy.

GREENVILLE, district, in the NW. part of S. C. Pop. 16,476.

GREENVILLE, t. and cap. Greenville co. S. C. on Reedy river, 110 m. N. from Augusta, Geo. 110 from Columbia. The air is cool and healthful, and many persons from the low country of Carolina and Georgia reside here in summer.

GREENVILLE, t. Darlington co. S. C. on the W. side of Great Pedee river, 55 ENE. from Camden, 90 NE. from Columbus.

GREENVILLE, t. and cap. Green co. Ten. on the head waters of French Broad river, 26 m. W. from Jonesboro', 81 E. from Knoxville, 273 from Nashville, 454 from W. The village contains a court-house, jail, printing-office, Presbyterian meeting-house, and about 150 dwelling-houses. A few miles S. of the village is Greenville college, a flourishing institution, incorporated in 1794. It has a library of about 4000 volumes. Commencement is on the third Wednesday of Sept.

GREENVILLE, t. and cap. Muhlenburg co. Ken. 35 m. NNW. from Russellville, 180 from Lexington, 177 from Frankfort, and 715 from W. Pop. 219.

GREENVILLE, t. and cap. Jefferson, Miss. 21 m. NE. from Natchez.

GREENVILLE, t. and cap. Dark co. Ohio, 80 m. N. from Cincinnati, 86 W. from Columbus. Lon. 84° 32′ W.; lat. 40° 2′ N. In Aug. 1795, a famous treaty was held here by general Wayne, on the part of the U. S. with the Indians.

GREENVILLE, co. U. C. bounded on the E. by the co. of Dundas, on the S. by the river St. Lawrence, and on the W. by Elizabeth-Town. Greenville comprehends all the islands near to it in the river St. Lawrence. It sends one representative to the provincial parliament.

GREENVILLE CREEK, tributary of the SW. branch of Miami river, running E. past old fort Greenville. One mile above its mouth and 17 below Greenville, it has a perpendicular fall of 15 feet.

GREENWICH, t. Hampshire co. Mass. 20 m. E. from Northampton, 75 W. from Boston. Pop. 813.

GREENWICH, t. Fairfield co. Ct. on Long Island Sound, in SW. corner of the state, 14 m. WSW. from Norwalk, 45 WSW. from New Haven. Lat. 41° 1′ N. Pop. 3,805.

GREENWICH, t. Washington co. N. Y. 8 m. W. from Salem, 37 N. from Albany. Pop. 3,850. It contains 2 houses of public worship, 1 for Congregationalists, and 1 for Baptists; an academy, a distillery, and extensive cotton and woollen manufactories.

GREENWICH, t. Cumberland co. N. J. 10 m. SW. from Bridgeton. Pop. 900.

GREENWICH, t. Sussex co. N. J. on the Delaware, 5 m. NE. from Easton. Pop. 2,710.

GREENWICH, t. Gloucester co. N. J. on E. side of the Delaware, 6 m. S. from Philadelphia. Pop. 3,000.

GREENWICH, t. Berks co. Pa. Pop. 1,104.

GREENWICH, *East*, t. and cap. Kent co. R. I. on NW. part of Narraganset Bay, 16 m. S. from Providence, 22 NNW. from Newport. Pop. 1,591. It contains a court-house, a jail, an academy, and 2 houses of public worship, 1 for Presbyterians, and 1 for Friends, and is a place of some trade.

GREENWICH, *West*, t. Kent co. R. I. on W. side of East Greenwich, 20 m. SW. from Providence. Pop. 1,817.

GREENWOOD, t. Oxford co. Me. Pop. 694.

GREENWOOD, t. Mifflin co. Pa. W. of the Susquehannah. Pop. 1,097.

GREENWOOD, t. Cumberland co. Pa. on W. side of the Susquehannah. Pop. 1,300

GREGSTOWN, v. Somerset co. N. J. on the Millstone, 6 m. NE. from Princeton.

GRIERSBURG, t. Beaver co. Pa. Here is an academy.

GRIMSBOYS, t. Fauquier co. Va.

GRINDSTONE FORD, v. Claiborne co. Mis. 1,212 m. from W.

GROS ISLE, island of the territory of Michigan, in Detroit river, near its discharge into Lake Erie.

GROTON, t. Caledonia co. Vt. 10 m. S. by W. from Danville, 20 E. from Montpelier. Pop. 836.

GROTON, t. Tompkins co. N. Y.

GROTON, t. Grafton co. N. H. 9 m. W. from Plymouth. Pop. 689. Here is an iron furnace for casting hollow ware.

GROTON, t. Middlesex co. Mass. 10 m. S. from Amherst, 34 NW. from Boston. Pop. 1,925. This is a very pleasant town, has an academy, and is a place of considerable business.

GROTON, t. New London co. Ct. on E. side of the Thames, opposite New London. Pop. 4,750. Fort Griswold, which defends the harbor of New London, is in this town.

GROVEHILL, v. Warren co. N. C. 75 m. NNE. from Raleigh.

GROVELAND, v. Livingston co. N. Y. on Genesee river, 30 m. SW. from Canandaigua. Pop. 1,300.

GUADALOUPE, on of the Leeward Caribbee Islands, in the West Indies, between Antigua and Dominica, in lon. 62° W. and lat. 16° 20′ N. The island, which is of an irregular figure, may be about 80 leagues in circumference. It is divided into two parts by a small arm of the sea, which is not above two leagues, and from 15 to 40 fathoms broad. This canal, known by the name of the Salt River, is navigable, but will only carry vessels of 50 tons burden. The soil is exceedingly good, and well watered near the sea, by rivulets which fall from the mountains. The French settled in this island in 1632, in whose possession it still remains. Bassaterre is the capital.

GUADALOUPE, r. of the republic of Mexico, in Texas, falls into the Gulf of Mexico, after a course of about 200 m. Its mouth is 180 m. W. from that of the Sabine.

GUANAXUATO, state of the republic of Mexico, bounded by Jalisco W. by Xacatecas and San Luis Potosi, N. by Queretaro E. and by Mechoacan S.; length and breadth nearly equal, each about 80 m.; area 6,255 sq. ms.; lying between 20° 30′ and 21° 10′ N. This state is situated entirely on the table-land, and is the most populous region of the republic. The whole state is supposed to be above 5,000 feet above the level of the sea. The mine of Valenciana, near the city of Guanaxuato, is the most productive ever yet discovered. The products of the state are considerable in objects of agricultural and manufacturing industry.

GUANAXUATO, capital of the preceding state, stands 170 m. NW. from the city of Mexico. Lon. from W. 23° 50′ W.; lat. 21° N. Pop. about 90,000.

GUANHANI, or *Cat Island*, one of the Bahama Islands, the first land of America discovered by Columbus, in 1492, and named by him St. Salvador. Lat. 24° 20′ N.

GUATEMALA, or *Central America*. See page 161.

GUATEMALA, city, the capital of the above republic, stands on a little stream called the Yacas, flowing into the Pacific. It is in lat. 14° 40′ N. and lon. 91° 25′ W. It is handsomely built, with regular streets and many elegant public buildings. It was greatly damaged in 1830 by an earthquake. Previous to that event it contained 40,000 inhabitants.

GUILDERLAND, t. Albany co. N. Y. WNW. from Albany. Pop. 2,742.

GUILDHALL, v. and seat of justice, Essex co. Vt. on Connecticut river, opposite Lancaster. Pop. 481. It is 78 m. from Montpelier, and 564 from W.

GUILFORD, t. Penobscot co. Me. 145 m. NE. from Portland. Pop. 635.

GUILFORD, t. Strafford co. N. H. on Winnipiseogee river, 38 m. N. from Concord. Pop. 1,872.

GUILFORD, t. Windham co. Vt. 50 m. S. from Windsor. Pop. 1,760.

GUILFORD, t. New Haven co. Ct. 18 m. E. by S. from New Haven, on Long Island Sound. Pop. 2,344.

GUILFORD, v. between Unadilla, and Chenango rivers, Chenango co. N. Y. 10 m. SSE. from Norwich.

GUILFORD, co. N. C. bounded by Randolph S. Rowan and Stokes W. Rockingham N. and Orange E. Length 26 m. width 25. Chief town, Martinsville. Pop. 18,735.

GUILFORD, C. H. Guilford co. N. C. 48 m. NW. from Hillsborough; the scene of a hard fought battle between the Americans under Gen. Greene, and the British under Lord Cornwallis, March 15th, 1781.

GUILFORD VILLAGE, v. Strafford co. N. H. 31 m. a little E. of N. from Concord.

GULL ISLAND, small isl. near the coast of N. C. in Pamlico Sound.

GULL ISLES, *Great and Little*, two small islands on the coast of Connecticut, 8 m. S. from New London.

GUM SPRINGS, v. Orange co. Va.

GUNPOWDER, v. Baltimore co. Md. 50 m. from W.

GUNPOWDER-NECK, peninsula, Hartford co. Md. formed by Gunpowder and Bush rivers.

GUNPOWDER RIVER, r. Md. runs into the Chesapeake, 11 m. N. of the Patapsco.

GUYANDOT, or *Guyandotte*, t. Cabell co. Va. 423 m. from W.

GUYANDOT, *Big*, r. Va. which runs NW. into the Ohio, 327 m. below Pittsburg. It is navigable for canoes 60 m.

GUYANDOT, *Little*, r. Va. which runs into the Ohio.

GUYANDOT, *Indian*, r. Gallia co. Ohio, which runs into the Ohio, nearly opposite to Big Guyandot, in Virginia.

GWINNETT, co. Geo. Pop. 12,220. Lawrenceville is the capital.

GWIN'S ISLAND, small island in Chesapeake Bay. Lat. 37° 30′ N.

H.

HAANE-KRAI-KILL, small r. N. Y. which joins the Hudson on W. side at New Baltimore landing.

HABERSHAM, co. Geo. Pop. 10,648. Chief town, Clarksville.

HABOLICHETTO, v. Hancock co. Miss.

HACKETSTOWN, t. Sussex co. N. J. on the Musconecunk; 22 m. W. from Morristown.

HACKINSACK, r. N. J. which rises in

New-York, and running a southerly course 4 or 5 miles from the Hudson, mingles with the Passaic in Newark bay. It is navigable 15 m.

HACKINSACK, t. and cap. Bergen co. N. J. on the Hackinsack; 20 m. NW. from New York, 229 from W. It contains a court-house, 2 houses of public worship, and an academy. The houses are mostly of stone.

HADDAM, t. Middlesex co. Ct. on the W. bank of the Connecticut; 10 m. SE. from Middletown. Pop. 2,830. It is a pleasant and considerable town.

HADDAM (East) t. Middlesex co. Ct. on E. bank of the Connecticut, opposite Haddam; 14 m. SE. from Middletown. Pop. 2,763.

HADDONFIELD, v. Gloucester co. N. J.; 6 m. E. from Philadelphia.

HADDENSVILLE, v. Goochland co. Va.; W. 140.

HADLEY, t. Hampshire co. Mass. on E. side of the Connecticut; 3 m. NE. from Northampton, 92 W. from Boston. It is connected with Northampton by a bridge upwards of 1000 feet long. A bridge also connects the north part of the town with Hatfield. This town is noted for the culture of broom-corn, the annual sales of which, when manufactured, exceed 20,000 dollars. Hopkins Academy, in this town, is a flourishing seminary. It has a principal, an assistant, and upwards of 100 students. Pop. 1,886.

HADLEY, (South) t. Hampshire co. Mass. on E. bank of the Connecticut; 5 m. SE. from Northampton, 90 m. W. from Boston. About a mile south of the meeting-house there is a medicinal spring considerably resorted to. Here is a fall in the river of about 50 feet, which is overcome by a dam, 1100 feet long, and 4½ feet high, and by a canal 712 rods long, with 5 locks. About one-third of the whole length of the canal is cut through a solid rock 10 feet deep, and near the locks more than 40 feet deep for 300 feet in length. Pop. 1,185.

HADLEY, t. Saratoga co. N. Y. on W. side of the Hudson; 17 m. N. from Ballston Spa. Pop. 829.

HAGARSTOWN, t. and cap. Washington co. Md. on Antietam creek, 26 m. NW. from Fredericktown, 71 NNW. from Baltimore, from W. 63. It is regularly laid out, and contains a court-house, a jail, a market-house, a bank, and several houses of public worship. A great part of the houses are built of brick and stone. It is situated in a fertile tract of country, and has considerable trade. There are a number of mills in the vicinity, on Antietam creek. Pop. 3,171.

HAGUE, v. Westmoreland co. Va. 80 m. SE. from W.

HAGUE, t. Warren co. N. Y. on W. side of Lake George; 22 m. NE. from Caldwell. Pop. 721. This town is noted for a remarkable knob, called Rogers' Rock, which rises from the water's edge to the height of 300 feet.

HAINA, r. St. Domingo, which runs north, and falls into Haina bay, 12 m. W. of the city of St. Domingo.

HALEY'S BRIDGE, v. Southampton co. Va.

HALESFORD, v. Franklin co. Va. 150 m. SW by W. from Richmond.

HALEYSBURG, v. Lunensburg co. Va.

HALDIMAND, co. of U. C. on Lake Ontario.

HALDIMAND, co. Niagara district, Upper Canada.

HALDIMAND, t. Northumberland co. Upper Canada, on Lake Ontario.

HALE'S KEY, island in the gulf of Mexico, near the coast of Florida. Lon. 82° 5′ W.; lat. 28° 4′ N.

HALIFAX, t. Windham co. Vt. 50 m. S. from Windsor. Pop. 1,562.

HALIFAX, t. Plymouth co. Mass. 13 m. NW. from Plymouth, 35 SE. from Boston. Pop. 709.

HALIFAX, t. Dauphin co. Pa. on the E. side of the Susquehannah, 13 m. N. from Harrisburg. Pop. 1,772.

HALIFAX co. Va. Pop. 28,032. Chief town, Bannister.

HALIFAX, co. N. C. Pop. 17,738. Chief town, Halifax.

HALIFAX, t. and cap. Halifax co. N. C. is pleasantly situated on the W. bank of the Roanoke, 7 m. below the Great Falls, and 70 by land from the mouth of the river; 36 m. N. from Tarborough, 72 m. S. by W. from Petersburg. Lat. 36° 13′ N. It is regularly laid out, and contains a court-house and jail. The river is navigable to this place for vessels of considerable burthen. A canal around the falls of the Roanoke opens the navigation for bateaux, for more than 130 miles above the town.

HALIFAX, r. Florida, flows S. about 30 m. and empties itself into Musquito inlet.

HALIFAX, t. Buckingham co. Lower Canada, 45 m. SE. from Three Rivers.

HALIFAX, the capital of Nova-Scotia, is in Halifax co. on a spacious bay, or harbor, called Chebuctoo, which is open at all seasons of the year, is of a bold and easy entrance, and will admit 1,000 of the largest ships to ride in safety. The entrance is completely defended by Fort George. The town stands on the W. side of the harbor. Lon. 63° 35′ W.; lat. 44° 44′ N. Pop. 15,000.

HALL, co. Geo. Pop. 11,755. Gainesville is the county town.

HALL'S KEY, isl. in the bay of Honduras. Lon. 39° 10′ W. lat. 16° 10′ N.

HALF MOON, t. Saratoga co. N. Y. on the Hudson above Waterford. Pop. 2,042.

HALF-WAY HOUSE, v. York co. Va. 15 m. SE. from Williamsburg, and 23 NW. from Norfolk.

HALF-HYDE BAY, on the W. coast of the island of Antigua, 2 m. S. from Reed point.

HALF-MOON BAY, a bay on the W. coast of Jamaica, 2 m. N. from Orange bay.

HALF-MOON BAY, on the N. coast of St. Christopher, 2 m. SE. from Ragged Point.

HALF-MOON KEY, isl. near the south coast of Jamaica, 3 m. ENE. of Portland point.

HALF-MOON KEY, isl. in the bay of Honduras. Lon. 89° W. lat. 17° 10′ N.

HALLOWELL, t. Kennebeck co. Me. on Kennebeck river, at the head of the tide, 2 m. below Augusta, 54 m. NE. from Portland. Lat. 44° 16′ N. Pop. 3,964. It is a flourishing town, a place of considerable trade, and exports large quantities of beef, pork, pot and pearl ashes, flour and lumber. The river is navigable to this place for vessels of 150 tons.

HALLOWELL, t. Prince Edward co. U. C. on Lake Ontario.

HALLOWELL CROSS-ROADS, Kennebeck co. Me. near the village of Hallowell, and 53 m. NE. from Portland.

HALL'S RIVER, N. H. a head-water of the Connecticut; flows from the NW. and its mouth is in lat. 45° N.

HALL'S CROSS-ROADS, Harford co. Md. 30 m. NE. from Baltimore.

HALLSVILLE, v. Montgomery co. N. Y.; 73 m. NW. from Albany.

HALLSVILLE, v. Duplin co. N. C. about 100 m. SE. from Raleigh.

HAM, t. Buckingham co. L. Canada; 50 m. SE. from Three Rivers.

HAM-BLUFF, cape, at the W. extremity of Santa Cruz, in the West Indies. Lon. 63° 34′ W.; lat. 17° 51′ N.

HAMBURG, t. Erie co. N. Y. on Lake Erie, S. of Buffalo. Pop. 3,348.

HAMBURG, t. Sussex co. N. J.; 18 m. from Goshen, N. Y. 29 from Newton.

HAMBURG, t. Niagara co. N. Y.; 436 m. from W.

HAMBURG, v. Otsego co. N. Y.

HAMBURG, t. Berks co. Pa. on the E. side of the Schuylkill; 18 m. N. by W. from Reading, 70 NNW. from Philadelphia.

HAMBURG, t. Abbeville district, S. C. on Savannah river, opposite Augusta. The first buildings were commenced in June, 1821, and in 1822 there were erected 200 dwelling-houses and stores. Hamburg was erected for the purpose of diverting the trade of this part of the state, and also of the upper parts of Georgia, from Savannah to Charleston. A rail-road is now in progress between this place and Charleston.

HAMBURG ON THE LAKE, v. Niagara co. N. Y.

HAMDEN, v. Delaware co. N. Y.; 104 m. SW. from Albany.

HAMDEN, t. New Haven co. Ct.; 8 m. N. from New Haven. Pop. 1,669. Within the township, about 2 m. from N. Haven, there is a large gun manufactory.

HAMILTON, cape on the N. end of the island of Newfoundland.

HAMILTON, t. Essex co. Mass.; 10 m. NW. from Salem. Pop. 743.

HAMILTON, co. N. Y.; bounded by Montgomery S. Herkimer SW. and W. St. Lawrence and Franklin N. and Essex, Warren, and Saratoga E. This county was formerly contained in the northern part of Montgomery. Pop. 1,324.

HAMILTON, t. Gaspe co. L. Canada, on Chaleur Bay.

HAMILTON, t. Northumberland co. U. C. extending from Lake Ontario to Rice Lake.

HAMILTON, t. Philadelphia co. Pa. on the Schuylkill, opposite Philadelphia.

HAMILTON, t. Martin co. N. C.

HAMILTON, t. Warren co. Ohio. Pop. 1,665.

HAMILTON, a port in the Bermuda islands, and seat of government.

HAMILTON, t. Madison co. N. Y. 25 m. SW. from Utica, 110 W. from Albany. Pop. 3,220. It contains 2 churches. The village is handsomely built on the main branch of Chenango river.

HAMILTON, v. Guilderlandt, N. Y.

HAMILTON, t. Gloucester co. N. J.

HAMILTON, co. E. Ten. Pop. 2,274. Brainerd is the chief town.

HAMILTON, co. the SW. part of Ohio, on Ohio river. Pop. 52,321. Chief town, Cincinnati.

HAMILTON, t. and cap. Butler co. Ohio, on Miami river, 25 m. N. from Cincinnati, 105 SW. from Columbus. Here is a printing-office. Pop. 1,097.

HAMILTON, t. Franklin co. Ohio, on the E. side of the Scioto, 7 m. from Columbus.

HAMILTON, v. St. Lawrence co. N. Y. on St. Lawrence river, 20 m. below Ogdensburg.

HAMILTON, v. of Cataraugus co. N. Y. on the right bank of Alleghany river, at and below the mouth of Olean. The Alleghany river is there about 80 yards wide, and at seasons of high-water, navigable for vessels of 8 or 10 tons burthen. Distant from Pittsburg by land 170 m. by water 260, from Buffalo 65, and from navigable water in Genesee river, near Angelica, 25 m.

HAMILTON BAN, t. Adams co. Pa.

HAMILTONVILLE, Huntingdon co. Pa. on the Juniata.

HAMPDEN, t. Penobscot co. Me. on the W. side of Penobscot river; 10 m. SSW. from Bangor, 29 NW. from Castine. Pop. 2,020.

HAMPDEN, co. Mass. Pop. 31,640. Chief town, Springfield.

HAMPDEN, t. Geauga co. Ohio.

HAMPSHIRE, co. Mass. Pop. 30,210. Chief town, Northampton.

HAMPSHIRE, co. Va. Pop. 11,279. Chief town, Romney.

HAMPSHIRE, co. in Quebec district, L. Canada, on the N. side of the St. Lawrence.

HAMPSTEAD, t. Queen's co. N. Brunswick, on the W. side of St. John river.

HAMPSTEAD, t. Rockingham co. N. H.; 24 m. SW. from Portsmouth. Pop. 913.

HAMPSTEAD, v. King George co. Va.

HAMPSTEAD, t. Rockland co. N. Y. 15 m. NW. from New York. It contains several churches, and the extensive iron-works, called Ramapoo Works.

HAMPTON, t. Rockingham co. N. H. on the sea-coast, 18 m. SW. from Portsmouth. Pop. 1,103. It contains two meeting-houses, and an academy.

HAMPTON, t. Windham co. Ct.; 37 m. E. from Hartford. Pop. 1,101.

HAMPTON, v. in Westmoreland, Oneida co. N. Y.; 11 m. W. from Whitesborough.

HAMPTON, t. Washington co. N. Y.; 70 m. NE. from Albany. Pop. 1,069.

HAMPTON, t. Elizabeth-city co. Va.

HAMPTON FALLS, t. Rockingham co. N. H. on the sea-coast, 20 m. SW. from Portsmouth. Pop. 582. It contains 3 churches, 2 for Congregationalists, and 1 for Baptists.

HAMPTONVILLE, v. Surrey co. N. C.

HANCOCK, co. Me. on both sides of Penobscot Bay; bounded N. by Penobscot co. E. by Washington co. S. by the Atlantic, and W. by Lincoln co. Pop. 24,347. Chief town, Castine.

HANCOCK, t. Hillsborough co. N. H.; 13 m. E. from Keene, 28 SW. from Concord. Pop. 1,316.

HANCOCK, t. Addison co. Vt.; 29 m. SW. from Montpelier. Pop. 472.

HANCOCK, t. Berkshire co. Mass.; 20 m. NNW. from Lenox. Pop. 1,053.

HANCOCK, t. Delaware co. N. Y.; 22 m. SW. from Delhi, 60 W. from Kingston. Pop. 766.

HANCOCK, t. Salem co. N. J.

HANCOCK, t. Washington co. Md. on the N. bank of the Potomac; 25 m. SE. from Bedford, Pa. 119 NW. from Baltimore.

HANCOCK, co. western district of Geo. on the E. side of the Oconee. Pop. 11,822. Chief town, Sparta.

HANCOCK, co. Ohio; bounded W. by Putnam, N. by Wood, E. by Seneca and Crawford, and S. by Hardin. Pop. 813. Chief town, Findlay.

HANCOCK, co. Mis.; bounded by Lake Borgne S. by Pearl river or Louisiana W. by Marion and Perry N. and by Jackson NE. Pop. 1,961. Chief town, Pearlington.

HANCOCKSVILLE, v. Union district, S. C. 110 m. NNW. from Columbia.

HANGING FORK, t. Lincoln co. Ken. between Danville and Stamford, 53 m. SSE. from Frankfort.

HANGING ROCK, t. Hampshire co. Va.; 99 m. WNW. from W.

HANKINSONVILLE, v. Claiborne co. Mis. about 40 m. NE. from Natchez.

HANNIBAL, t. Oswego co. N. Y. SW. from the mouth of Onondaga river. Pop. 1,794.

HANNIBALSVILLE, v. in Hannibal township, Oswego co. N. Y.; 182 m. NW. by W. from Albany.

HANOVER, t. Grafton co. N. H. on E. side of the Connecticut; 53 m. NW. from Concord, 102 WNW. from Portsmouth, 115 NW. from Boston, 490 from W. Pop. 2,361. Dartmouth College, situated in the SW. part of this township, about half a mile E. of the river, on a beautiful plain, ranks as the third literary institution in New England. It was founded in 1770 by Dr. Eleazar Wheelock. The buildings consist of two handsome edifices, the College Hall and Medical Hall. The former is 150 feet by 50, 3 stories high, and contains 36 rooms. The latter is 75 feet long and 3 stories high, containing a laboratory, a room for the anatomical museum, 2 lecture rooms, and 9 rooms for medical students, a chapel and a dining hall. The officers are a president and 8 professors. The whole number of graduates up to 1831 was 1,609: the average number of under graduates was about 150. The number of volumes in the College Library is 6,000, and the Students' Library contains 8,000 volumes. There are 3 vacations in a year, in May, August, and December. Commencement is on the last Wednesday but one in August.

HANOVER, t. Plymouth co. Mass.; 15 m. NW. from Plymouth, 25 SE. from Boston. Pop. 1,300.

HANOVER, v. in Paris, Oneida co. N. Y. on Oriskany creek.

HANOVER, t. Chatauque co. N. Y. NE. of Chatauque. Pop. 2,614.

HANOVER, t. Morris co. N. J. on the Passaic, 16 m. NW. from Elizabethtown. Pop. 3,718.

HANOVER, t. Burlington co. N. J. Pop. 2,859.

HANOVER, t. York co. Pa. on a branch of Conewago creek, which runs into the Susquehannah, 18 m. SW. from York, 106 W. by S. from Philadelphia. It contains two churches. Pop. 1,006.

HANOVER, co. Va. between Chickahominy and Pamunky rivers. Pop. 16,253, of whom 6,526 are whites, 449 free blacks, and 9,278 slaves. In this county is Washington-Henry Academy, at Hanover, 9 m. NE. from Richmond.

HANOVER, t. Columbiana co. Ohio. Pop. 2,039.

HANOVER, t. Harrison co. Ohio, 5 m. N. from Cadiz. Pop. 44.

HANOVER, t. Licking co. Ohio. Pop. 709.

HANOVER, t. Richland co. Ohio. Pop. 323.

HANOVER, t. Knox co. Ohio.

HANOVER, t. Butler co. Ohio, 6 m. W. from Rossville. Pop. 1,644.

HANOVER BAY, or Chetamal Bay, on the E. coast of Yucatan. Lon. 89° 15′ W.; lat. 18° 45′ N.

HANOVER, *New*, country on the NW. coast of America, lying partly in New Caledonia and partly in Oregon Territory, between lat. 45° 30′ and 53° 15′ N.

HANOVERTOWN, t. Hanover co. Va. on the Pamunky, 6 m. above New Castle, 22 NE. from Richmond.

HANSON, t. Plymouth co. Mass. Pop. 1,030.

HANTS, co. Nova-Scotia, which contains the townships of Windsor, Falmouth, and Newport.

HARBOR, *Cape*, the N. extremity of Wells' Bay, on the coast of Maine. Lon. 70° 24′ W.; lat. 43° 18′ N.

HARBOR DE LUTE, harbor in Campo Bello Island, New Brunswick, opening into Passamaquoddy Bay.

HARBOR ISLAND, one of the smaller Bahama Islands, N. of Eleuthera. Lon. 76° 44′ W.; lat. 25° 56′ N.

HARDENBURG, v. Breckenbridge co. Ken.

HARDEN'S COVE, v. Randolph co. Va. on the E. branch of Monongahela river, 65 m. above Morgantown.

HARDEN'S CREEK, r. Ken. runs into the Ohio. Lon. 86° 56′ W.; lat. 37° 40′ N.

HARDENSVILLE, v. on Racing River, Shelby co. Ken. 9 m. SW. from Frankfort.

HARDIMAN, co. in the SW. part of Ten. Pop. 11,628. Bolivar is the capital.

HARDIN, co. Ken. on the Ohio, 662 m. from W. Pop. 13,148. Chief town, Elizabethtown.

HARDIN, v. Shelby co. Ohio, on Loramie creek, 5 m. SE. from Fort Loramie, and 93 NW. by W. from Columbus.

HARDIN, co. in the SW. part of Ten. Pop. 4,867. Savannah is the capital.

HARDIN, co. Ohio. Pop. 500. Hardy is the chief town.

HARDIN, t. Preble co. Ohio.

HARDING'S FERRY, on White river, Arkansas, 400 m. from its mouth.

HARDINSBURG, v. Dearborn co. In. 101 m. SE. from Indianapolis.

HARDINSVILLE, v. on the right bank of Tennessee river, Hardin co. Ten. 140 m. SW. by W. from Murfreesborough, and 50 NW. from Florence in Alabama.

HARDWARE RIVER, r. Va. which runs into James river.

HARDWICK, t. Caledonia co. Vt. 14 m. NE. from Danville, 24 NNE. from Montpelier. Pop. 1,216.

HARDWICK, t. Worcester co. Mass. 22 m. WNW. from Worcester, 70 W. from Boston. Pop. 1,885.

HARDWICK, s-p. Bryan co. Geo. near the mouth of the Ogeechee river, 25 m. SW. from Savannah.

HARDWICK, t. Warren co. N. J. on the Delaware river, 60 m. above Easton in Pennsylvania. Pop. 1,962.

HARDWICK, island, in Johnson's Strait, on the Pacific coast of N. America. Lon. from W. 48° 45′ W.; lat. 50° 26′ N.

HARDY, co. N. part of Va. bounded NE. by Hampshire co. E. by Shenandoah co. SW. by Pendleton and Randolph cos. and NW. by Maryland. Pop. 6,798. Chief town, Moorefield.

HARDY, t. Coshocton co. Ohio.

HARE, large bay, on the E. side of the N. peninsula of Newfoundland. Lon. from W. 19° 20′ E.; lat. 51° 20′ N.

HARE ISLAND, isl. L. C. in the river St. Lawrence, 16 m. above the confluence of Saguenaw river, and 103 below Quebec.

HARFORD, t. Susquehannah co. Pa. 235 m. from W.

HARFORD, co. Md. bounded N. by Pennsylvania, E. by the Susquehannah, SE. by Chesapeake Bay, and W. by Baltimore co. Pop. 16,315. Chief town, Belle-Air.

HARFORD, t. Harford co. Md. on Bush River, 25 m. NE. from Baltimore, 77 SW. from Philadelphia. Lon. 76° 17′ W.; lat. 39° 28′ N.

HARLAN, co. Ken. Pop. 2,928.

HARLEESVILLE, v. Marion co. S. C.

HARLEM, v. New York co. N. Y. 8 m. N. from New York.

HARLEM, t. Delaware co. Ohio, on Big Walnut creek. Pop. 535.

HARLEM CREEK, or East River, N. Y. forms the E. boundary of New York island and county.

HARLINGTON, t. Bergen co. N. J.

HARLINGTON, v. Washington co. Me. Pop. 1,118.

HARLINSBURG, v. Mercer co. Pa.

HARMAN'S CREEK, Va. runs into the Ohio, 1 m. above Steubenville.

HARMONY, t. Somerset co. Me. 25 m. E. from Norridgewick. Pop. 925.

HARMONY, t. Chatauque co. N. Y. Pop. 1,988.

HARMONY, t. Butler co. Pa. on Conaquenesing creek, 25 m. NW. from Pittsburg.

HARMONY, t. Susquehannah co. Pa.

HARMONY, t. Clarke co. Ohio.

HARMONY, t. Posey co. In. on the Wabash, settled by a religious sect from Germany, called Harmonists. Pop. 690.

HARMONY, v. Sussex co. N. J.

HARMONY, v. York co. S. C.

HARMONY, Arkansas Ter. a missionary station among the Osage Indians, formed in 1821 by the United Foreign Mission Society. It is situated on the Marias de Cein, a good mill-stream, 6 m. above its junction with Osage river. The tract of land given by the Indians for the use of the mission contains about 15,000 acres, is very fertile, and well supplied with timber and stone for building. Good coal is found within a few rods of the settlement.

HARMONY, v. Luzerne co. Pa. on the Susquehannah, 18 m. NW. from Stockport.

HARPER'S FERRY, v. Jefferson co. Va. on the Potomac, at the mouth of the Shenandoah, 21 m. WSW. from Fredericktown, 24 m. ENE. from Winchester, and 65 NW. from W. The passage of the Potomac through the Blue Ridge at this place is accounted a curiosity. There is here an extensive establishment belonging to the United States, for the manufacture of arms. The number of men employed is about 260, and the annual expense has been, on an average, about $100,000.

HARPERSFIELD, t. Delaware co. N. Y. 20 m. NE. from Delhi, 55 SW. from Albany, 51 from Catskill. Pop. 1,936.

HARPERSFIELD, *South*, v. Delaware co. N. Y.

HARPERSFIELD, t. Ashtabula co. Ohio, on Grand river, 10 m. W. from Jefferson.

HARPERSVILLE, v. Broome co. N. Y.

HARPETH, v. Williamson co. Ten.

HARPETH, r. Tennessee, which after a NNW. course of about 40 m. falls into the Cumberland, 19 m. NW. from Nashville. It is navigable for boats to Franklin.

HARPSWELL, t. Cumberland co. Me. 40 m. E. from Portland. Pop. 1,353.

HARRIET POINT, cape, on the NW. coast of America. Lat. 60° 24′ N.

HARRINGTON, t. Washington co. Me. on Narraguagus Bay, 25 m. W. from Machias. Pop. 1,118.

HARRINGTON, t. Bergen co. N. J. Pop. 2,581.

HARRISBOROUGH, t. Richmond co. Geo. on Savannah river, a little above Augusta.

STATE-HOUSE, AT HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, t. Dauphin co. Pa. and capital of the state, is regularly laid out on the E. bank of the Susquehanna river, over which a bridge is here erected, a mile in length. It is 97 m. WNW. from Philadelphia, 35 NW. from Lancaster, 184 E. from Pittsburg, and 110 from W. Lat. 40° 16′ N. It contains 7 or 8 public buildings, and 7 houses of public worship. The state-house is a spacious and elegant building, and makes an imposing show. Pop. in 1820, 3,000; in 1830, 4,307.

HARRISBURG, t. Lewis co. N. Y. 20 m. from Brownville, 65 N. from Rome. Pop. 712.

HARRISBURG, or Cairo, v. Lancaster co. S. Carolina.

HARRISBURG, t. Gallia co. Ohio, on Ohio river, 7 m. S. from Gallipolis.

HARRISBURG, v. Ocatahoola parish, La. 40 m. a little N. of W. from Natchez.

HARRISON, t. Cumberland co. Me. 41 m. NW. from Portland.

HARRISON, t. Cortlandt co. N. Y.

HARRISON, t. Westchester co. N. Y. 30 m. NE. from New York. Pop. 1,085.

HARRISON, co. Va. inclosed by the counties of Ohio, Monongalia, Randolph, Kenhawa, and Wood. Pop. 14,677. Chief town, Clarksburg.

HARRISON, co. in the NE. part of Ken. Pop. 13,180. Chief town, Cinthiana.

HARRISON, co. Ohio, between Jefferson and Tuscarawas counties. Sq. ms. 450. Pop. 20,920. Chief town, Cadiz.

HARRISON, t. Champaign co. Ohio. Pop. 525.

HARRISON, t. Franklin co. Ohio, 10 m. NE. from Columbus.

HARRISON, t. Gallia co. Ohio. Pop. 781.

HARRISON, t. Hamilton co. Ohio. Pop. 173.

HARRISON, t. on the E. side of Ross co. Ohio. Pop. 545.

HARRISON, t. Pickaway co. Ohio, E. from Scioto river. Pop. 823.

HARRISON, t. Licking co. Ohio, on the S. fork of Licking river. Pop. 477.

HARRISON, t. Preble co. Ohio. Pop. 1,318.

HARRISON, v. Ohio and In. standing on the line between the two states, one part being in Hamilton co. Ohio, and the other in Dearborn co. Indiana.

HARRISON, v. Knox co. Ohio, 15 m. SE. from Mount Vernon.

HARRISON, co. In. bounded by Ohio river SE. S. and W. Big Blue river SW. Washington N. and Floyd NE. and E. Soil fertile. Chief town, Corydon. Pop. 10,288.

HARRISON, v. and t. Harrison co. In.

HARRISON, t. Franklin co. In. 25 m. NW. from Cincinnati.

HARRISON, v. Calloway co. Miso. 100 m. W. from St. Louis.

HARRISONBURG, v. and seat of justice, Rockingham co. Va. 25 m. NNE. from Staunton, and 40 NNW. from Charlottesville.

HARRISONVILLE, v. Monroe co. Illinois, on the left bank of the Mississippi, 30 m. below St. Louis.

HARRISVILLE, v. Butler co. Pa.

HARRISVILLE, v. Brunswick co. Va. 57 m. a little W. of S. from Richmond.

HARRISVILLE, v. Medina co. Ohio, on the S. side of the co. Pop. 500.

HARRISVILLE, t. Harrison co. Ohio, 9 m. NE. from Cadiz. Pop. 314.

HARRISVILLE RESERVE, v. Medina co. Ohio, 90 m. N. from Columbus.

HARRODSBURG, t. Mercer co. Ken. on Salt river, 10 m. N. by W. from Danville. Here is a mineral spring, from which Epsom salts are obtained. Pop. 1,051.

HARROD'S CREEK, r. Ken. which runs into the Ohio, 10 m. above Louisville.

HART, co. Ken. Pop. 5,292. Chief town, Munfordsville.

HARTFORD, t. Oxford co. Me. 12 m. NE. from Paris. Pop. 1,297.

HARTFORD, t. Windsor co. Vt. on Connecticut river, 14 m. above Windsor. Pop. 2,044.

HARTFORD, co. Ct. on both sides Connecticut river. Pop. 51,141. Hartford is the capital.

HARTFORD, city, Hartford co. Ct. and one of the capitals of the state, is regularly laid out on the W. bank of Connecticut river, 50 m. from its mouth, 14 N. from Middletown, 34 NNE. from New Haven, 42 NW. from New London, 74 W. from Providence, 94 SE. from Albany, 100 WSW. from Boston, 123 NE. from New York, and 335 from W. Pop. in 1820,

6,901; in 1830, 9,789, including the city and township. It contains 9 public buildings, among which the state-house makes the most conspicuous figure, and 9 churches. One of the Congregational churches is a spacious and elegant building. The asylum of the deaf and dumb, a mile west of the city, on Tower Hill, is a building creating striking interest. It was established in 1817, and is the first institution of the kind in America. The congress of the United States has made a generous grant to the asylum of more than 23,000 acres of land; and the legislatures of some of the states have made appropriations for the support of pupils. The success of the institution has hitherto been highly gratifying, and the improvement of the pupils has equalled the most sanguine expectations of their friends. The retreat for the insane, a little south of the town, is a spacious stone building, 150 by 50 feet, with extensive grounds for the unfortunate patients. Washington Episcopal College has two spacious stone buildings. It was founded in 1826; it has 9 professors, and the number of students ranges from 70 to 100. It has a library containing 6,200 volumes. Commencement is on the first Wednesday of August. There are three vacations in a year; the first, from commencement, 6 weeks; the second, 2 weeks from Thursday before Christmas; the third, 3 weeks from Thursday before 20th of April.—Hartford has a respectable amount of commerce, and numerous manufactories. Printing and publishing are carried on to a considerable extent. It has daily communication with New York by steam-boats and stages, and being at the head of sloop navigation, carries on a brisk trade with the surrounding country and places up the river.

HARTFORD, t. Washington co. N. Y. 8 m. NE. from Sandy-hill, 54 N. from Albany. Pop. 2,420.

HARTFORD, t. and cap. Pulaski co. Geo. on the Oakmulgee, 50 m. from Milledgeville, and 709 from W.

HARTFORD, t. and cap. Ohio co. Ken. Here is a bank. Pop. 242.

HARTFORD, t. Licking co. Ohio.

HARTFORD, t. Trumbull co. Ohio, 8 m. W. of Warren. Pop. 859.

HARTFORD, t. Dearborn co. Indiana.

HARTLAND, t. Somerset co. Maine. Pop. 718.

HARTLAND, t. Windsor co. Vt. on Connecticut river, 7 m. above Windsor. Pop. 2,503.

HARTLAND, t. Hartford co. Ct. 22 m. NW. from Hartford. Pop. 1,221.

HARTLAND, t. Niagara co. N. Y. on Lake Ontario. Pop. 1,584.

HARTLESS, t. Bedford co. Pa.

HARTLETON, t. Union co. Pa.

HARTLEYSTOWN, t. Union co. Pa.

HART'S STORE, v. Albemarle co. V.

HARTSVILLE, v. Bucks co. Pa.

HARTSVILLE, v. Sumner co. Ten.

HARTVILLE, or Hollow, v. Dutchess co. N. Y.

HARTWICK, t. Otsego co. N. Y. on the Susquehannah, 5 m. SW. from Cooperstown, 71 W. from Albany. Pop. 2,772. In 1816, a literary and theological seminary was established here.

HARVARD, t. Worcester co. Mass. 20 m. NE. from Worcester. Pop. 1,601.

HARVEY, v. Greene co. Pa.

HARVELL'S, v. Dinwiddie co. Va. about 35 m. S. from Richmond.

HARWICH, t. Kent co. U. C. between Lake Erie and the river Thames.

HARWICH, t. Barnstable co. Mass. on Barnstable Bay, 9 m. from Chatham. Pop. 2,467.

HARWINTON, t. Litchfield co. Ct. 23 m. W. from Hartford. Pop. 1,516.

HASTE RIVER MILLS, Culpeper co. Va.

HASTINGS, co. U. C. opposite the Bay of Quinte.

HATBOROUGH, v. Montgomery co. Pa. 17 m. N. from Philadelphia.

HATCHERSVILLE, v. Chesterfield co. Va. 11 m. southwardly from Richmond.

HATCHES, v. Onslow co. N. C, 100 m. NE. from Raleigh.

HATCHES, t. Montgomery co. Pa.

HATCHY, *Big*, r. Ten. and Mis. rises in the latter, and flowing NW. enters Mississippi river.

HATFIELD, t. Hampshire co. Mass. 5 m. above Northampton. Pop. 893.

HATFIELD, t. Montgomery co. Pa. 24 m. NNW. from Philadelphia. Pop. 835.

HATLEY, t. of Richelieu and Buckingham cos. L. C. on Lakes Memphremagog, Scaswaninepus, and Tomefobi.

HATTERAS, cape, N. C. It is the salient point of a very long reef of sand, extending from Ocracock to New Inlet. The cape, properly so called, is in lat. 35° 15′ N.

HAUTE, or Holt, isl. the southernmost of the large islands in Penobscot Bay, Me.

HAVANA, city and s-p. on the NW. part of Cuba, 2 miles in circumference, and the capital of the island. The houses are elegant, built of stone, and the churches are rich and magnificent. The harbor is capable of containing upwards of 1000 vessels, and the entrance so narrow that only one ship can enter at a time; it is defended by two strong forts, called the Moro and the Puntal; there are also many other forts and platforms, well furnished with artillery. Here all the ships that come from the Spanish settlements rendezvous on their return to Spain. It is seated on the W. side of the harbor, and watered by two branches of the river Lagida. Pop. about 70,000. Lon. from W. 5° 2′ W.; lat. 23° 12′ N.

HAVANA, province of the island of Cuba, comprising the sub-provinces of Matanzas, Trinidad, Santa Espirita, Remedios, and Villa Clara. Havana, principal city.

HAVANA, v. Greene co. Al. 53 m. SW. from Tuscaloosa.

HAVANA, t. Lauderdale co. Alabama, on N. bank of the Tennessee, 9 m. from Florence.

HAVERHILL, t. Grafton co. N. H. on the Connecticut, opposite Newbury, with which it

is connected by a bridge; 27 m. N. from Dartmouth College, 31 m. NNW. from Plymouth, 119 m. NW. from Portsmouth. Pop. 2,153. In the SW. part of the town there is a handsome village containing a court-house, a jail, an academy, a Congregational meeting-house, and is a place of considerable business. The courts for the county are held alternately here, and at Plymouth. Distance from W. 509 m.

HAVERHILL, t. Essex co. Mass. at the head of navigation on the N. side of the Merrimack, 18 miles from its mouth, opposite Bradford; 15 m. WSW. from Newburyport, 18 m. SSW. from Exeter, 19 m. NNW. from Salem, 30 m. N. from Boston. Pop. 3,912. It is a pleasant and flourishing town, and contains a bank, cotton and woollen manufactories, 2 printing-offices, a library containing about 800 volumes, and several houses of public worship. The river is navigable to this place for vessels of 100 tons. Here is an elegant bridge across the Merrimack. It has considerable manufactures of leather, hats, plated ware, &c. and trades largely in shoes, and it has an extensive trade with the back country.

HAVERSTRAW, t. Rockland co. N. Y. on W. side of the Hudson; 40 m. N. from New-York. Pop. 2,306. Here are extensive iron works, and an academy.

HAVRE DE GRACE, t. Harford co. Md. on W. side of the Susquehannah, at its confluence with the Chesapeake; 36 m. NE. from Baltimore, 64 m. WSW. from Philadelphia. It contains a bank, and is a place of some trade. Lat. 39° 33′ N.

HAW, r. N. C. which rises near the N. border of the state, and joins Deep river to form the NW. branch of Cape Fear river. It may be easily made navigable for 50 miles.

HAW RIVER, v. Orange co. N. C. 323 m. from W.

HAWK'S BAY, bay on the coast of Alabama, westward of the mouth of Mobile bay, between Pelican and Dauphin islands.

HAWKE, t. Rockingham co. N. H. 19 m. SW. from Portsmouth. Pop. 528.

HAWKESBURY, t. Prescott co. U. C. on the Ottawa.

HAWKESBURY ISLAND, isl. on the NW. coast of America. Lat. 53° 36′ N.

HAWKINS, co. East Tennessee. Pop. 10,949. Chief town, Rogersville.

HAWKINSBURG, t. Shenandoah co. Va.

HAWKSBILL MILLS, v. Shenandoah co. Va.

HAWLEY, t. Franklin co. Mass.; 14 m. WSW. from Greenfield, 120 m. WNW. from Boston. Pop. 1,037.

HAY CREEK, r. Pa. which runs into the Schuylkill.

HAY SPRING, v. Campbell co. Ken.

HAYCOCK, t. Bucks co. Pa.

HAYCOCK, isl. Pa. in the Delaware; 7 m. below Easton.

HAYMARKET, v. Muskingum co. Ohio, on the E. bank of the Muskingum, 9 m. above Zanesville.

HAYMARKET, v. Prince William co. Va.; 38 m. WSW. from Washington.

HAYWOOD, co. in the W. part of N. C. Pop. 4,593.

HAYWOOD, western co. of N. C. bounded by Geo. S. Ten. NW. and Buncombe E. The great body of the co. is an elevated mountain valley. Pop. 4,593.

HAYWOOD, C. H. Haywood co. N. C. 293 m. SW. by W. from Raleigh, and 549 m. from W.

HAYWOOD, co. Ten. in the western part of the state. Pop. 5,356. Brownville is the capital.

HAYWOOD, C. H. v. Haywood co. Ten.

HAYWOODSBOROUGH, t. Chatham co. N. C. at the confluence of the Haw and Deep rivers, about 38 m. N. by W. from Fayetteville. It is situated near the centre of the state.

HAY'S MILLS, v. Shenandoah co. Va. about 80 m. W. from W.

HAYSVILLE, v. Franklin co. N. C.; 46 m. NE. from Raleigh.

HAZLE GREEN, v. Madison co. Missouri.

HAZLE PATCH, or Rice's, v. Knox co. Ken.

HAZLETON'S FERRY, v. Knox co. In.

HAZARD, or Richmond Bay, in Hudson's bay. Lon. 75° 50′ W.; lat. 56° 35′ N.

HEAD OF CHESTER, v. Kent co. Md.

HEAD OF COW NECK, v. Queen's co. N. Y.

HEAD OF SASSAFRAS, v. Kent co. Md.

HEAD OF SEVERN, v. Ann-Arundel co. Md. 15 m. S. from Baltimore.

HEALTH, SEAT OF, Granville v. N. C.; 58 m. NE. from Raleigh.

HEALTHY COVE, bay of the island of Jamaica, on S. coast. Lon. 77° W.; lat. 17° 44′ N.

HEART LAKE, lake, N. H.; 20 m. E. from Stuart. It is 6 m. long and 3 broad.

HEATH, t. Franklin co. Mass.; 12 m. NW. from Greenfield, 125 WNW. from Boston. Pop. 1,199.

HEATH POINT, SE. extremity of the island of Anticosti, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

HEBE, t. Genesee co. N. Y.

HEBRON, t. Oxford co. Maine; 9 m. S. from Paris, 150 m. NNE. from Boston. Pop. 915. It contains an academy and a woollen manufactory.

HEBRON, t. Grafton co. N. H.; 8 m. SW. from Plymouth. Pop. 583.

HEBRON, t. Tolland co. Ct.; 20 m. SE. from Hartford. Pop. 1,939. It contains several churches.

HEBRON, t. Washington co. N. Y.; 8 m. N. from Salem. Pop. 2685.

HECTOR, t. Tompkins co. N. Y.; 10 m. S. from Ovid. Pop. 5,212.

HECTOR CAPE, cape on the NW. coast of America. Lat. 51° 57′ 20″ N.

HELENA, t. and cap. Phillips co. Arkansas, on the Mississippi, 12 m. below the St. Francis.

HELLERSTOWN, v. Northampton co. Pa. 4 m. SE. from Bethlehem.

HELLGATE, strait, in East river, N. Y.; 8 m. from New-York, between the islands of Manhattan and Parsell, on the NW. and Long Island on the SE. Here are numerous whirl-

pools, the roaring of which, at certain times of the tide, is tremendous. Vessels of any burden, however, may be conducted through the strait by a skilful pilot.

HEMLOCK, lake, in Livonia, N. Y. 6 m. long and 4 broad, communicates with Honcoy creek.

HEMMINGFORD, t. Huntingdon co. L. C. on the Province line, 34 m. S. from Montreal.

HEMPFIELD, v. Lancaster co. Pa. 3 m. W. from Lancaster.

HEMPSTEAD, t. Queen's co. Long Island, N. Y. 22 m. E. from New York. Pop. 6,215.

HEMPSTEAD, co. Arkansas Ter. on Red river. Pop. 1,423. Chief town, Arkansas.

HEMPSTEAD FORT, Mis. on the N. side of the Missouri, 2½ m. above Franklin.

HEMPSTEAD PLAIN, on Long Island, N. Y. in Queens co. 15 m. long and 4 broad.

HEN AND CHICKENS, group of small islands in the W. part of Lake Erie, and N. from the Bass Islands.

HENDERSON, t. Jefferson co. N. Y. on Lake Ontario. Pop. 2,428.

HENDERSON, co. Ken. bounded by Ohio river N. Davies co. E. Hopkins S. and Union W. Pop. 6,649. Chief town, Henderson.

HENDERSON, v. and seat of justice, Henderson co. Ken. on the left bank of Ohio river. Pop. 483.

HENDERSON, t. York co. S. C.

HENDERSON, t. Huntingdon co. Pa. Pop. 1,073.

HENDERSON, v. Montgomery co. N. C.

HENDERSON, co. Tenn. bounded by Hardin S. Madison W. Carroll N. and Perry E. Pop. 8,741. Chief town, Lexington.

HENDERSON'S STORE, v. Botetourt co. Va. 206 m. W. from Richmond.

HENDERSONTON, t. and cap. Montgomery co. N. C.

HENDERSONVILLE, Nottaway co. Va. on Little Nottaway river.

HENDERSONVILLE, or Henderson's Ferry, v. Newbury district, S. C. 30 m. above Columbia.

HENDERSONVILLE, v. in Sumner co. Ten. 20 m. from Nashville.

HENDRICK'S STORE, Bedford co. Va. 177 m. W. from Richmond.

HENDRICKSVILLE, v. Westmoreland co. Pa.

HENLEY-HOUSE, station of the Hudson Bay company, on Albany river.

HENLOPEN, *Cape*, Del. the SW. point at the entrance of Delaware Bay, 28 m. from Cape May. Lon. 75° 6′ W.; lat. 38° 47′ N. Here is a light-house.

HENNIKER, t. Merrimack co. N. H. 13 m. W. from Concord. Pop. 1,725.

HENRICO, co. Va. Pop. 28,798. Chief town, Richmond.

HENRIETTA, t. Monroe co. N. Y. on Genesee river. Pop. 2,302.

HENRY, co. Va. Pop. 7,100. Chief town, Martinsville.

HENRY, *Cape*, Va. the S. point at the entrance of Chesapeake Bay, 12 m. S. from Cape Charles. Lon. 76° W.; lat. 36° 58′ N.

HENRY, co. Geo. bounded by Gwinnet NW. Newton NE. Jasper and Jones E. Fayette S. and Flint river W. Pop. 10,567. Chief town, M'Donough.

HENRY, v. Henry co. Geo. 67 m. NW. by W. from Milledgeville.

HENRY, co. Ken. bounded by Jefferson SW. Ohio river W. Gallatin N. and NE. Kentucky river, or Owen co. E. and Shelby S. Pop. 11,335. Chief town, Newcastle.

HENRY, co. Ohio, in New Purchase, bounded N. by the territory of Michigan, E. by Wood, S. by Putnam, and W. by Williams. Pop. 260. Chief town, Damascus.

HENRY, SE. co. of Al. bounded by Chatahoochie river E. Florida S. Covington W. and Pike N. Pop. in 1820, 2,638; in 1830, 3,955. Columbia is the chief town.

HENRY, v. Henry co. Al.

HENRY, *Cross Roads*, v. Sevier co. Ten. 200 m. E. from Murfreesborough.

HENRY POINT, the E. point of Haldiman Cove, U. C.

HENSHAW, t. in the NW. part of Trumbull co. Ohio.

HERCULANEUM, t. Miso. near the Mississippi, 21 m. above St. Genevieve, 30 S. from St. Louis. Here is a shot manufactory. This town is the store-house of the lead-mines, which are 45 m. W. from this place. It is 950 m. from W.

HEREFORD, t. Buckingham co. L. C. on the head waters of Connecticut river.

HEREFORD, v. Baltimore co. Md.

HERKIMER, co. central part of N. Y. bounded N. by St. Lawrence co. E. by Hamilton, S. by Otsego, and W. by Oneida and Lewis. Pop. in 1820, 31,017; in 1830, 55,869. Chief town, Herkimer.

HERKIMER, t. and cap. Herkimer co. N. Y. on the N. side of the Mohawk, 20 m. E. from Utica, 78 W. from Albany. Pop. 2,486. The principal village is situated at a little distance from the entrance of West Canada Creek into the Mohawk. Little Flats, another considerable village, is 7 m. W. At this village there is a canal with 8 locks. Distance from W. 392 m.

HERMAN'S STATION, v. Ken. on a branch of Sandy r. 18 m. S. from Balclutha.

HERMITAGE, v. Prince Edward co. Va. 228 m. from W.

HERMON, t. Penobscot co. Me. 7 m. W. from Bangor. Pop. 535.

HERNDORSVILLE, t. Scott co. Ken. 33 m. NE. from Frankfort.

HERON CREEK, creek, Mass. W. of Cape Malabar.

HERRING BAY, bay, Md. on W. side of the Chesapeake, 15 m. S. from Annapolis.

HERTFORD, co. NE. part of N. C. Pop. 8,541. Chief town, Winton.

HERTFORD, t. and cap. Perquimans co. N. C. on Perquimans river, 15 m. NNE. from Edenton, 267 from W.

HERTFORD, co. L. C. on the right side of the St. Lawrence, opposite the island of Orleans.

HEY, *Point*, the NW. point of Comptroller's

Bay, on the NW. coast of America. Lon. 215° 45′ E.; lat. 60° 11′ N.

HIAQUI, river of Mexico, in Sonora y Sinaloa, falls into the Gulf of California, after a course of 400 m. Mouth at lat. 27° 30′ N.

HIATSTOWN, v. Middlesex co. N. J. on the head of Mill-stone river, 13 m. NE. from Trenton.

HIBERNIA, v. Calloway co. Miso. about 100 m. by land W. from St. Louis.

HICKES' KEYS, inlets, in the bay of Honduras. Lon. 88° 54′ W.; lat. 17° 10′ N.

HICKMAN, SW. co. of Ken. on Mississippi river, bounded N. by Graves, E. by Calloway and M'Craken, and S. by the state of Tennessee. Pop. 5,193. Clinton and Columbus are the chief towns.

HICKMAN, co. East Tennessee, on Duck river. Pop. 8,132. Chief town, Vernon.

HICKMAN'S CREEK, r. Smith co. Ten. which falls into Caney Fork, 6 m. above its mouth.

HICKMAN'S CREEK, r. Ken. which runs into the river Kentucky.

HICKORY, t. Venango co. Pa. on the Alleghany, 20 m. NE. from Franklin.

HICKORY, or Mount Pleasant, v. Washington co. Pa. 11 m. NNW. from Washington, the seat of justice for the county.

HICKORY CREEK, t. on a small stream of that name, flowing into Caney Fork, branch of Cumberland river, Warren co. Ten. 35 m. SE. by E. from Murfreesborough.

HICKORY FLATS, t. Madison co. Mis.

HICKORY GROVE, Abbeville district, S. C.

HICKORY GROVE, v. Henry co. Geo. about 70 m. NW. by W. from Milledgeville.

HICKORY GROVE, v. Montgomery co. Miso. 53 m. W. from St. Louis.

HICKORY HILL, Beaufort district, S. C.

HICKSFORD, v. Greenville co. Va. on the S. side of Meherin river, 69 m. S. from Richmond.

HIGGIN'S POINT, NW. coast of America. Lon. 228° 25′ E.; lat. 55° 27′ N.

HIGGINSPORT, v. Brown co. Ohio, on Ohio river, 4 m. below Ripley. Pop. 129.

HIGHGATE, t. Franklin co. Vt. in NW. corner of the state, on Lake Champlain; 40 m. N. from Burlington. Pop. 1,129. This town has iron works, and considerable trade in lumber.

HIGHLAND, co. SW. part of Ohio. Pop. 16,347. Chief town, Hillsborough.

HIGHLAND, t. Muskingum co. Ohio, 15 m. NE. from Zanesville. Pop. 820.

HIGHLANDS, a mountainous tract in N.Y. through which the Hudson flows. The loftiest summits are Thunderhill, St. Anthony's Nose, Sugar-loaf, Butter-hill, and Breakneck-hill. The passage of the Hudson through the Highlands is remarkably grand, being 18 miles.

HIGHLAND CREEK, r. Ken. which runs into the Ohio, lon. 82° 22′ W.; lat. 37° 32′ N.

HIGH PEAK, peak of the Catskill mountains, N. Y. Height 3,487 feet.

HIGH ROCK, v. Rockingham co. N. C.

HIGH SHOALS, v. Clark co. Geo.

HIGHTSTOWN, v. Middlesex co. N. J. on a branch of Mill river, by postroad 19 m. NE. from Trenton, and 25 a little W. of S. from New Brunswick.

HIGUEY, t. St. Domingo, 80 m. E. from St. Domingo. Pop. 3,500.

HILL'S BAY, bay, in Chesapeake Bay. Lon. 76° 20′ W.; lat. 37° 32′ N.

HILL CREEK, r. Md. which runs into the Potomac. Lon. 78° 23′ W.; lat. 39° 40′ N.

HILLHAM, t. Overton co. Ten. 699 m. from W.

HILLIAR, t. Knox co. Ohio.

HILLIARDSTOWN, v. Nash co. N. C. by postroad 70 m. NE. from Raleigh.

HILLSBOROUGH, co. south part of N. H. bounded N. by Grafton co. E. by Strafford and Rockingham cos. S. by Massachusetts, and W. by Cheshire co. Pop. 37,762. Chief town, Amherst.

HILLSBOROUGH, t. Hillsborough co. N. H.; 13 m. WSW. from Hopkinton, 20 W. from Concord. Pop. 1,792.

HILLSBOROUGH, t. Westmoreland co. New Brunswick.

HILLSBOROUGH, t. Madison co. Ala.

HILLSBOROUGH, t. Orange co. Indiana.

HILLSBOROUGH, t. Somerset co. N. J. 18 m. N. from Trenton. Pop. 2,878.

HILLSBOROUGH, v. Caroline co. Md. 27 m. SSW. from Chester, 79 from W.

HILLSBOROUGH, v. Loudon co. Va. 8 m. NNW. from Leesburg, 51 from W.

HILLSBOROUGH, v. Culpeper co. Va. 104 m. from W.

HILLSBOROUGH, t. and cap. Highland co. Ohio, 36 m. W. by S. from Chillicothe, 55 SW. from Columbus, and 441 from W. Pop. 564.

HILLSBOROUGH, t. and cap. Orange co. N. C. on the Eno; 30 m. NW. from Raleigh, 110 ENE. from Salisbury, 180 WNW. from Newbern. It is situated in an elevated, fertile, and healthy country, and contains a courthouse, a jail, and an academy. Distance from W. 296 miles.

HILLSBOROUGH, r. Florida, which runs into the Gulf of Florida. Lon. 81° 30′ W.; lat. 28° 36′ N.

HILLSBOROUGH, or Espiritu Santo Tampa, bay, on the W. coast of Florida. It is the most spacious bay on that coast; 60 m. from Lake George. Lon. 83° W.; lat. 27° 36′ N.

HILLSBOROUGH BAY, bay, on the N. coast of Dominica. Lon. 61° 22′ W.; lat. 15° 42′ N.

HILLSBOROUGH BAY, bay, on the S. coast of the island of St. John. Lon. 62° 40′ W.; lat. 46° 10′ N.

HILLSBOROUGH, v. Jasper co. Geo. 59 m. NW. from Milledgeville.

HILLSBOROUGH, v. Washington co. Pa. on the U. S. turnpike road, almost exactly mid-distance between Washington and Brownsville, 11 m. from each.

HILLSBOROUGH, v. Franklin co. Ten. 60 m. SSE. from Murfreesborough.

HILLSBOROUGH, v. Montgomery co. Il. 25 m. NW. from Unadilla.

HILLSBRIDGE, v. Halifax co. N. C. 116 m. NE. from Raleigh.

HILLSDALE, t. Columbia co. N. Y. 18 m. SE. of the city of Hudson. Pop. 2,546.

HILL'S STORE, v. Randolph co. N. C. about 60 m. W. from Raleigh.

HILLTON, v. Charles co. Md.

HILL-TOP, v. Charles co. Md. 44 m. from W.

HILLTON HEAD, island on the coast of S. C. near the mouth of Savannah river. Lon. 80° 20′ W.; lat. 32° 10′ N.

HILTON HEAD, cape on E. coast of Trench's Island, at going into Portland entrance. Lon. 80° 46′ W.; lat. 32° 16′ N.

HILTON'S POINT, on Piscataqua river, the SE. point of the town of Dover, 7 m. from the sea.

HILLTOWN, t. Bucks co. Pa.

HINCHINBROOK, island of America, in Prince William's Sound, on which the Russians have a factory.

HINCHA, v. St. Domingo, at the mouth of Guayamuco, 64 m. NW. from St. Domingo, in N. lat. 19° 3′.

HINCHINBROKE, *Cape*, on the NW. coast of America, at the entrance of Prince William's Sound. Lon. 213° 56′ E.; lat. 60° 16½′ N.

HINCHINBROOK, t. Huntingdon co. L. C. on the Province line, 40 m. SW. from Montreal.

HINCHINBROOK, t. Frontenac co. U. C.

HINCHINBROOK ISLAND, isl. on the NW. coast of America, in Prince William's Sound, about 50 m. in circumference. Lon. 213° 50′ to 214° 24′ E.; lat. 60° 24′ N.

HINESBURG, t. Chittenden co. Vt. 12 m. SE. from Burlington. Pop. 1,669.

HINESVILLE, v. Patrick co. Va. 280 m. SW. by W. from Richmond.

HINGHAM, t. Plymouth co. Mass. 14 m. SE. from Boston, 455 from W. Pop. 3,357. It lies on S. side of Boston harbor, is a very pleasant town, and contains several churches, a woollen manufactory, and a well-endowed academy.

HINKLEY, v. Medina co. Ohio, about 100 m. N. from Columbus.

HINKSON'S, t. Boone co. Miso. 102 m. W. from St. Charles.

HINKLETOWN, v. Lancaster co. Pa. 128 m. from W.

HINSDALE, v. Cataraugus co. N. Y. on Olean creek, 10 m. N. from Hamilton, on Alleghany river. Pop. 919.

HINSDALE, t. Cheshire co. N. H. on the Connecticut; 15 m. SW. from Keene. Pop. 937.

HINSDALE, t. Berkshire co. Mass. 15 m. NNW. from Lenox, 130 W. from Boston. Pop. 780.

HIRAM, t. Oxford co. Me. 34 m. SW. from Paris, 160 NNE. from Boston. Pop. 1,026.

HIRAM, t. Portage co. Ohio. Pop. 517.

HIWASSEE, r. in the country of the Cherokees. It rises in Georgia, flows into Tennessee, and joins the Tennessee river about 12 m. SW. from Washington, near Hiwassee garrison.

HOBART POINT, the NW. point at the entrance into Port Houghton, on the NW. coast of America. Lat. 57° 17′ N.

HOBOKEN, v. Bergen co. N. J. on the Hudson, 7 m. above New York.

HOCCANUM, r. Ct. which runs into the Connecticut at East Hartford, and affords many mill-seats.

HOCKHOCKING, r. Ohio, which rises in Fairfield co. and runs into the Ohio at Troy, 25 m. below Marietta, 150 above the mouth of the Scioto, and is navigable for boats to Athens, 40 m. from its mouth. It has a deep and still, but narrow channel. Near its source, 7 m. N. of Lancaster, is a romantic cascade of 40 feet perpendicular. It has a number of mills erected on it. Its chief tributaries are Rush, Sunday, Monday, Margaret's, and Federal creeks.

HOCKHOCKING, t. Fairfield co. Ohio. Pop. 3,079.

HOCKING, co. Ohio. Chief town, Logan. Pop. 4,008.

HOGANSBURG, v. Franklin co. N. Y.; 267 m. NNW. from Albany.

HOGAN'S CORNER, t. Ulster co. N. Y., 77 m. from Albany.

HOGESTOWN, v. Cumberland co. Pa.

HOG ISLAND, isl. in Narraganset Bay, R. I. 2 m. in circuit; 2 m. SW. from Bristol.

HOG ISLAND, small isl. in Pamlico Sound, near the coast of N. C. Lon. 76° 36′ W.; lat. 34° 56′ N.

HOG ISLAND, small isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of Va. Lat. 37° 30′ N.

HOG ISLAND, below Peach Island, is situated in the Strait of Detroit, where it opens into Lake St. Clair.

HOG ISLAND, island of Lake Champlain, forming part of Franklin co.

HOKESVILLE, t. Lincoln co. N. C.

HOLDEN, t. Worcester co. Mass.; 6 m. NNW. from Worcester, 46 W. from Boston. Pop. 1,718.

HOLDERNESS, t. Grafton co. N. H. on E. side of the Merrimack; 5 m. E. from Plymouth. Pop. 1,409.

HOLE CREEK, r. Ohio, which runs into the E. side of the Miami, in Montgomery co.

HOLE IN THE WALL, v. Talbot co. Md. on E. shore: 7 m. S. from Easton.

HOLE IN THE WALL, remarkable rock in the W. Indies, in the island of Abaco. Lat. 25° 50′ N.

HOLE TOWN, t. Barbadoes. Lon. 58° 31′ W.; lat. 13° 12′ N.

HOLLADAYSBURG, v. Huntingdon co. Pa.; 3 m. SW. by W. from Frankstown.

HOLLAND, t. Orleans co. Vt.; 68 m. NNE. from Montpelier. Pop. 422.

HOLLAND, t. Hampden co. Mass.; 20 m. ESE. from Springfield, 75 WSW. from Boston. Pop. 453.

HOLLAND, *New*, t. Lancaster co. Pa.; 12 m. ENE. from Lancaster, 54 m. WNW. from Philadelphia.

HOLLAND, t. Erie co. N. Y.; 20 m. SE. from Buffalo. Pop. 1,070.

HOLLAND ISLANDS, in Chesapeake Bay, Md. N. of Smith's Island, and W. of Fishing Bay.

HOLLAND'S POINT, cape on the coast of Maryland, in the Chesapeake; 28 m. S. from Annapolis. Lon. 76° 40′ W.; lat. 38° 42′ N.

HOLLENBECK'S, v. Berkshire co. Mass.; 152 m. W. from Boston.

HOLLEY'S CREEK, r. N. C. which runs into the Saluda, lon. 81° 29′ W.; lat. 34° 4′ N.

HOLLIDAY COVE, v. Brooke co. Va.; 30 m. W. from Washington, Pa.

HOLLINGSWORTH'S FARM, v. Habersham co. Geo.; 137 m. N. from Milledgeville.

HOLLINSWORTH'S FERRY, v. Madison co. Va.

HOLLIS, or Phillipsburg, t. York co. Me. on the Saco; 42 m. NNE. from York, 124 NNE. from Boston, 567 from W. Pop. 2,273.

HOLLIS, t. Hillsborough co. N. H.; 9 m. S. from Amherst, 40 NW. from Boston. Pop. 1,501.

HOLLISTON, t. Middlesex co. Mass.; 27 m. SW. from Boston. Pop. 1,304.

HOLLOW, v. Dutchess co. N. Y.

HOLMES, t. Oxford co. Me.

HOLMES'S HOLE, a safe and commodious harbor on N. side of Martha's Vineyard, in the township of Tisbury; 80 m. SSE. from Boston. It is formed by West and East Chops; the former of which is 2½, and the latter 2 m. from the head of the harbor. The points are 2½ m. apart. The depth of water is from 3½ to 8 fathoms. From 20 to 70 vessels bound to Boston, or the eastward, are frequently seen here waiting for a fair wind. From about 1,000 to 1,200 sail anchor here in the course of a year.

HOLMESBURG, t. Philadelphia co. Pa.; 9 m. NE. from Philadelphia.

HOLMESVILLE, t. Pike co. Miss. Pop. 71.

HOLSTON, r. Tennessee, which rises in Virginia, runs SW. and joins the Tennessee 22 m. below Knoxville. It is 200 m. long, and navigable for boats of 25 tons 100 m.

HOLT, *Isle of*, or Haute, isl. on E. side of Penobscot Bay, Me.; 18 m. E. from Owl's Head. Lon. 58° 40′ W.; lat. 44° 4′ N.

HOLT'S CREEK, r. Ken. which runs into the river Kentucky, lon. 94° 18′ W.; lat. 38° 37′ N.

HOLT'S STORE, v. M'Minn co. Ten.; 157 m. from Murfreesborough.

HOLYOKE, mt. Mass. in Hadley; 3 m. ESE. from Northampton; 830 feet above the surface of the Connecticut river. The top of this mountain affords an extensive and beautiful view of the surrounding country. In a clear day, one may here see the elevated peaks of New Hampshire, the Catskill Mountains of New York, and the river as far as Middletown. On the W. side there are basaltic columns similar to those of the Giant's Causeway. A road has been made to the summit of the mountain, and it has become a place of resort for parties of pleasure, and admirers of natural scenery.

HOME, district, U. Canada, comprising the counties of York and Simcoe.

HOMER, t. Cortlandt co. N. Y. on the Tioughnioga; 26 m. S. from Onondaga, 145 W. from Albany. Pop. 3,306.

HOMER, t. Athens co. Ohio. Pop. 636.

HOMOCHITTO, r. Mis. which runs SW. and flows into the Mississippi between Adams and Wilkinson cos. above Fort Adams.

HONDA, *Bay of*, on the coast of S. America, in Santa Martha. Lon. 71° 6′ W.; lat. 12° N.

HONDA BAY, bay on the N. coast of Cuba, 70 m. W. from Havana. Lon. 83° 25′ W.; lat. 22° 58′ N.

HONDA BAY, bay on the E. coast of Honduras, N. of Cape Gracias a Dios.

HONDO, r. Mexico, in Texas, which runs SSE. and enters the bay of Mexico.

HONDURAS, t. Cuba, 63 m. NE. from Bayamo. Lon. 76° 4′ W.; lat. 21° 21′ N.

HONDURAS, province of Guatimala, bounded N. by the bay of Honduras, W. by Vera Paz, E. by the Caribbean sea, and S. by the province of Nicaragua. It is 390 miles long from E. to W. and 150 from N. to S. They have three crops of maize in the year. Honey, wool, cotton, wax, mahogany, and log-wood, with other dyeing drugs, are its chief products.

HONDURAS, *Bay of*, a large bay of North America, formed by the coast of the province of Honduras on the S. and that of Yucatan on the W. It is well known from the settlements which the British have made in it, for the cutting down of mahogany and dye-woods. The principal is the town of Balize, on the coast of Yucatan, at the mouth of Balize river.

HONDURAS CAPE, or Punta de Custilla, cape, on the E. side of the Gulf of Honduras. Lon. 86° 16′ W.; lat. 16° N.

HONEYVILLE, v. Shenandoah co. Va.

HONEY CREEK, Ohio, which runs into Sandusky river, 15 m. from Upper Sandusky.

HONEY CREEK, Ontario co. N. Y. outlet of a lake of the same name.

HONEY CREEK, In. runs into the E. side of the Wabash, below Fort Harrison.

HOOKSETT FALLS, and v. Merrimack co. N. H. 8 m. below Concord. Pop. 880.

HOOKSTOWN, v. Beaver co. Pa.

HOOKSTOWN, v. Md. 6 m. NW. from Baltimore, and on the road to Reisterstown.

HOOKSTOWN, Greene co. N. C.

HOOKSTOWN, Talbot co. Md.; 3 m. N. from Easton.

HOOPER'S CROSS-ROADS, v. Bedford co. Ten.; 70 m. southwardly from Murfreesborough.

HOOPER'S ISLAND, E. side of the Chesapeake, in Dorchester co. Md.; E. of the mouth of the Patuxent.

HOOSACK, one of the most elevated summits of the Green mountain range, in Williamstown, Berkshire co. Mass.

HOOSACK RIVER, rises in Bennington co. Vt. and falls into the Hudson, 8 m. above Waterford.

HOOSACK, t. of Rensselear co. N. Y.; 30 m. N. of Albany, on the E. side of Hudson river. Pop. 3,582.

HOPE, t. Gaspe co. L. C. on Chaleur Bay.

HOPE, t. Durham co. U. Canada, on Lake Ontario.

HOPE, t. Waldo co. Me.; 35 m. NE. from Wiscasset. Pop. 1,541.

HOPE, small isl. Rhode Island, in Narragansett Bay.

HOPE, t. Hamilton co. N. Y. Pop. 781.

HOPE, t. Sussex co. N. J.

HOPE, bay, on the NW. coast of America. Lat. 49° 33′ N.

HOPE, t. Warren co. N. J. a small Moravian settlement, 22 m. NE. of Easton, Pa.

HOPEDALE, one of the missionary settlements of the United Brethren, on the coast of Labrador, S. of Okkak.

HOPEFIELD, t. Phillips co. Arkansas Territory, on the Mississippi, opposite Chickasaw Bluffs.

HOPEWELL, t. of New Brunswick, in Westmoreland co. on a small river flowing into the Bay of Fundy.

HOPEWELL, v. Ontario co. N. Y. between Canandaigua and Geneva. Pop. 2,202.

HOPEWELL, t. Cumberland co. N. J. Pop. 1,953.

HOPEWELL, t. Hunterdon co. N. J. on the NE. side of the river Delaware; 14 m. E. of Princeton. Pop. 3,151.

HOPEWELL, t. Washington co. Pa. about 14 m. NW. by W. from W.

HOPEWELL, v. York district, S. C.

HOPEWELL, t. Licking co. Ohio. Pop. 999.

HOPEWELL, t. Perry co. Ohio; 5 m. N. from Somerset. Pop. 1,510.

HOPEWELL, t. Muskingum co. Ohio; 10 m. from Zanesville.

HOPKINS, co. Ken. Pop. 5,763. Chief town, Madisonville.

HOPKINS, *Point*, cape on the NW. coast of America. Lat. 53° 5′ N.

HOPKINSVILLE, v. Warren co. Ohio.

HOPKINSVILLE, v. Powhatan co. Va.

HOPKINSVILLE, t. and cap. Christian co. Ken. The public buildings are a court-house, jail, and an academy. Pop. 1,263.

HOPKINSVILLE, t. and cap. of a county in Missouri.

HOPKINTON, t. Merrimack co. N. H.; 7 m. W. from Concord, 27 N. from Amherst, 58 WNW. from Portsmouth. It is a valuable agricultural town. Here is a handsome village. Pop. 2,474.

HOPKINTON, t. Middlesex co. Mass.; 42 m. SW. from Boston. Pop. 1,809.

HOPKINTON, t. Washington co. R. I.; 28 m. W. from Newport. Pop. 1,777.

HOPKINTON, t. St. Lawrence co. N. Y.; 37 m. E. from Ogdensburg. Pop. 827.

HOPPENY CREEK, r. Pa. which runs NE. into E. branch of the Susquehannah, about 14 m. above Tunkhannock creek.

HORN'S ISLAND, small island near the coast of S. C.

HORNELLSVILLE, t. Steuben co. N. Y.

HORNORSVILLE, v. Culpeper co. Va.

HORNTOWN, v. Accomac co. Va.; 16 m. S. from Snowhill.

HORN ISLAND, on the coast of Mississippi, W. of Dauphin Island. It is 17 miles long.

HORRY, district, S. C. Pop. 5,323. Conwayborough is the capital.

HORSENECK, in SW. part of Greenwich, Ct.; 32 m. NE. from New York. A bloody battle was fought here between the Indians and the Dutch, in 1646.

HORSENECK, v. Essex N. J. on S. side of the Passaic; 4 m. SW. from Paterson.

HORSENECK, cape, N. side of Long Island, W. of Huntingdon harbor.

HORSE SHOE, t. Randolph co. Va.

HORSHAM, t. Montgomery co. Pa. on a branch of the Neshaminy. Pop. 1,086.

HORSIMUS, v. Bergen co. N. J. on W. bank of the Hudson, between Jersey City and Hoboken.

HORVOS, isl. in the Gulf of Mexico, near the N. coast of Yucatan. Lon. 70° 5′ W.; lat. 21° 10′ N.

HOSANCOCK CREEK, r. Pa. which runs into the Schuylkill.

HOSICK, r. of Vermont, Massachusetts, and New York, which rises in Bennington co. Vt. and Berkshire co. Mass. and falls into Hudson river at the point of separation between Rensselaer and Washington cos. N. Y.

HOSICK, t. Rensselaer co. N. Y. on Hosick river, 31 m. N. from Albany. Pop. 3,582.

HOSICK FALLS, v. in the NE. angle of Rensselaer co. N. Y. 28 m. NE. from Albany.

HOSPITAL ISLAND, formerly Rainsford's Island, Mass. included within the township of Hingham; 6 m. SE. from Boston. Here is a hospital for the reception of seamen and others infected with contagious disorders.

HOT SPRINGS, in Bath co. Va.; 7 m. SW. from Warm Springs. The water at this spring has been so hot as to boil an egg. It raises the thermometer to 112°, and is useful in some complaints.

HOUGHTON, t. Norfolk co. U. Canada, on Lake Erie.

HOUGHTON, *Port*, harbor on the NW. coast of America, between Points Hobart and Walpole. Lat. 57° 20′ N.

HOUNSFIELD, t. Jefferson co. N. Y.; 78 m. N. from Utica, 176 NW. from Albany. Pop. 3,415. It lies E. of Lake Ontario, on Hungry Bay, and S. of Black river. Sacket's Harbor is in this town.

HOUSATONNUC, r. which rises from two sources, both in Berkshire co. Mass. one in Lanesborough, the other in Windsor. These branches unite in Pittsfield, and pursuing a southerly course of about 150 m. it flows into Long Island Sound between Strafford and Milford. Towards its entrance into the sound, it is called Strafford river. It is navigable for small vessels to Derby, 12 m. Between Canaan and Salisbury it has falls of about 60 feet perpendicular.

HOUSTON'S, v. Rowan co. N. C. 138 m. W. from Raleigh.

HOUSTONVILLE, v. Iredell co. N. C. 172 m. W. from Raleigh.

HOUSTONVILLE, v. Pendleton district, S. C. 184 m. NW. from Columbia.

HOWARD, t. Steuben co. N. Y. on Canister river, 18 m. W. from Bath. Pop. 2,364.

HOWARD, t. Kent co. U. Canada, running from the Thames to Lake Erie.

HOWARD, NW. co. of Missouri, lying N. from Missouri river. Pop. 10,844. Fayette is the capital.

HOWELL, t. Monmouth co. N. J.

HOWELL'S STORE, v. Clarke co. Ala.

HOWLAND, t. Trumbull co. Ohio. Pop. 722.

HOYLESVILLE, v. Lincoln co. N. C.

HUAMELUA, t. Mexico, in Oaxaca, 45 leagues SE. from Mexico. Lon. 95° 44′ W.; lat. 16° 13′ N.

HUBBARD, t. Trumbull co. Ohio, 16 m. SE. from Warren. Pop. 1,085.

HUBBARDSTOWN, t. Worcester co. Mass. Pop. 1,674. It is situated on a branch of the river Ware, 45 m. W. from Boston.

HUBBARDSTOWN, t. Rutland co. Vt. 40 m. NW. from Windsor. Pop. 865.

HUBERT, Seigniory, Quebec co. L. C.

HUDSON, city, port of entry, and cap. Columbia co. N. Y. is situated on the E. bank of the Hudson river, which is navigable to this place for the largest ships, 29 m. S. from Albany 130 m. N. from New York, and 335 m. from W. Lat. 42° 14′ N. Pop. 5,392. The site of Hudson is a high point, projecting into the river. The city is regularly laid out, the streets are spacious, and cross each other at right angles. It contains 1 bank, 4 printing-offices, and 4 houses of public worship, for Friends, Presbyterians, Methodists, and Episcopalians. It is a place of considerable trade and manufactures, containing establishments for the manufacture of cotton and woollen, calico printing and bleaching. There are 4 newspapers published here.

HUDSON RIVER, N. Y. one of the best for navigation in America, rises in the mountainous region, W. of Lake Champlain, and pursuing a straight course a little W. of S. for more than 300 m. communicates with the Atlantic, below New York city. It has three remarkable expansions, Tappan bay or sea, Haverstraw bay, and a third between Fishkill and New Windsor. Its only large tributary is Mohawk river. The other waters flowing into it are mere mill-streams.

HUDSON, v. Caswell co. N. C.

HUDSON, t. Portage co. Ohio, 12 m. NW. from Ravenna, 23 m. SE. from Cleveland.

HUDSON'S BAY, a large bay of North America, extending from lon. 78° to 95° W.; and from lat. 52° to 68° N. The Hudson's bay company have several settlements and forts, especially on the west coast, where their agents carry on a traffic with the Indians for beaver-skins, and other valuable furs.

HUDSON'S HOUSE, one of the Hudson's bay company's factories, in N. America, on the Saskatchawine. Lon. 106° 27′ 20″ W.; lat. 53° 0′ 32″ N.

HUDSON POINT, cape, on the W. coast of N. America, a little within the entrance of Admiralty inlet, in the gulf of Georgia. Lon. 237° 33′ E.; lat. 48° 8′ N.

HUDSON'S STRAITS, the narrow sea between the Atlantic ocean and Hudson's bay, N. of Labrador.

HUEJUTTA, city, Mexico, 210 m. NE. from Mexico. Lon. 274° 15′ W.; lat. 22° 35′ N.

HUGHSVILLE, v. Patrick co. Va.

HULINGSBURG, v. Armstrong co. Pa.

HULL, t. York co. Lower Canada, on Ottawa river.

HULL, t. Plymouth co. Mass. on the S. side of Boston harbor, 9 m. E. from Boston, 36 m. N. from Plymouth. Pop. 196.

HULL'S CROSS-ROADS, v. Harford co. Md.

HUMBER, r. Newfoundland, which falls into the gulf of St. Lawrence, through the Bay of Islands.

HUMBER, small river of U. C. in York co. falls into Lake Ontario, a short distance W. of York.

HUMBERSTONE, t. Lincoln co. U. C. on lake Erie.

HUME, t. Alleghany co. N. Y. Pop. 951.

HUMMELSTOWN, t. Dauphin co. Pa. on Swetara creek, 10 m. E. from Harrisburg.

HUMPHREYS, co. W. Ten. Pop. 6,189. Chief town, Reynoldsburg.

HUMPHREYSVILLE, v. in Derby, New-Haven co. Ct. on the Naugatuck, 4 m. above its confluence with the Housatonnuc. Here are a woollen factory, cotton factory, and several mills. At this place, merino sheep were first introduced into the United States in 1801, by general Humphreys.

HUMPHREYSVILLE, v. Union co. S. C.

HUMPHREYSVILLE, v. Chester co. Pa.

HUNDRED CREEK, r. Va. which runs into James river. Lon. 77° 16′ W.; lat. 37° 10′ N.

HUNGERFORD, t. U. C. in Hastings co.

HUNGRY BAY, bay, on the E. end of Lake Ontario, on which Sacket's Harbor is situated.

HUNGRYTOWN, v. Lunenburg co. Va.; 33 m. E. from Marysville.

HUNTER, *Cape*, on the SW. coast of New Georgia. Lon. 160° 3′ E.; lat. 9° 42′ N.

HUNTER, formerly Greenland, t. Greene co. N. Y. Pop. 1,960.

HUNTERSTOWN, v. York co. Pa.; 25 m. W. from York.

HUNTERDON, co. N. J. bounded NW. by Sussex co. N. by Morris co. E. by Somerset co. SE. by Burlington co. and SW. by the Delaware. Pop. 31,066. Chief town, Trenton.

HUNTERSTOWN, t. St. Maurice co. L. C. 28 m. NW. from Three Rivers.

HUNTERSTOWN, v. York co. Pa. 25 m. W. from York.

HUNTERSVILLE, v. Pocahontas co. Va.

HUNTERSVILLE, v. Lincoln co. N. C.

HUNTING CREEK, r. Va. which runs into the Potomac, at the S. corner of Columbia district.

HUNTING CREEK TOWN, v. Dorchester co. Md. 18 m. NE. from Cambridge.

HUNTING ISLANDS, cluster of small islands in the Atlantic, near Port Royal, in S. C.

HUNTINGDON, co. Lower Canada, on the S. side of the St. Lawrence.

HUNTINGDON, t. Hastings co. U. C.

HUNTINGDON, co. Pa. inclosed by the counties of Centre, Mifflin, Franklin, Bedford, and Cambria. Pop. 27,159. Chief town, Huntingdon.

HUNTINGDON, t. and cap. Huntingdon co. Pa. on the N. side of the Juniatta, 50 m. above its mouth, 129 m. E. from Pittsburg, 186 m. W. from Philadelphia, 148 from W.

HUNTINGDON, v. Carroll co. Ten.

HUNTINGDON, t. Adams co. Ohio.

HUNTING SOUND, channel on the coast of N. C. between Core bank and the main.

HUNTINGTON, t. Chittenden co. Vt. 15 m. SE. from Burlington. Pop. 929.

HUNTINGTON, t. Fairfield co. Ct. on the Housatonnuc, which separates it from Derby, 17 m. W. from New-Haven. Pop. 1,369.

HUNTINGTON, t. Suffolk co. on Long-Island, N. Y. 40 m. E. from New York. Pop. 5,582. It extends across the island from the sound to the Atlantic, and contains 5 houses of public worship and an academy. The village of Huntington is built on a bay which sets up from the sound between Eaton's neck on the E. and Lloyd's neck on the W. On Eaton's neck is a light-house.

HUNTINGTON, v. Laurens district, S. C.

HUNTINGTON, t. Gallia co. Ohio, 15 m. NW. from Gallipolis. Pop. 694.

HUNTINGTON, t. Ross co. Ohio, on the Scioto, 3 m. S. from Chillicothe. Pop. 590.

HUNTINGTON, t. Brown co. Ohio. Pop. 2,165.

HUNTINGTOWN, t. Calvert co. Md. on Hunting creek, 22 m. NE. from Port Tobacco, 40 m. from Annapolis.

HUNTSBURG, v. Franklin co. Vt. near the line that divides this state from L. C. at the distance of about 12 m. E. of Lake Champlain.

HUNTSBURG, v. Geauga co. Ohio, 250 m. NE. from Columbus.

HUNT'S MILLS, v. Hunterdon co. N. J.

HUNTSVILLE, v. Surrey co. N. C.

HUNTSVILLE, v. Laurens district, S. C.

HUNTSVILLE, v. Otsego co. N. Y.

HUNTSVILLE, v. Robertson co. Ten.

HUNTSVILLE, t. and cap. Madison co. Alabama.

HURLEY, t. Ulster co. N. Y.

HURON, one of the five great lakes, commonly called the lakes of Canada. It is in the form of a triangle; the SW. and NE. sides of which are about 200 m. that of the SE. 110 m. It is almost separated into two lakes by a chain of islands, extending from its NW. to SE. side. This chain retains its Indian name of Manitoulin, or *Islands of the Evil Spirit*. Lake Huron receives the discharge of Lake Superior, by St. Mary's strait; that of Lake Michigan by the straits of Michillimackinack; that of Nipesing by the river du François, and discharges the accumulated mass into the river St. Clair. It is 1,000 miles in circumference.

HURON, r. Ohio, which runs into Lake Erie, 6 m. E. from Sandusky bay.

HURON OF SUPERIOR, r. NW. Territory, which runs into Lake Superior, and is 60 yards wide at its mouth.

HURON, co. Ohio, bounded on the N. by Lake Erie, E. by Cuyahoga and Medina cos. S. by Richland, and W. by Seneca and Sandusky cos. It includes all the tract designated by the appellation of Fire-lands. Chief town, Norwalk. Pop. 13,345.

HURON, t. Huron co. Ohio, on the lake shore; distance 47 m. westerly from Cleveland, and 110 N. by E. from Columbus. Pop. 480.

HURRICANE SHOALS, v. Jackson co. Geo. 91 m. NNW. from Milledgeville.

HURRICANE, t. Lincoln co. Miss.

HUTTONSVILLE, v. Randolph co. Va. on Roaring creek, and on the road from Clarksburg to Beverly, 35 m. SSE. from the former.

HYANNIS, bay of Mass. Barnstable co. sets up from the Atlantic ocean, between Yarmouth and Barnstable.

HYANNIS, t. on Hyannis bay, Barnstable co. Mass.; 97 m SE. from Boston.

HYATTSTOWN, v. Montgomery co. Md. on the road from Fredericktown to W.; 33 m. NW. from the latter, and 15 SSE. from the former. It is a small village, of a single street of about 30 houses, along the main road.

HYDE, co. on the coast of N. C. Pop. 6,177. Lake Landing is the seat of justice.

HYDE PARK, t. Orleans co. Vt. 34 m. N. from Montpelier. Pop. 373.

HYDE PARK, t. Dutchess co. N. Y. on Hudson river, 8 m. above Poughkeepsie. Pop. 2,554.

HYDE PARK, v. Halifax co. N. C. 79 m. NE. from Raleigh.

I.

IBERIA, *New*, v. Louisiana, in the district of Attakapas, 200 m. W. of New Orleans.

IBERVILLE, or Bayou Manchac, r. La. one of the outlets of the Mississippi. It leaves the main stream at Manchac, 20 m. below Baton Rouge, and after an E. course of 20 miles, receives Amite river; thence its course is SE. 40 miles, until it joins Lake Maurepas. It is navigable three months in the year for vessels drawing 3 or 4 feet water, but during the rest of the year, it is entirely dry, from the Mississippi to the mouth of the Amite river.

IBERVILLE, co. La. on both sides of the Mississippi, south from Baton Rouge. Pop. 7,050.

IBERVILLE, t. and cap. Iberville co. La. on the Mississippi; 100 m. above New Orleans. 1,256 m. from W.

ILLINOIS, r. Il. is formed by the union of the Kankakee and the Desplanes, and traversing the state in a SW. direction nearly 400 m. joins the Mississippi in lon. 90° 18′ W.; and lat. 38° 58′ 23″ N. 18 m. above the Missouri. It

is 400 yards wide at its mouth, has a gentle current, unbroken by rapids, and is navigable for boats throughout its course. It is proposed to connect the Desplaines with the Chicago, a river of Michigan, by a canal.

ILLINOIS, one of the U. S. See page 142.

ILLINOIS, r. Arkansas, flows S. and joins the Arkansas, 4 m. above Canadian river. On the banks a few miles from its mouth are salt springs.

ILLINOIS, r. Arkansas, on which is the settlement of Dwight.

INDEPENDENCE, t. Alleghany co. N. Y. Pop. 877.

INDEPENDENCE, t. Warren co. N. J. Pop. 2,126.

INDEPENDENCE, t. Cuyahoga co. Ohio. Pop. 245.

INDEPENDENCE, t. and cap. Bond co. Il. on Kaskaskia river.

INDIANA, co. Pa. bounded by Westmoreland SW. Armstrong W. Jefferson N. Clearfield NE. and Cambria SE. Length 33 miles, breadth 23. Pop. 14,251. Chief town, Indiana.

INDIANA, t. and cap. Indiana co. Pa. 26 m. SE. from Kittaning, 270 from Philadelphia. Pop. 433.

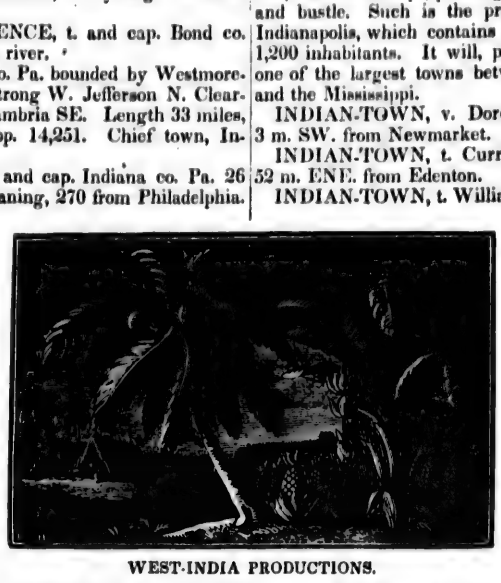
INDIANA, one of the U. S. See page 139.

INDIANAPOLIS, t. Marion co. and cap. of Indiana, situated on the west bank of White river, in the centre of one of the most extensive and fertile bodies of land in the western world; nearly central to the state, and at a point accessible by steam-boats, in common stages of the Wabash. No river in America, according to its size and extent, waters greater bodies of fertile land, than White river. The country is settling about this town with unexampled rapidity. But a few years since, it was a solid and deep forest, where the surprised traveller now sees the buildings of a metropolis, compact streets and squares of brick buildings, respectable public buildings, manufactories, mechanic shops, printing-offices, business and bustle. Such is the present aspect of Indianapolis, which contains 200 houses, and 1,200 inhabitants. It will, probably, become one of the largest towns between Cincinnati and the Mississippi.

INDIAN-TOWN, v. Dorchester co. Md. 3 m. SW. from Newmarket.

INDIAN-TOWN, t. Currituck co. N. C. 52 m. ENE. from Edenton.

INDIAN-TOWN, t. Williamsburg co. S.C.



WEST-INDIA PRODUCTIONS.

INDIES, *West.* This is a long chain of Islands, that stretch in the form of an arch or bow, between North and South America, from the Gulf of Florida, to that of Venezuela. They are called by some geographers the Columbian Archipelago. They have been called Antilles from the Latin *ante insulas.* They are often called Caribbees, and by the North Americans, the West Indies. They are divided into the greater and less Antilles, and sometimes into the windward and leeward islands. These islands, with the exception of Hayti and Margarita, belong to different European states, chiefly to Great Britain, Spain, and France. The four Great Antilles, namely, Cuba, Hayti, Jamaica, and Porto Rico, are the largest and most important. Some of the most considerable of the Caribbee Isles, are Guadaloupe, Martinique or Martinico, and Barbadoes. The Bahama Islands are numerous, but not very important. One of them, now called Cat Island, is celebrated for being the first land in America that was seen by Columbus. There are mountains on all the larger islands of this Archipelago. The highest are on the west of St. Domingo, the east of Cuba, and the north of Jamaica. Volcanoes have been observed in Guadaloupe, and some other islands. Their general geological feature is abrupt transition from mountains to plains, marked by steep and craggy rocks. Coral and madrepore rocks are common on the different coasts. Cuba and the Bahamas are surrounded by labyrinths of low rocks, several of which are covered with palm trees. These islands are generally situated under the tropic of Cancer, and there is very little difference in the climate; so that the observations touching one of them will generally apply to the whole. The periodical rains, which give birth to the spring of the country, commence in May, and the brown of vegetation changes to a deep verdure. The periodical rains fall about noon, and cause a luxuriant vegetation. The medium standing of the thermometer is 78° Fahr. These showers are followed by the splendor of tropical

summer. The sky is nearly cloudless, and the heat would be almost insupportable, but for the sea breeze. The moon emits a light, by which a person can see to read the smallest print by night. The thermometer now often rises above 90°, and suffocating calms announce the re-approach of the great periodical rains. Fiery clouds are seen in the atmosphere, and the mountains seem nearer, than at other times. The rains fall in torrents. It is said, that 87 inches fell in one year. Iron rusts rapidly; humidity is great, and the inhabitants live in a kind of vapor bath. The climate is then relaxing, unwholesome, and dangerous to a European. Putrid and yellow fever ensues, as some say from miasma, and others whimsically affirm from lunar influence. It is now generally believed not to be contagious, and less dangerous on elevated, than marshy districts. The temperate zone of the Antilles commences at 1,400 feet above the level of the sea. The mountains at an elevation of 4000 feet are subject to mists and rains. Most of the wild animals indigenous to this climate are of a smaller size. The scorpion is found only in the large islands. Negroes are sometimes exposed to the murderous bite of the cayman or crocodile. Parrots of various species glitter in the woods, and innumerable aquatic birds congregate on the shores. Humming birds, darting along the bright flowers, vie in their plumage with the flowers, the emerald and ruby. All the tropical plants, shrubs and trees are natives of this climate. A canoe made from a single trunk of a cotton tree, has been known to contain a hundred persons; and the leaf of one species of palm will shade five or six men. The palmetto, or mountain cabbage tree, grows 200 feet high, and its verdant summit trembles from the slightest breeze. A splendid variety of the noblest trees graces the plantations. Lemon, orange and pomegranate trees perfume the air with the aroma of their flowers, while their branches are loaded with fruit. The apple, peach and grape ripen in the mountains. The date, sapota, sapotilla, mammee, rose apple, mango, different species of spondias and annonas, and most of the oriental tropical fruits ripen on the sultry plains. We should not have space to enumerate the splendid varieties of flowering shrubs, opuntias, thistles, and lianes. The polypodium arboreum, at a distance, might be mistaken for the palm tree, on account of its lofty trunk, and the broad leaves on its summit. Lignumvitæ, wintera-canela, cinchona caribea, wild vanilla, aloes, arnatto, and pimento are all either indigenous, or cultivated here. The igname and potato, manioc and angola peas are the food of the negroes. Sugar cane of the various species is the well known and most abundant production of these islands. No conflagration is more rapid or alarming than a fire in a dry cane field, which frequently occurs. Two varieties of the cotton, the green seed and the small seed, are the most common kinds cultivated. The coffee of the country is a native of Arabia Felix. It seldom bears before the third season; sometimes not till the sixth. It never lasts more than 30 years, and frequently decays before that time. A single plant produces from one to four pounds.

TABULAR VIEW
OF THE PRINCIPAL WEST-INDIA ISLANDS.

		Belonging to	Sq. ms.	Pop.	Chief towns.
Bahamas.	Bahama	Britain	5,500	16,000	Nassau
	Providence				
	Abaco, &c.				
Great Antilles.	Hayti	Independent	28,000	935,000	Port au Prince
	Cuba	Spain	50,000	704,000	Havana
	Jamaica	Britain	6,400	386,000	Kingston
	Porto Rico	Spain	4,000	225,000	St. Juan
	Leeward Islands.				
Caribbee Islands.	Guadaloupe	France	675	126,000	Basse Terre
	Antigua	Britain	93	36,000	St. John's
	Santa Cruz	Denmark	100	33,000	Santa Cruz
	St. Christopher	Britain	70	24,000	Basse Terre
	Dominica	Britain	29	19,000	Roseau
	St. Eustatia	Holland	22	14,000	The Bay
	Mariegalante	France	90	12,000	Basse Terre
	Montserrat	Britain	78	8,000	Plymouth
	Tortola, &c.	Britain	90	7,000	Road Harbor
	Nevis	Britain	20	11,000	Charlestown
	St. Bartholomew	Sweden	60	8,000	Gustavia
	Virgin Gorda	Britain	80	8,000	
	St. Martin	Holland	90	6,000	
	St. Thomas	Denmark	40	5,000	
	Anguilla	Britain	30	800	

TABULAR VIEW—*Continued.*

Windward Islands.

	Belonging to	Sq. ms.	Pop.	Chief towns.
Caribbee Islands.				
Martinique	France	370	102,000	St. Pierre
Barbadoes	Britain	166	101,000	Bridgetown
Grenada	Britain	110	29,000	St. George
Trinidad	Britain	1,700	52,000	Port of Spain
St. Vincent	Britain	130	25,000	Kingston
St. Lucia	Britain	225	18,000	Carenage
Tobago	Britain	140	14,000	Scarborough
Margarita	Colombia	350	15,000	Ascension
Curaçoa	Holland	600	12,000	Williamstadt

INDUSTRY, t. Somerset co. Me. 13 m. W. from Norridgewock. Pop. 902.

INGLESVILLE, v. Montgomery co. Va.

INTERIOR PARISH, v. La Fourche co. La.

IONIA, v. Onondago co. N. Y., NW. from Salina, and 157 m. NW. from Albany.

IOWA TOWN, t. NW. Territory, on E. side of the river Mississippi. Lon. 91° 15′ W.; lat. 40° 30′ N.

IOWA, r. La. which runs into the Mississippi, lat. 40° 38′ N.

IOWA, *Upper*, r. La. which runs into the Mississippi, 40 m. N. from Ouisconsin.

IPSWICH, r. Mass. which rises in Wilmington, runs NE. and flows into Ipswich harbor.

IPSWICH, t. and port of entry, Essex co. Mass. 12 m. NNE. from Salem, 12 SSW. from Newburyport, 27 NNE. from Boston. Lon. 70° 51′ W.; lat. 42° 41′ N. Pop. 2,951. Here are several churches for Congregationalists, and also a society of Baptists. The village stands on the N. side of Ipswich river, about a mile from its mouth, and contains a court-house and jail, a free grammar school, and other public buildings. Here is an excellent stone bridge across the river. It is a place of considerable maritime trade, and does some ship-building.

IRA, t. Rutland co. Vt. 40 m. W. from Windsor. Pop. 442.

IRA, t. Cayuga co. N. Y., N. from Seneca river, and about 20 m. a little E. of N. from Auburn.

IRASBURG, t. and cap. Orleans co. Vt. 50 m. NNE. from Montpelier, 568 from W. Pop. 860. It is watered by Black river.

IREDELL, co. N. C. Pop. 15,262. Statesville is the chief town.

IRELAND, v. Hampden co. Mass.

IRONDEQUOT, bay of Lake Ontario, Monroe co. N. Y.

IRONDEQUOT, creek, Monroe co. N. Y. discharges its waters into the bay of the same name. The Grand Western Canal of New York crosses this creek, by very expensive and massive works.

IRON MOUNTAINS, local term for that ridge of the Apalachian chain, which separates North Carolina from Tennessee.

IROQUOIS, *Pointe Aux*, St. Lawrence co. N. Y. on the river St. Lawrence, 6 or 7 miles above the Rapid Plat. It is advantageously situated for commanding the passage up and down the St. Lawrence.

IRVILLE, v. Muskingum co. Ohio.

IRWIN, co. Georgia, bounding Florida.

IRWINTON, t. Wilkinson co. Geo. 18 m. S. by W. from Milledgeville. It contains a court-house, a jail, and a Methodist meeting-house.

ISAAC'S CREEK, r. Ohio, which runs into the Ohio, 1 mile below Manchester.

ISBELLSVILLE, v. Todd co. Ken.

ISINGLASS, r. N. H. which flows into the Chocheco.

ISLAND CREEK, t. Jefferson co. Ohio.

ISLE AUX NOIX, an island in Sorel r. L. C. about 10 m. from Lake Champlain.

ISLEBOROUGH, t. Waldo co. Me.

ISLE OF BEEVES, isl. N. America, in the Bay of Campeachy, 17 m. long, and 8 broad. It is fertile, and abounds in cattle and fruits.

ISLE OF HOOKSET FALLS, N. H. on the Merrimack, between Dunbarton and Chester, 400 rods below the entrance of Suncook river, 8 m. above Amoskeag Falls, 8 S. by E. from Concord. These falls are shunned by a canal, and a bridge is erected across the river at the falls, over which passes the Londonderry turnpike. Here is a small village, containing a post-office.

ISLE JESUS, isl. and seigniory, Effingham co. L. C. It is situated NE. from the island of Montreal with an intervening channel of St. Lawrence river.

ISLE OF ORLEANS, isl. co. and seigniory, L. C. in St. Lawrence river, commencing 4 m. below Quebec.

ISLE ROYAL, long island of Lake Superior, 100 m. long, and 40 wide in some places.

ISLE DE ST. JOHN, Seigniory, Devon co. L. C. on the SE. side of the St. Lawrence, 45 m. below Quebec.

ISLE DU PORTAGE, Seigniory, Cornwallis co. L. C. on the SE. side of the St. Lawrence, 85 m. below Quebec.

ISLE OF SHOALS, a cluster of small islands near the coast of New Hampshire, between Newburyport and Portsmouth, belonging to New Hampshire and Maine. The New Hampshire portion constitutes the township of Gosport. They are barren heaps of sand and rocks, with hardly a green sod upon them, yet were once populous and wealthy. The inhabitants live solely by fishing, and the *Isle of Shoals dun-fish* are well known as the best cured cod in the world. They have now about 100 inhabitants, and a light-house has been re-

cently built here. A cave is still shown upon one of them, in which one of the female inhabitants secreted herself when the islands were invaded by the Indians. The celebrated captain Smith discovered these islands, and they were formerly called Smith's Isles.

ISLE OF WIGHT, co. Va. bounded by Nansemond SE. by Blackwater river or Southampton SW. Surrey NW. and James river NE. Length 30 m. mean width 15. Chief town, Smithfield. Pop. in 1820, 10,139; in 1830, 10,517.

ISLE OF WIGHT, v. Isle of Wight co. Va. 30 m. W. from Norfolk, and 89 SE. from Richmond. Lat. 36° 50′ N.; lon. from W. 28′ E.

ISLIP, t. Suffolk co. N. Y. on Long Island.

ISTAPA, t. Mexico, in the province of Culiacan, 40 m. E. by S. of Culiacan.

ITALY, t. Yates co. N. Y.

ITHACA, t. and cap. Tompkins co. N. Y. on Cayuga Lake. Pop. 5,270. It has several manufactories, and is surrounded by beautiful scenery. There are some beautiful cataracts in the neighborhood. Distance from W. 290 m.

IXWORTH, t. Cornwallis co. L. C. 63 m. NE. from Quebec.

IZQUINTENANNO, t. Mexico, in the province of Chiapa. The country about it produces cotton and a great quantity of pine-apples. It is 100 m. SE. of Chiapa.

J.

JACKSON, t. Waldo co. Maine, 23 m. NW. from Castine. Pop. 493.

JACKSON, t. Washington co. N. Y.

JACKSON, v. Louisa co. Va.

JACKSON, co. Geo. bounded by Clark SE. Walton SW. Hall and Habersham NW. and Franklin and Madison NE. Length 25 m. mean width 20 m. Chief town, Jefferson. Pop. in 1820, 8,355; in 1830, 9,000, of whom 2,816 are colored.

JACKSON, co. of Ohio, around the Scioto salt works, bounded by Lawrence S. Scioto SW. Pike W. Ross NW. Hocking N. Athens NE. and Gallia SE. Length 30, width 20 m. Stone coal and salt springs are found here. Chief town, Jackson. Pop. in 1820, 3,746; in 1830, 5,974.

JACKSON, v. and seat of justice, Jackson co. Ohio, 28 m. SE. from Chillicothe, 74 SE. from Columbus, from W. 387 m. Pop. 329.

JACKSON, t. in the southern part of Franklin co. Ohio. Pop. 385.

JACKSON, t. Wayne co. Ohio. Pop. 882.

JACKSON, t. of Pickaway co. Ohio. Pop. 1,063.

JACKSON, t. Highland co. Ohio. Pop. 1,365.

JACKSON, NE. t. Pike co. Ohio. Pop. 894.

JACKSON, t. Knox co. Ohio. Pop. 623.

JACKSON, t. Champaign co. Ohio, containing 1,134 inhabitants.

JACKSON, t. Trumbull co. Ohio. Pop. 649.

JACKSON, t. in the southern limits of Monroe co. Ohio. Pop. 604.

JACKSON, t. Stark co. Ohio. Pop. 1,081.

JACKSON, t. Perry co. Ohio. Pop. 1,352.

JACKSON, t. in the western borders of Montgomery co. and adjoining the co. of Preble, Ohio. Pop. 1,377.

JACKSON, Preble co. Ohio. Pop. 1,152.

JACKSON, the north-westernmost t. of Muskingum co. Ohio. Pop. 593.

JACKSON, co. In. on White River, bounded SE. by Scott, S. by Washington, W. by Lawrence, NW. by Monroe, N. by Delaware, and E. by Jennings cos.; length 30 m. mean width 19. Chief town, Brownstown. Pop. 4,894.

JACKSON, v. Jackson co. In. 84 m. southward from Indianapolis.

JACKSON, co. Il. bounded by the Mississippi river SW. by Randolph NW. and N. Franklin E. and Union co. S.; length 30 m. mean width 24. Chief town, Brownsville. Pop. 1820, 1,542; in 1830, 1,827.

JACKSON, v. and seat of justice, Cape Girardeau co. 12 m. NW. from Cape Girardeau, and about 10 in a direct line from the Mississippi river, and 856 m. from W. Lat. 37° 26′; lon. from W. 12° 20′ W.

JACKSON, co. W. Ten. bounded S. by White, W. by Smith, N. by Monroe co. in Kent, and E. by Overton. Length 28 m. mean width 18. Cumberland river crosses this co. in an oblique direction from NE. to SW. Chief town, Gainesborough. Pop. in 1820, 7,593; in 1830, 9,902.

JACKSON, v. and seat of justice, Madison co. Ten. on the S. branch of Forked Deer river. N. lat. 35° 58′, and 198 m. a little S. of W. from Murfreesborough; 861 from W. Pop. 11,750.

JACKSON, v. on the left bank of Tombigbee river. Clarke co. Al. 12 m. below, and SE. from St. Stephens.

JACKSON, NE. co. of Al. N. of Tennessee river, bounded by Tennessee river SE. by Decatur co. SW. and by Franklin and Marion cos. N. It is nearly in form of a triangle; 30 m. by a direct line along Tennessee river, an equal distance on Decatur co. and an equal distance along the S. boundary of Tennessee Chief town, Bellefonte. Pop. in 1820, 8,751 in 1830, 12,702.

JACKSON, co. Mississippi, on the gulf of Mexico, at the mouth of the Pascagoula. Pop 1,789, of whom 321 are colored.

JACKSON, t. and cap. Feliciana co. Louisiana, on Thompson's creek, 12 m. W. of the Mississippi. Its public buildings are a court house, jail, and academy. Pop. 200.

JACKSONBOROUGH, t. Colleton district S. C. on the W. side of Edisto river, 33 m. W from Charleston.

JACKSONBOROUGH, t. and cap. Scriven co. Geo. on Briar creek, 69 m. NW. from Savannah, 54 m. SE. from Augusta, and 634 m. from W.

JACKSONBURG, t. and cap. Campbell co. East Tennessee, N. of Knoxville, and 543 m. from W.

JACKSON'S MILLS, v. Harrison co. Va.

JACKSON'S RIVER, Va. rises in the Warm Spring mountains, and flowing SW. is joined by Cowpasture river, and forms James river. Near its source is a perpendicular fall of 200 feet.

JACKSON TOWN, v. Jackson co. Al.

JACKSONVILLE, v. Wood co. Va.

JACKSONVILLE, or Telfairton, t. and cap. Telfair co. Geo. 753 m. from W.

JACKSONVILLE, v. Fairfield co. Ohio, 18 m. NW. from Lancaster.

JACOBSBURG, v. Belmont co. Ohio. Pop. 100.

JACQUES CARTIER, r. L. C. which rises in some small lakes, in lon. 71° 20′ W.; lat. 48° N. and falls into the St. Lawrence in the seigniory of the same name.

JACQUES CARTIER, seigniory, Hampshire co. L. C. extending from the N. bank of St. Lawrence river, between the seigniory of D'Auteuil, and the Barony of Portneuf, crossing the rivers Jacques Cartier, Savonnis, and St. Anne.

JAFFREY, t. Cheshire co. New Hampshire, 36 m. SW. from Concord. Pop. 1,354. Here are found red and yellow ochre, alum, vitriol, and black lead. A company is incorporated for the manufacture of earthenware. Grand Monadnock mountain is in this town.

JAMAICA, one of the West-India islands. It is the third in point of size, but the first in point of commercial importance. It is 150 m. long, and 60 broad, but narrower towards the extremities, resembling an ellipsis. The Blue Mountains pervade this island from one extremity to the other. The plains abound in excellent pasturage for cattle, and flourishing sugar plantations. The mountains near Spanish Town are resorted to, on account of their mineral waters. Lead is the only metal found here. The summit of the highest mountain is 7,800 feet above the level of the sea. Sugar is the great staple of this island, and although much more abundant in some seasons than in others, is more uniform than in the other islands. But the colonists of late have directed their attention much to the cultivation of cotton. Pimento and ginger are among the products. The finest mahogany abounds. The soap tree is common. The bread fruit tree has been transplanted here, and all the tropical fruits and productions come to maturity, such as oranges, lemons, shaddocks, citrons, pomegranates, pine-apples, prickly pears, and many others. The plantain, which Jamaica, in common with the other West-India islands, produces in abundance, is one of the most agreeable and nutritious vegetables in the world. Jamaica contains three counties, Middlesex, Surrey, and Cornwall. The government is composed of the legislative assembly, and a governor and council appointed by the king. The chief towns are Kingston and St. Jago de la Vega, or Spanish town. The latter is the seat of government. Port Royal, once the largest town in the island, was destroyed by a tremendous earthquake. The population of the whole island is about 400,000 souls, of whom only 40,000 are whites.

JAMAICA, t. Windham co. Vt. 35 m. SW. from Windsor. Pop. 1,523.

JAMAICA, v. Queens co. Long Island, N. Y. 13 m. E. from New-York. Pop. of the t. 2,376. The village contains an academy, and 3 or 4 places of public worship.

JAMAICA PLAINS, in the W. part of Roxbury, Mass.; 5 m. SW. from Boston. They encompass a pond containing 160 acres, and are remarkable for their delightful scenery and elegant country-seats.

JAMES BAY, the southern extension of Hudson's bay. It abounds with islands of various extent, and reaches as far south as lat. 52° N. receiving a number of rivers, the principal of which are Albany, Moose, Hurricane, and East Maine.

JAMES, island on the coast of S. C. between Stono river, and Charleston harbor.

JAMES CITY, co. Va. between York and James river, and bounded by Warwick SE. James river and Chickihominy river SW. New Kent NW. and York river and York co. NE. Length 23 m. mean width about 8. Chief town, Williamsburg. Pop. in 1820, 3,161; in 1830, 3,838.

JAMES CITY, v. Madison co. Va.

JAMES ISLAND, small island in the river Ashley, 3 m. S. from Charleston. Lon. 80° W.; lat. 32° 44′ N.

JAMES ISLAND, small island near the coast of Maryland, in the Chesapeake. Lon. 76° 25′ W.; lat. 38° 40′ N.

JAMES RIVER, r. Va. formed by the union of Jackson and Cowpasture rivers. At the point where it begins to break through the Blue Ridge, it is joined by North river. The flourishing towns of Lynchburg and Richmond stand on its banks. It joins the Atlantic in Hampton Road, at the mouth of Chesapeake Bay. Its general course is S. of E. A 40 gun ship may go up to Jamestown, and by lightening herself, to Harrison's bar, where there are 15 feet of water. It is navigable for sloops as far up as Richmond, and for bateaux 220 m. above Richmond, opening a valuable navigation into an extensive and productive country.

JAMES RIVER, Arkansas, rises in the highlands a few miles S. of the Gasconade, and running SW. 200 m. during which course it receives Findley's river and other streams, enters White river 1,000 m. from its mouth. The soil on its banks is among the most fertile of any in the valley of the Mississippi. Lead mines occur on its banks 20 m. above the junction of Findley's river.

JAMESTOWN, t. Newport co. R. I. on Canonicut Island, 2 m. W. from Newport. Pop. 414.

JAMESTOWN, t. James City co. Va. on an island in James river, 32 m. above its mouth, 8 m. SW. from Williamsburg, 65 ESE. from Richmond. This town was established in 1608, and was the first settled town by the English in the U. States. The town is now in ruins, and almost desolate; two or three old houses, the ruins of an old steeple, a churchyard, and faint marks of rude fortifications, are the only memorials of its former importance.

JAMESTOWN, v. Guilford co. N. C.

JAMESTOWN, v. Prince Edward co. Va.

on the Appomatox, 12 m. NE. of the court-house.

JAMESVILLE, v. Onondago co. N. Y. in Manlius, 4 m. E. from Onondaga Hollow, 46 W. from Utica.

JAMESVILLE, v. Clarendon district, S. C.

JAQUES, or James, r. La. which flows into the Missouri, 150 m. from the Mississippi.

JASPER, co. Geo. bounded S. by Jones, W. by Henry and Newton, N. by Walton, E. by Putnam. Length 25 m. breadth 18. Pop. in 1820, 13,614; in 1830, 13,131. Chief town, Monticello.

JAUFLIONE, r. La. which runs into the Mississippi, lon. 91° 45′ W.; lat. 39° 26′ N.

JAY, t. Orleans co. Vt. 60 m. N. from Montpelier. Pop. 196.

JAY, t. Oxford co. Me. 21 m. NE. from Paris, 175 NNE. from Boston. Pop. 1,276.

JAY, t. Essex co. N. Y. 141 m. N. from Albany. Pop. 1,729.

JEAN RABEL, t. of St. Domingo on the sea-coast, 12 m. NE. from St. Nicholas le Mole, lon. 73° 20′ W.; lat. 19° 55′ N.

JEFFERSON, t. Lincoln co. Me. 28 m. NE. from Wiscasset, 200 NE. from Boston. Pop. 2,074.

JEFFERSON, t. Coos co. N. H. 7 m. SE. from Lancaster. Pop. 495.

JEFFERSON, co. N. Y. bounded NW. by the St. Lawrence, NE. by St. Lawrence co. SE. by Lewis and Oswego cos. S. by Oneida co. and W. by Lake Ontario. Pop. in 1820, 32,952; in 1830, 48,515. Chief town, Watertown.

JEFFERSON, t. Schoharie co. N. Y. 48 m. SW. from Albany. Pop. 1,743.

JEFFERSON, t. Morris co. N. J. Pop. 1,551.

JEFFERSON co. NW. part of Pa. bounded N. by Warren and M'Kean cos. E. by M'Kean and Clearfield cos. S. by Indiana co. and W. by Armstrong and Venango cos. Pop. 2,225. Chief town, Brookville.

JEFFERSON, v. Jefferson co. Pa.

JEFFERSON, t. Greene co. Pa. Pop. 1,292.

JEFFERSON, t. Washington co. Pa. 17 m. from Washington, Pa.

JEFFERSON, co. N. part of Va. bounded NE. by the Potomac, E. by Loudon co. S. by Frederick co. and W. by Berkeley co. Pop. 12,927, of whom 3,999 are colored. Chief town, Charlestown.

JEFFERSON, co. E. part of Ohio. Pop. 22,489. Chief town, Steubenville.

JEFFERSON, t. Scioto co. Ohio. Pop. 566.

JEFFERSON, t. Ross co. Ohio. Pop. 1,645.

JEFFERSON, t. Preble co. Ohio. Pop. 1,402.

JEFFERSON, t. Muskingum co. Ohio. Pop. 1,240.

JEFFERSON, t. Montgomery co. Ohio. Pop. 1,757.

JEFFERSON, t. Fayette co. Ohio. Pop. 1,267.

JEFFERSON, t. Madison co. Ohio. Pop. 409.

JEFFERSON, t. and cap. Ashtabula co. Ohio, on Mill creek, about 65 m. E. from Cleveland. Pop. 270.

JEFFERSON, t. Pickaway co. Ohio. It is situated in Pickaway Plains, 3 m. S. from Circleville, 16 N. from Chillicothe. Pop. 119.

JEFFERSON, co. N. part of Ken. on the Ohio. Pop. 24,002. Chief town, Louisville.

JEFFERSON, co. E. Ten. Pop. 11,799. Chief town, Dandridge.

JEFFERSON, t. Rutherford co. Ten. 22 m. SSE. from Nashville. Near this town there is a mineral spring.

JEFFERSON, co. central part of Georgia. Pop. 7,309, of whom 3,706 are colored. Chief town, Louisville. Jefferson Baths, in this county, 12 m. NE. from Louisville, are much resorted to.

JEFFERSON, t. Camden co. Georgia, on the Great Satilla, 56 m. SW. from Darien. It is the seat of justice for the county. It is situated about 20 m. from the mouth of the river.

JEFFERSON, co. Miso. bounded by the Mississippi river E. St. Genevieve and Washington cos. S. Franklin W. and NW. and Merrimack river or St. Louis co. N. Length 30 m. width 25. Chief town, Herculaneum. Pop. in 1820, 1,835; in 1830, 2,586.

JEFFERSON, t. and cap. Jackson co. Geo. it contains a court-house and a jail.

JEFFERSON, r. N. America. It is a fork of the Missouri in the Rocky Mountains.

JEFFERSON, co. of Mis. on the Mississippi river, bounded by that stream NW. by Claiborne N. uncertain on the E. by Franklin S. and Adams SW. Length 30 m. breadth 18. Besides the Mississippi river, this county is watered by Fairchilds and Coles creeks, in the centre, and by the sources of Homochitto river, and Bayou Pierre, in the E. Pop. in 1820, 6,822; in 1830, 9,755. Chief town, Greenville.

JEFFERSON CITY, v. Cole co. Miso. on the right bank of Missouri river, 15 m. above the mouth of Osage river.

JEFFERSON RIVER, NW. branch of the Missouri, joins Madison river at lat. 45° N.; lon. 30° 45′ W. from W. and forms the Missouri. A short distance below their junction, Gallatin's river enters the united stream from the SE.

JEFFERSONTON, v. Culpeper co. Va. 20 m. N. from Culpeper.

JEFFERSONTON, v. Ashe co. N. C.

JEFFERSONTOWN, t. Jefferson co. Ken.

JEFFERSONVILLE, t. Tazewell co. Va. on N. fork of Clinch river, 50 m. NE. from Abingdon.

JEFFERSONVILLE, t. Clark co. Indiana, on the Ohio, just above the Rapids, and nearly opposite Louisville. Lat. 38° 30′ N. It is a flourishing town, and contains a land office, and about 130 houses.

JEFFERY'S CREEK, r. S. C. which runs into the Great Pedee, lon. 79° 29′ W.; lat. 34° 8′ N.

JEFFERY'S LEDGE, a sand-bank on the coast of Massachusetts, between Cape Ann

and Casco Bay. Lon. 69° 38′ W.; lat. 43° 10′ N.

JEMAPPE, v. Caroline co. Va.

JENITO BRIDGE, v. Powhatan co. Va.

JENKINTOWN, t. Montgomery co. Pa. 12 m. N. from Philadelphia.

JENKINS' ISLAND, small island near the coast of S. C. Lon. 80° 40′ W.; lat. 32° 20′ N.

JENNERVILLE, v. Somerset co. Pa.

JENNERVILLE, v. Chester co. Pa.

JENNINGS, co. In. bounded by Jefferson NE. Scott and Jackson SW. Delaware NW. and Ripley E. Length 24 m. breadth 18. Soil productive, Chief town, Mount Vernon. Pop. in 1820, 2,000; in 1830, 3,950. Lat. 39° N.; lon. 8° 30′ W. from W.

JENNINGS' ORDINARY, t. Nottaway co. Va. 69 m. SW. from Richmond.

JEREMIE, t. and cape on the N. side of the southern peninsula of the island of St. Domingo. The town is situate on an eminence, in a fertile soil, particularly excellent for the culture of coffee, 5 m. W. of St. Domingo. Lon. 3° 5′ E.; lat. 18° 42′ N. from W.

JERICHO, t. Chittenden co. Vt. on N. side of Onion river, 15 m. E. from Burlington. Pop. 1,654.

JERICHO. See *Bainbridge*.

JERICHO, v. in Oyster Bay, Long Island, N. Y.

JEROMESVILLE, v. Wayne co. Ohio.

JERSEY, t. Steuben co. N. Y. Pop. 2,391.

JERSEY CITY, or Paulus Hook, t. Bergen co. N. J. on the Hudson, opposite New York, 1 m. distant, 226 from W. It contains a bank.

JERSEYTOWN, v. Columbia co. Pa.

JERSEY SHORE, t. Lycoming co. Pa. on N. side of the W. branch of the Susquehannah, 20 m. W. from Williamsport.

JERUSALEM, t. Ontario co. N. Y. on W. side of Crooked Lake, 20 m. S. from Canandaigua. This town is the principal residence of the followers of Jemima Wilkinson.

JERUSALEM, v. in Benton, N. Y.

JERUSALEM, t. Washington co. Md. on the Antietam, SW. of Hagarstown.

JERUSALEM, t. Southampton co. Va. on the Nottaway, 63 m. WSW. from Norfolk.

JEWETT'S CITY, v. New London co. Ct. on the Quinebaug; 8 m. NE. from Norwich.

JOBSTOWN, v. Burlington co. N. J.

JOHN, *St.* a small island in the West Indies, N. of St. Croix, belonging to the Danes. It has a town and spacious harbor.

JOHN, *St.* or Prince Edward, an island in the S. part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, having New Brunswick on the W. Nova Scotia on the S. and Cape Breton on the E. It is 60 m. long and 30 broad, and fertile, with several streams. In 1745 it surrendered, with Cape Breton, to the English. The capital is Charlotte Town.

JOHN, *St.* a river which rises in the NW. part of the district of Maine, flowing NE. into New Brunswick, where it soon takes a SSE. course, and enters the bay of Fundy. It is navigable 60 m. for sloops of 50 tons, and about 200 for boats; and affords a common and near route from the province of New Brunswick to Quebec.

JOHN, *St.* a city of New Brunswick, situate at the mouth of the river St. John, in the bay of Fundy. It stands in a high situation, and is regularly built. The harbor is open throughout the year, and the city carries on an extensive commerce. Lon. 65° 15′ W.; lat. 45° 12′ N.

JOHN, *St.* the chief town of Newfoundland, situate on the E. side of the island. It has a good harbor, entirely land-locked, and defended by several forts, in one of which the governor of the island resides. This town suffered very severely by repeated fires during the years 1816, 1817, and 1818. Lon. 52° 26′ W.; lat. 47° 32′ N.

JOHN, *St.* the capital of Antigua. It is one of the most regular towns in the West Indies, and has the most commodious harbor in the Leeward islands. Lon. 62° 4′ W.; lat. 17° 4′ N.

JOHN, *St.* a town and fort of L. Canada, on the W. bank of Chambly or Richelieu river, at the N. end of Lake Champlain. In 1796 it was made the sole port of entry and clearance for all goods imported from the U. States into Canada. It is 20 m. E. by S. from Montreal, and 110 N. by E. from Crown Point. Lon. 73° 20′ W.; lat. 45° 25′ N.

JOHN'S BAY, bay on the coast of Maine. Lon. 69° 30′ W.; lat. 53° 50′ N.

JOHN'S RIVER, r. N. H. which runs into the Connecticut, in Dalton.

JOHN'S RIVER, r. N. C. which joins the Catawba, below Burke court-house.

JOHN'S ISLAND, isl. of the Atlantic, near the coast of S. Carolina, a little S. from Charleston, 30 m. in circumference. Lon. 80° 10′ W.; lat. 32° 42′ N.

JOHNSBURG, t. Warren co. N. Y. on W. side of the Hudson, 23 m. NW. from Caldwell. Pop. 985.

JOHNSON, t. Franklin co. Vt. 35 m. N. from Montpelier. Pop. 1,070.

JOHNSON, co. N. C. bounded by Sampson S. Cumberland SW. Wake NW. Nash NE. and Wayne E. and SE.; length 32 m. mean width 20. It is intersected by Neuse river from NW. to SE. Chief town, Smithfield. Pop. in 1820, 9,607; in 1830, 9,607.

JOHNSON, co. Ill. bounded by Ohio river S. by Alexander and Union W. Franklin N. and Pope E.; length 30 m. breadth 18. Surface hilly towards Ohio river, but more level in the interior. Soil fertile. Chief town, Wilkinsonville. Pop. 1820, 843; 1830, 1,596.

JOHNSONBURG, v. Warren co. N. J. 30 m. NE. from Easton in Pa. and 74 N. from Trenton.

JOHNSONSBURG, t. Sussex co. N. J. 10 m. from Newton. Here is an Episcopal church.

JOHNSON'S CREEK, v. Niagara co. N. Y.

JOHNSON'S FORT, on James' Island, S. C. at the entrance of Charleston harbor.

JOHNSON'S MILLS, v. Dallas co. Al. 9 m. from Cahawba.

JOHNSON'S POINT, cape on SW. coast of Antigua. Lon. 61° 35′ W.; lat. 17° 10′ N.

JOHNSON'S SETTLEMENT, v. Tioga co. N. Y.

JOHNSON'S SPRINGS, v. Goochland co. Va. 25 m. NW. by W. from Richmond.

JOHNSTON, t. Trumbull co. Ohio. Pop. 400.

JOHNSTON, *Fort*, N. C. on the right bank of Cape Fear river, at its mouth.

JOHNSTON, t. Providence co. R. I. 4 m. W. from Providence. Pop. 2,114. Here are several cotton manufactories.

JOHNSTON'S STRAITS, between the continent of N. America and the islands of Quadra and Vancouver: it unites Queen Charlotte's Sound to the Gulf of Guinea. Lon. from W. 46° W.; lat. 50° 35′ N.

JOHNSTONVILLE, t. Randolph co. N. C. 85 m. NW. from Fayetteville.

JOHNSTOWN, U. C. is situated upon the river St. Lawrence, above the uppermost rapids in ascending to Lake Ontario, and is a mile square. From this town vessels may be navigated with safety to Queenstown, and to the ports of Lake Ontario. It is nearly opposite Ogdensburg in New York.

JOHNSTOWN, district, U. C. on the river St. Lawrence.

JOHNSTOWN, t. and cap. Montgomery co. N. Y. on N. side of the Mohawk, 41 m. NW. from Albany. Pop. 7,700. The large village of Johnstown is 4 m. N. of the Mohawk, and contains a court-house, a jail, an academy, and several houses of public worship; 1 for Presbyterians, and 1 for Episcopalians. It is 415 m. from W.

JOHNSTOWN, v. Livingston co. N. Y.

JOHNSTOWN, t. Licking co. Ohio, on a branch of Licking creek, 20 m. NW. from Newark. Pop. 217.

JOHNSTOWN, a thriving v. in Cambria co. Pa. on the W. side of the Alleghany mountain, situated on the Pennsylvania canal, at its junction with the rail-road, about 20 m. S. by W. from Ebensburg.

JONASVILLE, v. Alleghany co. Md.

JONES, co. S. part of N. C. Pop. 5,628. Chief town, Trenton.

JONES, co. W. part of Geo. Pop. 13,342, of whom 6,873 are colored. Chief town, Clinton.

JONES, *Cape*, in Hudson's Bay. Lon. 79° W.; lat. 58° 50′ N.

JONESBOROUGH, s-p. and t. Washington co. Me. N. of Kennebeck Bay, 8 m. W. from Machias. Pop. 810.

JONESBOROUGH, t. Washington co. Ten. on the Holston, 16 m. S. from Blountsville, 100 ENE. from Knoxville. Pop. about 900. It contains a bank, a printing-office, a court-house, a jail, and a Presbyterian church.

JONESBURG, t. Camden co. N. C. 66 m. S. from Norfolk. It is the chief town of the county, and contains a court-house.

JONES' CREEK, r. Pa. which runs into the Delaware. Lat. 40° 58′ N.

JONES' FALLS, r. Md. passes through the city of Baltimore, and empties into the harbor. It is 14 m. long, and affords many mill-seats.

JONES' ISLAND, isl. in Hudson's Bay. Lon. 63° W.; lat. 61° 52′ N.

JONESTOWN, t. Lebanon co. Pa. at the junction of the Swetara and Little Swetara, 23 m. ENE. from Harrisburg.

JONESVILLE, t. Lee co. Va. in Powell's Valley, 2 or 3 m. from Powell's river, and 70 W. from Abingdon.

JONESVILLE, v. Surrey co. N. C.

JOPPA, t. Harford co. Md. 20 m. E. by N. from Baltimore.

JOSEPH'S KEY, small isl. in the gulf of Mexico, near the coast of Florida. Lon. 89° 30′ W.; lat. 30° 8′ N.

JOURDANS, v. Lincoln co. Geo.

JOY, v. Kennebeck co. Me. 110 m. N. from Portland.

JUAN, *St.* or Desanuadero, a river of Mexico, which is the outlet of Lake Nicaragua. It flows, from the SE. corner of the lake, in an E. direction, between the province of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, into the Caribbean Sea.

JUAN, *St.* a town of Mexico, in the province of Nicaragua, situate at the head of the river St. Juan, 110 m. E. of Nicaragua. Lon. 84° 45′ W.; lat. 11° 15′ N.

JUAN DE FUCA, *Strait of*, a large bay or Gulf of the Pacific Ocean, on the W. coast of N. America. The entrance is in lon. 124° 55′ W.; lat. 48° 25′ N.

JUAN DE PUERTO RICO, *St.* island of the W. Indies, 50 m. E. of Hispaniola, and usually called Porto Rico. It is 100 m. long and 50 broad, and belongs to the Spaniards. It is very mountainous, but the valleys are extremely fertile and well watered. It produces sugar, rum, ginger, corn, and fruits, mostly indigenous, but some of them introduced from Spain. Cattle are so plenty, that they are hunted for the skins alone. Here are a great number of uncommon trees, and gold has been found in the N. part of the island. It is subject to storms and hurricanes, like the rest of these islands. The capital is of the same name. Lon. 67° 4′ W.; lat. 18° 17′ N.

JUAN DE PUERTO RICO, *St.* capital of an island of the same name, with a good harbor, defended by several forts. It is a bishop's see, and seated on the N. coast of the island. Lon. 69° 1′ W.; lat. 18° 29′ N.

JUAN RODRIGUEZ CABRILLO, isl. on the coast of New California. Lon. 120° 31′ W.; lat. 34° N.

JUAN DE ULUA, isl. on the coast of Mexico, in the bay of Vera Cruz. A very strong fortress now covers nearly the whole rock, the expense of which is said to have been upwards of eight millions sterling.

JUANICO, island, in the Gulf of California. Lon. 107° 41′ W.; lat. 21° 45′ N.

JUDITH, *Point*, the W. point at the entrance of Narragansett Bay, R. I. 9 m. SSW. from Newport. Lon. 71° 35′ W.; lat. 41° 24′ N.

JUDITH'S RIVER, r. N. America, runs into the Missouri, 2,440 m. from the Mississippi.

JULIESTOWN, v. Burlington co. N. J.

JULIET, mt. Il. NW. of the Illinois river.

JUNIATTA, navigable r. Pa. formed by 3

branches, which rise in the counties of Cambria, Bedford, and Huntingdon. It has an E. course, and joins the Susquehannah, 11 m. above Harrisburg.

JUNIUS, t. Seneca co. N. Y. 25 m. N. from Ovid, 182 WNW. from Albany. Pop. 1,581.

JURULLO, a very remarkable volcano of Mexico, in the state of Mechoacan. Lon. from W. 24° 10′ W.; lat. 19° 9′ N. It was formed by an irruption in one night, between September 28th and 29th, 1759. The irruption was preceded by shocks of earthquakes from the month of July. The conical summit is 524 feet in height.

K.

KAKIAK, v. in Hampstead co. N. Y.

KANKAKEE, which rises near the head waters of the St. Joseph's of Michigan, in Indiana, and passing into Illinois, unites with the Desplanes, to form the river Illinois. In time of high water, boats pass from the Kankakee to the St. Joseph's.

KANSAS, r. Miso. which rises in the plains between the Platte and the Arkansas, and joins the Missouri in lat. 39° 5′ N. 340 m. above its mouth. It is navigable 900 miles.

KASKASKIA, r. Il. rising in the E. part of the state near the W. boundary of Indiana, and flowing SW. by comparative courses about 250 m. it falls into the Mississippi about 100 m. above the mouth of the Ohio.

KASKASKIA, t. and seat of justice, Randolph co. Illinois, situated on an extensive plain, not far from the commencement of the American Bottom, 11 miles from the mouth of the river on which it stands, and 6 miles from the nearest point of the Mississippi. This town was one of the first establishments made by the French in the valley of the Mississippi; and is a place, whose origin dates further back than that of Philadelphia. It was once of great importance, containing 7,000 inhabitants. At present it numbers 160 houses and 1,000 inhabitants. A more beautiful situation for a town can hardly be imagined. It is in the centre of a gently sloping basin, on a fine navigable stream, and in the midst of a country proverbial for its fertility. It has a bank, a printing-office, a Catholic church, and a land-office. 867 m. from W.

KATAHDIN, or Ktadne, lofty mountains, Maine, 80 m. N. from Bangor. Their height is not accurately ascertained, but is supposed to exceed that of the White mountains.

KAYADAROSSORAS, r. Saratoga co. N. Y. which falls into the Saratoga Lake.

KAYGERS' CREEK, r. Ohio, which runs into the Ohio, 10 m. above Gallipolis.

KEARNSVILLE, v. Northampton co. Pa.

KEARSARGE, mt. N. H. in Sutton, about 25 m. NW. from Concord.

KEARSARGE GORE, t. Hillsborough co. N. H. 16 m. W. from Concord.

KEASLETOWN, t. Rockingham co. Va.

KEENE, t. and seat of justice, Cheshire co. N. H. 14 m. SE. from Walpole, and 95 W. from Portsmouth. It is a fine thriving village on Ashutot river. Pop. 2,374.

KEENE, Essex co. N. Y. Pop. 787.

KEENE, v. Coshoctoncty, Ohio, 97 m. NE. from Columbus.

KEENE'S MILLS, v. Adams co. Pa. 36 m. SW. from Harrisburg.

KEENVILLE, v. Northampton co. Pa. on the road from Easton to the Lehigh Water-Gap, 2 m. from Cherryville.

KEESESVILLE, v. Essex co. N. Y. 157 m. N. from Albany.

KELLOGGSVILLE, v. Cayuga co. N. Y. between the heads of Owasco and Skeneateles Lakes, 39 m. NNE. from Ithaca.

KELLOGGSVILLE, v. Ashtabula co. Ohio, 284 m. NE. from Columbus.

KELLYVALE, t. Orleans co. Vt. 110 m. NE. from Montpelier.

KEMPSVILLE, t. Princess Anne co. Va. 9 m. SE. from Norfolk.

KEMPSVILLE, v. Niagara co. N. Y.

KENDALL, t. Kennebeck co. Me.

KENDALL, v. Stark co. Ohio, 7 m. W. from Canton, and near the eastern side of Tuscarawas river.

KENHAWA, *Great*, r. Va. It rises in Ash co. N. C. and being enlarged by a number of tributary streams, falls into the Ohio at Point Pleasant. Its whole course is about 400 m. and its width at the Ohio about 500 yards.

KENHAWA, *Little*, r. Va. rises in Lewis co. and falls into the Ohio at Parkersburg, 12 m. below Marietta.

KENHAWA, co. Va. bounded SE. by Greenbrier and Giles, SW. by Cabell, NW. by Mason and Wood, and NE. by Lewis and Randolph. It is intersected by Kenhawa and Elk rivers, and drained by their numerous branches. Chief town, Charlestown. Pop. 9,261.

KENDRICK'S ISLAND, NW. coast of America, forms the W. side of Nootka Sound.

KENDUSKEAG, r. Penobscot co. Maine, which flows into the Penobscot at Bangor.

KENNEBECASIS, r. N. Brunswick, which runs E. and falls into the river St. John.

KENNEBECK, r. which rises in the northern part of Maine, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean between the bays of Casco and Penobscot.

KENNEBECK, co. Maine, bounded by Lincoln SE. and S. Oxford W. Somerset N. Penobscot NE. and Hancock E. Chief towns, Hallowell and Augusta. Pop. in 1820, 42,623; in 1830, 52,491.

KENNEBUNK, r. Me. which runs into the Atlantic at Kennebunk. It has a good harbor at its mouth.

KENNEBUNK, t. and port of entry, York co. Me. at the mouth of the Kennebunk, 10 m. S. from Saco, 25 SW. from Portland. Pop. 2,233.

KENNEDYSVILLE, v. Steuben co. N. Y.

KENNEDY'S, v. Brunswick co. Va.

KENNET'S SQUARE, v. Chester co. Pa.

KENSINGTON, t. Rockingham co. N. H. 13 m. SW. from Portsmouth. Pop. 717.

KENSINGTON, t. Philadelphia co. Pa. Pop. 13,394. It is a suburb of Philadelphia.

KENSINGTON, v. Chatauque co. N. Y.

KENT, co. U. Canada, on Lake Erie.

KENT, co. L. Canada, between the rivers Sorel and St. Lawrence.

KENT, co. R. I. on the W. side of Narraganset Bay, bounded N. by Providence co. S. by Washington co. and W. by Connecticut. Pop. 12,784. Chief town, Warwick.

KENT, t. Litchfield co. Ct. on the Housatonnuc, 45 m. W. from Hartford. Pop. 2,001. Iron ore is found here, and wrought extensively.

KENT, t. Putnam co. N. Y. 20 m. SE. from Poughkeepsie. Pop. 1,928.

KENT, co. Del. bounded N. by Newcastle co. E. by Delaware Bay, S. by Sussex co. and W. by Maryland. Pop. 19,911. Chief town, Dover.

KENT, co. Md. bounded N. by Cecil co. E. by the state of Delaware, S. by Queen Anne co. and W. by Chesapeake Bay. Pop. 10,502. Chief town, Chestertown.

KENT, isl. in Chesapeake Bay, annexed to Queen Anne co. Md.

KENTUCKY, state. See page 126.

KENTUCKY, r. Kentucky, rises in the highlands in the SE. part of the state, and running NW. falls into the Ohio, at Port William, 77 m. above the rapids at Louisville. It is navigable 180 miles, and is 150 yards wide at its mouth.

KENTUCKY, *Little*, r. Ken. which runs into the Ohio, 3 m. below the mouth of Kentucky river.

KENTUCKY, *Indian*, r. In. which runs into the Ohio, nearly opposite the mouth of Kentucky river.

KEOWEE, r. U. S. the name of Savannah river above its confluence with the Tugulo.

KEROUART ISLETS, small islets on the NW. coast of America, between 51° and 52° N. lat.

KERRYSVILLE, t. Lawrence co. Ohio.

KERSHAW, district, S. C. on the E. side of the Wateree. Pop. 13,545. Chief town, Camden.

KERNESVILLE, v. Northampton co. Penn. 15 m. NW. by W. from Easton.

KETCHAM'S CORNER, v. Saratoga co. N. Y. 15 m. from Albany.

KEWEENA POINT, projects far into the S. side of Lake Superior.

KEYSVILLE, v. Charlotte co. Va. on the head waters of Meheim river, 70 m. SW. from Richmond.

KEY WEST, small island in the Gulf of Mexico, remarkable as being the most southern settlement of the U. S. It was used as a naval station, but has been abandoned by our armed vessels. Lat. 24° 34′ N.; lon. from W. 4° 38′ W.

KIAMESHA, r. Arkansas, which is formed by the union of three branches, rising in a ridge of the Mazern mountains. It waters the SW. part of the territory, and joins Red river 900 m. above Natchitoches.

KICKABOO, or Red Buck, small r. Illinois, which runs into the Illinois on the N. a little below lake Pioria.

KICKAPOOS, Indians, in Illinois. They are scattered along the rivers Wabash, Illinois, and Mississippi, but their largest settlement is in a prairie 90 m. N. by E. from Vincennes. The number of warriors is about 600.

KICKEMUIT, a NW. arm of Mount Hope bay, R. I. 2 m. long and ½ a m. broad.

KILDARE, t. Warwick co. L. C. 34 m. N. from Montreal.

KILKENNY, t. Leinster co. L. C. 35 m. NW. from Montreal.

KILKENNY, t. Coos co. N. H. 8 m. NE. from Lancaster. Pop. 27.

KILKENNY, v. St. Lawrence co. N. Y.

KILLBUCK, r. Ohio, which runs into White-woman's creek, 3 m. above its junction with the Muskingum.

KILLINGLY, t. Windham, co. Ct. on the Quinebaug, 25 m. W. from Providence, 45 m. E. from Hartford. Pop. 3,261. It contains several churches.

KILLINGWORTH, t. Middlesex co. Ct. on Long Island Sound, 26 m. E. from New Haven, 38 SE. from Hartford, 26 W. from New London. Pop. 2,483.

KILMARNOCK, v. Lancaster co. Va.

KIMBERTON, v. Chester co. Pa.

KIMBLES, v. Lawrence co. Ohio, 120 m. a little E. of S. from Columbus.

KIMBLESVILLE, v. Chester co. Pa.

KINCANNON WORKS, v. Surrey co. N.C. 139 m. NW. by W. from Raleigh.

KINDERHOOK CREEK, r. N. Y. rises in Berlin, Rensselaer co. and flowing SE. enters the Hudson, at Kinderhook.

KINDERHOOK, t. Columbia co. N. Y. on Hudson river, 10 m. above Hudson, 20 below Albany. Pop. 2,706. Here is an academy.

KING AND QUEEN, co. Va. on Matta poony river, which separates it from King William co. Pop. 11,644. Chief town, Dunkirk.

KING CREEK, v. Barnwell co. S. C.

KINGFIELD, v. Somerset co. Maine, 119 m. N. from Portland. Pop. 554.

KING GEORGE, co. Va. between the Potomac and Rappahannock rivers. Pop. 3,397. At the court-house is a post-office.

KING GEORGE SOUND, the name given by captain Cook, in 1778, to the bay which he discovered on the W. coast of North America, in lon. 126° 48′ W. and lat. 49° 33′ N. but the natives call it *Nootka*; the name now generally adopted by the English.

KING GEORGE THE THIRD'S ISLANDS, group on the W. coast of America, extending from lat. 56° 10′ to 58° 18′ N.

KINGS, co. New Brunswick, on the river St. John, bounded on the E. by Charlotte co. S. by St. John co. W. by the counties of Westmoreland and Northumberland, and N. by a line running SE. and NW. from Spoon Island in St. John river.

KING'S co. N. Y. comprises the W. end of Long Island, and is bounded E. by Queen's co. Pop. 20,537. Chief town, Flatbush.

KING'S BAY, bay on the SE. coast of Nova Scotia.

KINGSBOROUGH, v. Montgomery co. N. Y. 50 m. NW. from Albany.

KINGSBURY, t. Washington co. N. Y. on the Hudson, 52 m. above Albany. Pop. 2,606.

KINGSCLERE, t. York co. New Brunswick, on the W. side of the river St. John, adjoining Frederickton.

KINGSEY, t. Buckingham co. L. C. on the river St. Francis, 35 m. S. by E. from Three Rivers.

KING'S FERRY, v. Monongalia co. Va.

KING'S FERRY, v. Cayuga co. N. Y.

KING'S ISLAND, isl. on the NW. coast of America, separated from the continental shore of New Albion, by Bankes' canal. Lat. 51° 56′ to 52° 26′ N.

KINGSLAND CREEK, r. Va. which runs into James River. Lon. 77° 40′ W.; lat. 37° 24′ N.

KINGSMILL, point, on the NW. coast of America, the SW. point of Prince Frederick's sound. Lon. 225° 49′ E.; lat. 56° 52′ N.

KING'S MOUNTAIN, mt. in the W. part of N. C. 25 m. W. Charlottenburg.

KINGSPORT, v. Sullivan co. Ten.

KINGSTON, s-p. of Jamaica, on the S. coast of the island, on a bay in which vessels of the largest burden may anchor in safety. It was founded in 1693, after the destruction of Port Royal by an earthquake in the preceding year. It is on a plain, which rises, with a gradual ascent, to the foot of the Liguanea mountains, a distance of about six miles. 10 m. E. from Spanish Town. Lon. 76° 33′ W.; lat. 18° N. Pop. 33,000, of which number 10,000 are whites, 18,000 slaves.

KINGSTON, t. and cap. of the island of St. Vincent's, in the W. Indies. Lon. 81° W.; lat. 13° 6′ N.

KINGSTON, t. U. C. the largest and most populous of the province. It is advantageously seated at the E. extremity of Lake Ontario.

KINGSTON, formerly Esopus, t. and cap. Ulster co. N. Y. on the Hudson, 65 m. below Albany, 100 above New York. Pop. 4,170. The village of Kingston is pleasantly situated on Esopus creek, about 3 m. from the Hudson, and 313 m. from W.

KINGSTON, v. Middlesex co. N. J. 3 m. NE. from Princeton, 15 SW. from Brunswick.

KINGSTON, t. Luzerne co. Pa. on the Susquehannah, opposite Wilkesbarre.

KINGSTON, v. Talbot co. Md. on the E. side of the Choptank, 4 m. below its forks.

KINGSTON, t. Somerset co. Md.

KINGSTON, t. Georgetown district, S. C. on Waccama river, 40 m. NE. from Georgetown.

KINGSTON, t. and cap. Roane co. Ten. at the confluence of Clinch and Holston rivers, 60 m. below Knoxville, and 556 m. from W.

KINGSTON, t. Addison co. Vt. 28 m. SW. from Montpelier. Pop. 803.

KINGSTON, t. Rockingham co. N. H. 21 m. SW. from Portsmouth. Pop. 929.

KINGSTON, *East*, t. Rockingham co. N. H. 21 m. SW. from Portsmouth.

KINGSTON, t. Plymouth co. Mass. 4 m. NW. from Plymouth, 32 SSE. from Boston, from W. 458. Pop. 3,322. This town has some trade in the fisheries, and contains 2 cotton manufactories, and some manufactures of iron.

KINGSTON, t. and cap. Kings co. New Brunswick, on Kennebecasis bay.

KINGSTON, *North*, t. Washington co. R. I. on W. side of Narraganset Bay; 12 m. NW. from Newport. Pop. 3,036.

KINGSTON, *South*, or Tower Hill, t. and cap. Washington co. R. I. on the W. side of Narraganset Bay; 11 m. W. from Newport. Pop. 3,663.

KINGSTON, t. Delaware co. Ohio, on the head waters of Alum and Big Walnut creeks, and immediately N. of Sunbury. Pop. 582.

KINGSTON, small town situated on the line, but within the co. of Ross, Ohio, 10 m. N. from Chillicothe.

KINGSTON, v. Morgan co. Geo. 33 m. NNW. from Milledgeville.

KINGSVILLE, t. Ashtabula co. Ohio, on Lake Erie, 10 m. NE. from Jefferson. Pop. 1,028.

KING-TREE, v. Williamsburg district, S. C. on Black river, about 65 m. N. from Charleston.

KING WILLIAM, co. Va. between Mattapony and Pamunky rivers and extends eastward to where those rivers unite, and form York river, and bounded NW. by Caroline co. Pop. 1820, 9,697; in 1830, 9,812.

KING WILLIAM COURT-HOUSE, v. and seat of justice, King William co. Va. 35 m. NE. from Richmond.

KING WOOD, t. Hunterdon co. N. J. on the E. side of the Delaware. Pop. 2,898.

KINGWOOD, v. Monongalia co. Va.

KINGWOOD, v. Preston co. Va. near Cheat river, 20 m. SE. from Morgantown.

KINIESNICK, v. Lewis co. Ken. NNE. from Frankfort.

KINNIKINNICK, r. Ohio, which runs SW. into the Scioto, 7 m. above Chillicothe.

KINOGAM, r. Canada, which runs from Lake Wickwa to the river Saguenay. Lon. 71° 31′ W.; lat. 48° 34′ N.

KINSALE, v. Westmoreland co. Va. situated on the SW. side of the river Potomac, near the Chesapeake Bay.

KINSMAN, NE. t. of Trumbull co. Ohio. Pop. 720.

KINSMAN'S MOUNTAIN, mt. in Lincoln, N. H.

KINSTON, t. Lenoir co. N. C. on the left bank of Neuse river, 40 m. above Newbern.

KINZUA, v. Warren co. Pa. 352 m. NW. from Harrisburg.

KIP'S BAY, a bend in East river, N. Y. in New York co. 3 m. NE. of the city. The New York Penitentiary and Alms House are situated here.

KIRBY, t. Caledonia co. Vt. 15 m. NE. from Danville.

KIRK'S MILLS, v. Lancaster co. Pa.

KIRKSEY CROSS-ROADS, v. Edgefield district, S. C. 65 m. westerly from Raleigh.

KIRKSVILLE, v. Mecklenburg co. N. C. 151 m. SW. from Raleigh.

KIRKVILLE, v. Onondaga co. N. Y.

KIRKWOOD, t. Belmont co. Ohio. Pop. 2,205.

KIRTLAND, t. Geauga co. Ohio. Pop. 1,010.

KISHTAC, isl. on the NW. coast of America, E. of Foggy Cape, on the SE. side of the peninsula of Alaska, and opposite the mouth of Cook's river.

KISKIMINITAS, v. Westmoreland co. Pa.

KISKIMINITAS, r. a branch of the Alleghany in Pa.

KITE'S MILLS, v. Rockingham co. Va.

KITLEY, t. Leeds co. U. C.

KITTANNING, v. and seat of justice, Armstrong co. Pa. on the E. side of Alleghany river, 40 m. NE. from Pittsburg, 215 from W. Pop. 1,620.

KITTATINNY MOUNTAINS, a ridge of the Alleghany mountains, which runs through the N. parts of New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

KITTERY, t. York co. Me. at the mouth of the Piscataqua, opposite Portsmouth, N. H. 5 m. SW. from York. Pop. 2,022.

KLINGEISTOWN, v. Schuylkill co. Pa.

KNAPPSBURG, v. Oxford township, Chenango co. N. Y.

KNIFE RIVER, r. Missouri Territory, which joins the river Missouri on the S. at the Mandan villages.

KNIGHT'S CANAL, inlet, on the NW. coast of America. Lat. 50° 45′ N.

KNIGHT'S ISLAND, isl. in Behring's Bay, separated from the continent of America by a narrow channel.

KNIGHT'S ISLAND, small island in Hudson's Bay. Lon. 93° 30′ W.; lat. 61° 50′ N.

KNOT'S ISLAND, v. Currituck co. N. C.

KNOWLTON, t. Warren co. N. J. on Delaware river. Pop. 2,827.

KNOWLTON MILLS, v. Sussex co. N. J.

KNOX, t. Hancock co. Me. 28 m. NW. from Castine.

KNOX, v. Albany co. N. Y. 21 m. W. from Albany. Pop. 2,186.

KNOX, co. Ohio, bounded by Richland N. Coshocton E. Licking S. Delaware W. and Marion NW. Chief town, Mount Vernon. Pop. in 1820, 8,326; in 1830, 17,124.

KNOX, co. Ken. bounded SE. by Harlan, SW. by Whitely, NW. by Rockcastle, and NE. by Clay. Chief town, Barbourville, is about 125 m. SSE. from Frankfort. Pop. 4,321.

KNOX, t. Guernsey co. Ohio.

KNOX, co. E. Ten. bounded by Sevier SE. Blount S. Roane W. Anderson NW. and Grainger and Jefferson NE. Holston and Clinch rivers unite at Knoxville. Chief town, Knoxville. Pop. 14,498.

KNOX, t. Columbiana co. Ohio. Pop. 1,288.

KNOX, NE. t. Jefferson co. Ohio.

KNOX, co. In. between White and Wabash rivers, bounded by Kaskaskia, or Pike and Gibson cos. S. Wabash river W. Sullivan N. and Davies E. Soil generally fertile. Chief town, Vincennes. Pop. 6,557.

KNOXVILLE, t. and seat of justice, Knox co. Ten. on the right bank of Holston river, 22 m. above its junction with the Tennessee, about 200 m. E. from Nashville. Lat. 35° 50′ N. There is a college here, but it is yet in infancy.

KNOXVILLE, v. Jefferson co. Ohio, 12 m. NW. from Steubenville.

KNOXVILLE, v. Crawford co. Geo.

KODIAK, an entensive group of islands on the W. coast of N. America, about 50 m. from the entrance into Cook's inlet, extending about 130 m. from SW. to NE. Lon. 206° 12′ to 208° 45′ E.; lat. 56° 45′ to 58° 28′ N.

KOOSKOOSKEE, r. Oregon Territory, which rises in the Rocky Mountains, and joins Lewis river, between lon. 117° and 118° W. and between lat. 46° and 47° N.

KONIAUT, *Big*, lake, Erie co. Pa. W. of Le Boeuf.

KONIAUT, *Little*, lake, Crawford co. Pa. 8 m. W. from Meadville. Three miles long, and 1 broad.

KORTRIGHT, t. Delaware co. N. Y. 10 m. N. from Delhi, 62 SW. from Albany. Pop. 2,873.

KREIDERSVILLE, v. Northampton co. Pa.

L.

LABAR'S, v. Pike co. Pa.

LABEESH, r. U. States, which receives the waters of a lake of the same name, and flows into Cassina Lake. A little distance from the lake are the head-waters of Red river which flows into Hudson Bay.

LABRADOR. See p. 167.

LACADIE, t. L. C. 53 m. N. from Plattsburg, Va.

LAC AU SABLE, lake, NW. Territory, between Lake Superior and the Mississippi 600 m. above the mouth of St. Peter's river. Until 1816, the principal station of the British NW. Fur Company was on this lake. The station is now occupied by the American NW. Company.

LAC DES DEUX MONTAGNES, Seigniory, York co. L. C. on the N. side of Ottawa river, 25 m. W. from Montreal.

LACHENAYE, Seigniory, Leinster co. L. C. on the river St. Jean, 13 m. N. from Montreal.

LACHAWAHANOCK, valley, Luzerne co. Pa. extends from the mouth of Lachawahanock creek, up the same, about 30 m. This next to Wyoming valley, is the most populous in the county.

LACHEVROTIERE, Seigniory, Hampshire co. L. C. on the N. side of the St. Lawrence, 38 m. W. from Quebec.

LACHINE, v. on Montreal Island, L. C. 7 m. above the city of Montreal. The Rapid of St. Louis prevents vessels ascending from Montreal, so that all the commerce with the NW. country centres at Lachine.

LACKAWAXEN, river of Pa. which falls into the Delaware, in Pike co. 174 m. above Philadelphia.

LACKAWAXEN, t. Pike co. Pa. Pop. 283.

LAC METASIEDIACH, Seigniory, Cornwallis co. L. C

LAC METIS, Seigniory, Cornwallis co. L. C.

LACONIA, v. Harrison co. In. 120 m. S. from Indianapolis.

LA DANTRE, Seigniory, Warwick co. L. C. on the left bank of St. Lawrence river, a short distance above the mouth of Richelieu river.

LADY WASHINGTON, v. Montgomery co. Pa.

LA FARGEVILLE, v. Jefferson co. N. Y. 174 m. NW. from Albany.

LADY'S ISLAND, small island off the coast of S. C. near Port Royal.

LAFAYETTE, a parish of La. Pop. 5,606. Vermilionville is the capital.

LA FEVE, r. Arkansas, which rises in the mountains, in which the Poteau and Petit John have their source, and flowing E. joins the Arkansas below Cadron. It is said to be navigable 200 m.

LA FEVRE, r. Illinois, which runs into the Mississippi, 75 m. below Prairie du Chein, 21 below Dubuque's lead mines. Lead ore is found on its banks 10 m. from the mouth.

LAFOURCHE, or Chetimaches, r. La. an outlet of the Mississippi. It leaves the main stream at Donaldson, about 90 m. above New Orleans. Its length is about 45 m.

LAFOURCHE, co. La. Pop. 5,500. Thibadeauville is the capital.

LAFOURCHE, t. Arcadia co. La. 75 m. NW. from New Orleans.

LAGIDA, r. Cuba, which runs into the sea at the Havana.

LAGOS, t. Mexico, in Guadalaxara, 60 m. NE. from Guadalaxara. Lon. 101° 32′ W.; lat. 21° 27′ N.

LAIRDSVILLE, v. Oneida co. N. Y. 108 m. NW. by W. from Albany, and 12 from Utica.

LAKE, t. in the N. part of Stark co. Ohio. Pop. 1,266.

LAKE, SW. t. Wayne co. Ohio. Pop. 552.

LAKE, t. Logan co. Ohio. Pop. 864.

LAKE, t. Champaign co. Ohio. Pop. 480.

LAKE LANDING, v. Hyde co. N. C. 213 m. a little S. of E. from Raleigh.

LAKE MASKINONGE, Seigniory, St. Maurice co. L. C. on St. Lawrence above Maskinonge river.

LAKE OF THE WOODS, lake, between Lake Superior and Lake Winnipec, discharging by Winnipec river into the lake of the same name.

LAKE PLEASANT, t. Hamilton co. N. Y. Pop. 266.

LAKE RIVER, r. America, which runs into the Mississippi, lon. 95° W.; lat. 46° 30′ N.

LAKE RIVER, *Little*, r. which runs into the Mississippi, lon. 94° 23′ W.; lat. 45° 36′ N.

LAMARCHE, r. Il. which runs into Illinois river from the NW.

LA MARTINIERE, fief, Hertford co. L. C. on the S. side of the St. Lawrence, 6 m. E. from Quebec.

LAMBERTSVILLE, v. on the Delaware river, opposite New Hope, Pa. 16 m. NW. from Trenton.

LAMINE, t. Cooper co. Miso.

LAMOIL, r. Vt. which rises S. of Lake Memphremagog, and running W. falls into Lake Champlain, in Colchester, 5 m. N. of the mouth of Onion river, 10 m. N. from Burlington.

LAMOTTE, lead mine, Miso. a few miles N. of St. Michael's.

LAMPETER, t. and v. Lancaster co. Pa. on Mill creek, 5 m. E. from Lancaster. Pop. 3,174.

LAMPREY, r. Rockingham co. N. H. Lamprey river falls into Great Bay.

LANCASTER, t. and cap. Coos co. N. H. on both sides of Israel's creek, a mile from Connecticut river. It contains a court-house, jail, and several mills. It is 40 m. above Dartmouth College, 131 NW. from Portsmouth, 558 from W. Pop. 1,187.

LANCASTER, t. Worcester co. Mass. on a branch of Nashua river, 14 m. NE. from Worcester, 35 WNW. from Boston. Pop. 2,016. Here is a valuable quarry of slate. Lancaster is a good agricultural town, and has an extensive cotton factory.

LANCASTER, co. in the SE. part of Pa. bounded N. by Dauphin, Lebanon, and Berks, E. by Chester, S. by Maryland, and W. by the Susquehannah river, which separates it from York co. Pop. in 1820, 68,336; in 1830, 76,558. It is the most populous county in the state, except Philadelphia, and one of the first in point of soil, wealth, and agricultural improvements. It is watered by the Conestoga and its branches, Pequa and Chicques creeks, which afford a large number of the first-rate mill-seats in the country, many of which are already occupied. It contains at this time, 7 furnaces, 14 forges, 180 distilleries, 45 tanyards, 22 fulling-mills, 164 grist-mills, 87 saw-mills, 9 breweries, 8 hemp-mills, 5 oil-mills, 5 clover-mills, 3 factories, 3 potterics, 6 carding-machines, 3 paper-mills, 2 snuff-mills, 7 tilt-hammers, and 6 rolling-mills. Chief town, Lancaster.

LANCASTER, t. and cap. Lancaster co. Pa. is pleasantly situated on the side of a hill, 1½ m. W. of Conestoga creek, which falls into the Susquehannah 9 m. below. 35 m. ESE. from Harrisburg, 22 ENE. from York, 62 W. from Philadelphia, and 109 from W. Lat. 40° 3′ N.; long. 76° 20′ W. It contains a court-house, market-house, jail, a large Lancasterian school, an academy, and several houses of public worship, for German Lutherans, German Calvinists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Roman Catholics, Moravians, Friends, and Methodists. Many of the inhabitants speak the German language. The surrounding country is fertile and highly cultivated. The town contains numerous manufactories, and carries on considerable trade. Pop. 7,683.

LANCASTER, co. Va. on the western shore of Chesapeake Bay, bounded S. by the Rappahannock, 108 m. N. from Norfolk. Pop. 4,800, of whom 2,631 are slaves. At the court-house is a post-office.

LANCASTER, district, S. C. Pop. 10,361. At the court-house is a post-office.

LANCASTER, t. and cap. Garrard co. Ken. 29 m. S. from Lexington.

LANCASTER, t. and cap. Fairfield co. Ohio, 28 m. SE. from Columbus, 34 NE. from Chillicothe. It contains a court-house and jail, a bank, 2 printing-offices, and a church.

LANCE LA GRACE, t. La. 75 m. SSW. from New Madrid. Lon. 90° 27′ W.; lat. 35° 25′ N.

LANCE POINT, the S. point of Newfoundland, at the SW. extremity of St. Mary's Bay.

LANDAFF, t. Grafton co. N. H. on the E. side of Connecticut river, between Bath and Haverhill. Pop. 951.

LANDGROVE, t. Bennington co. Vt. about 35 m. NE. from Bennington.

LANDGUARD, or Pointe aux Pins, north side of Lake Erie. This point is about 20 m. E. of the S. Foreland, and bears the only pine timber on this coast.

LANDISBURG, v. Perry co. Pa. on a small branch of Shareman's creek, 30 m. NW. from Harrisburg, and 18 NNW. from Carlisle.

LANDSFORD, v. Chester district, S. C. 92 m. N. from Columbia.

LANESBOROUGH, t. Berkshire co. Mass. It is situated in the NW. part of the state, joining to N. Y. Pop. 1,192.

LANESVILLE, v. Susquehannah co. Pa.

LANESVILLE, v. King William co. Va.

LANGDON, t. Sullivan co. N. H. on Connecticut river, 40 m. W. from Concord. Pop. 667.

LANGHORN'S TAVERN, v. Cumberland co. Va. 60 m. from Richmond.

LANIER, t. Preble co. Ohio. Pop. 1,535.

LANSINGBURG, t. Rensselaer co. N. Y. on the E. side of Hudson river, near its junction with the Mohawk river, about 4 m. above Troy, and 9 above Albany. Sloops of small draught ascend thus high. Pop. 2,663.

LANSING, t. Tompkins co. N. Y. Pop. 4,020.

LAO, t. Cuba, 25 m. W. from Havana.

LA PETITE NATION, York co. L. C. on the Ottawa river, about 70 m. W. from Montreal.

LA PETITE RIVIERE, parish, in Cote de Beaupre Seigniory, L. C. on the St. Lawrence, 34 m. NE. from Quebec.

LAPRAIRIE, Seigniory, Huntingdon co. L. C. on the S. side of the St. Lawrence, at the mouth of the Sorel, opposite Montreal. The village of Laprairie, or La Nativite, contains above 100 houses, and is very flourishing, being situated on the main road from Montreal into the United States.

LA PROA, point, New Brunswick, halfway between Eastport and St. John.

L'ARBRE CROCHE, Indian village, in Michigan, on the W. side of the peninsula, near its N. extremity, 40 m. from Michillimackinack.

LARGA, small isl. in the Florida stream. Lon. 82° 25′ W.; lat. 24° 36′ N.

LARGA PUNTA, or Punta de Asies, cape on the W. coast of Florida. Lon. 82° 5′ W.; lat. 25° 45′ N.

LARK'S POINT, cape, Lower Canada, in the river St. Lawrence, at the mouth of Saguenay river.

LA SALLE, Seigniory, Huntingdon co. Lower Canada, 12 m. S. from Montreal.

LAS CHIAPAS, a state of Mexico. It is an interior country, bounded by Guatemala SW. Tabasco NW. and N. Yucatan E. and Vera Paz SE. Chief city, Chiapa Real.

LASSELSVILLE, v. Montgomery co. N. Y. 10 m. W. from Johnstown.

L'ASSUMPTION, Seigniory, Leinster co. Lower Canada, on the N. side of the St. Lawrence, 16 m. N. from Montreal.

LA TESSAIRE, fief, Hampshire co. L. C. on the N. side of the St. Lawrence, 40 m. W. from Quebec.

LATIMORE, t. Adams co. Pa.

LA TRAIN, r. NW. Territory, which runs into Lake Superior, and is 25 yards wide at its mouth.

LAUDERDALE, co. Alabama, on the N. side of Tennessee river. Pop. 11,782. Florence is the capital.

LAUGHLINGTON, t. Westmoreland co. Pa.

LAUREL, v. Sussex co. Del. on Broad creek, a branch of Nanticoke, 35 m. SE. from Easton in Maryland.

LAUREL HILL, Richmond co. N. C. 100 m. SW. from Raleigh.

LAUREL MOUNTAINS. In general terms, this range includes the extreme NW. ridges of the Apalachian chain, and reaches from the central parts of Pennsylvania to Alabama, under various local names. It is pierced by the eastern branches of Monongahela, by the Great Kenhawa, and Tennessee rivers.

LAURENCEBURG, v. Armstrong co. Pa.

LAURENCEBURG, v. Dearborn co. In.

LAURENCEBURG, v. Franklin co. Ken. 10 m. S. from Frankfort.

LAURENCEBURG, v. Laurence co. Ten.

LAURENS, t. Tioga co. Pa.

LAURENS, t. Otsego co. N. Y. 12 m. SW. from Cooperstown, 78 W. from Albany. Pop. 2,231.

LAURENS, district, S. C. between Enoree and Saluda rivers. Pop. 20,863.

LAURENS, co. Geo. on the Oconee. Pop. 5,578. Chief town, Dublin.

LAURENSVILLE, v. and seat of justice, Laurens district, S. C. 80 m. NW. from Columbia.

LAURITON, v. Marlborough co. S. C.

LAUSANNE, t. Northampton co. Pa. on the Lehigh. Pop. 509.

LAUZON, Seigniory, Dorchester co. L. C. on the river St. Lawrence, at the confluence of the Chaudiere, 2 m. S. from Quebec.

LAVALTRIE, Seigniory, Warwick co. L. C. on the St. Lawrence, 30 m. NE. from Montreal.

LAVINA POINT, cape, on the NW. coast of America.

LAWAHANNOCK, r. Pa. which joins the

E. branch of the Susquehannah at Pittstown, 12 m. above Wilkesburre.

LAWRENCE, co. Ken. Pop. 3,897. Louisa is the capital.

LAWRENCE, co. Il. Pop. 3,661. Lawrenceville is the capital.

LAWRENCE, southern co. Ohio, bounded on the N. by Jackson, E. by Gallia, S. by the Ohio river, and W. by Scioto co. Pop. 1820, 3,499; in 1830, 5,366. Seat of justice, Burlington.

LAWRENCE, t. in the W. border of Stark co. Ohio. Pop. 1,108.

LAWRENCE, t. Tuscarawas co. Ohio. Pop. 602.

LAWRENCE, t. Washington co. Ohio. Pop. 413.

LAWRENCE, co. In. bounded by Orange S. Owen and Martin W. Monroe N. Jackson E. and Washington SE.; length 21 m. width 18. Pop. in 1820, 4,116; in 1830, 9,237. Chief town, Bedford.

LAWRENCE, co. W. Ten. bounded by Alabama S. Wayne W. Hickman N. and Giles E.; length 26 m. width 22. Pop. in 1820, 3,271; in 1830, 5,412. Chief town, Lawrenceburg.

LAWRENCE, co. Arkansas, on White *r.* Pop. 5,806. Chief town, Jackson.

LAWRENCE, co. Mis. bounded NW. and N. by the lately ceded Choctaw territory, E. by Covington, S. by Marion and Pike, and W. by Franklin; length 60 m. mean width 21. The general surface is covered with fine timber. Chief staples, cotton. Pop. 5,321. Monticello is the capital.

LAWRENCE, v. and seat of justice, Lawrence co. Ark. on Black river, about 50 m. above its confluence with White river.

LAWRENCE, t. Lawrence co. Ohio.

LAWRENCE, t. Hunterdon co. N. J. Pop. 1,434.

LAWRENCE, t. Clearfield co. Pa. Pop. 683.

LAWRENCE, co. Alabama, on the S. side of Tennessee river. Pop. 14,984. Chief town, Moulton.

LAWRENCE, *St.* a large r. of N. America, proceeding from Lake Ontario, from which it runs 700 m. to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in the Atlantic. Its mouth is 100 m. wide; and it is navigable for ships of war as far as Quebec, which is 360 m. and vessels from Europe ascend to Montreal, which is 180 m. further. In its course it forms a great variety of bays, harbors, and islands, many of which are fruitful and extremely pleasant.

LAWRENCE, *St. Gulf of*, is formed between the W. part of Newfoundland, the E. shores of Labrador, the E. extremity of the province of New Brunswick, part of the province of Nova Scotia, and the island of Cape Breton. It communicates with the Atlantic Ocean by three different passages.

LAWRENCEBURG, t. Armstrong co. Pa.

LAWRENCEBURG, t. Butler co. Pa.

LAWRENCEBURG, t. and cap. Dearborn co. In. on the Ohio, 2 m. below the mouth of the Miami river, 28 from Cincinnati.

LAWRENCE'S, v. Southampton co. Va.

LAWRENCE'S MILLS, v. Clinton co. N.Y. by postroad 177 m. from Albany.

LAWRENCEVILLE, v. Tioga co. Pa. by postroad 149 m. NNW. from Harrisburg.

LAWRENCEVILLE, v. Montgomery co. N. C. 109 m. SW. by W. from Raleigh.

LAWRENCEVILLE, v. Gwinnett co. Geo. 133 m. NW. from Milledgeville.

LAWRENCEVILLE, t. Alleghany co. Pa. 2 or 3 m. from Pittsburg.

LAWRENCEVILLE, v. Nansemond co. Va.

LAWRENCEVILLE, t. Madison co. Ohio, on the road from Columbus to Springfield.

LAWRENCEVILLE, t. Lawrence co. Il.

LAWSVILLE, t. Susquehannah co. Pa. N. from Montrose.

LAWYERSVILLE, v. Schoharie co. N. Y.

LAYTONS, v. Essex co. Va.

LEACOCK, t. Lancaster co. Pa. 9 m. E. from Lancaster.

LEADING CREEK, r. Ohio, runs into the Ohio, 17 m. above Gallipolis.

LEADSVILLE, v. Randolph co. Va.

LEAF RIVER, r. Mississippi, which joins the Chickasaw, 8 m. below the parallel of 31° N. lat. to form the Pascagoula.

LEAF RIVER, v. Green co. Missouri.

LEAKSVILLE, t. Rockingham co. N.C.

LEA'S, v. Granger co. Ten.

LEASBURG, t. Caswell co. N. C. 80 m. E. from Bethany.

LEATHERWOOD'S STORE, v. Henry co. Va.

LEAVENWORTH, v. Crawford co. In. on the Ohio river.

LEBANON, t. Lawrence co. Arkansas.

LEBANON, t. York co. Me. on the E. side of Salmonfall river, about 20 m. NW. of Portsmouth in N. H. Pop. 2,391.

LEBANON, t. Grafton co. N. H. on Connecticut river, opposite the mouth of White river, 4 m. below Dartmouth college. A mineral spring has lately been discovered here, the waters of which are efficacious in curing rheumatism and cutaneous disorders. Pop. 1,868.

LEBANON, t. New London co. Ct. 9 m. NW. from Norwich, 30 SE. from Hartford. Pop. 2,552. It is an excellent agricultural township. It contains four churches, and an academy.

LEBANON, t. Madison co. N. Y. 35 m. SW. from Utica, 115 W. from Albany. Pop. 2,249.

LEBANON, t. Hunterdon co. N. J.

LEBANON, co. Pa. bounded by Lancaster SE. Dauphin SW. and NW. and Berks NE.; length 17 m. width 17. Its NW. boundary is the Blue Mountain, or Kittatinny Ridge. Staples, grain, flour, whisky and iron. Chief town, Lebanon. Pop. 1820, 16,988; in 1830 20,546.

LEBANON, v. Russell co. Va. 358 m. a little S. of W. from Richmond.

LEBANON, v. Washington co. Geo.

LEBANON, t. and cap. Wilson co. Ten. 25 m. E. from Nashville. In the vicinity is an academy.

LEBANON, t. Washington co. Ken.

LEBANON, bor. and cap. Lebanon co. Pa. on Quitapahilla creek, 25 m. E. from Harrisburg, and 82 WNW. from Philadelphia. Pop. 3,555. The Schuylkill and Susquehannah rivers are connected at this place, by a canal between the Quitapahilla and the Tulpehocken, a branch of Schuylkill river.

LEBANON, t. and cap. Warren co. Ohio, 25 m. S. from Dayton, 80 SW. from Columbus, 18 E. from Hamilton, 34 N. from Cincinnati. It contains a court-house and jail, and 2 churches, a bank, 2 market-houses, a printing-office, and a public library. Pop. 1,157. Lon. 84° 7′ W.; lat. 39° 25′ N.

LEBANON, t. Meigs co. Ohio. Pop. 253.

LEBANON, v. St. Clair co. Il. 55 m. SW. from Vandalia.

LEBOEUF, t. Erie co. Pa.

LEE, t. Hancock co. Me. 25 m. NW. from Castine.

LEE, t. Strafford co. N. H. 13 m. NW. from Portsmouth. Pop. 1,009.

LEE, t. Berkshire co. Mass. 5 m. SE. from Lenox, 140 W. from Boston. Pop. 1,825. It is watered by the Housatonnuc.

LEE, t. Oneida co. N. Y. 8 m. NW. from Rome. Pop. 2,514.

LEE, *Fort*, Bergen co. N. J. on the Hudson, 9 m. above Bergen.

LEE, co. in the SW. corner of Va. Pop. 6,461. Chief town, Jonesville.

LEE, t. Athens co. Ohio. Pop. 418.

LEECH LAKE, Miso. 12 m. long; on the W. side is a fort in lat. 47° 16′ 13″ N. Leech river, which is the outlet of the lake, forms the SW. branch of the Mississippi, and unites with the main branch, 35 m. below Little Winnipec Lake.

LEEDS, t. Buckingham co. Lower Canada, 37 m. S. from Quebec.

LEEDS, co. U. C. on the St. Lawrence.

LEEDS, t. and port of entry, Leeds co. U.C. on the St. Lawrence. It is watered by Gananoque river, which has a good harbor.

LEEDS, t. Kennebeck co. Me. on the Androscoggin river, 20 m. SW. from Augusta. Pop. 1,685.

LEEDS, t. Gloucester co. N. J. on the Atlantic, 4 m. W. from the mouth of Mulicus river.

LEEDS, or Leedstown, t. Westmoreland co. Va. 14 m. E. from Port Royal, 40 SE. from Fredericksburg, 70 NE. from Richmond. Near this place is a famous course for horse-racing.

LEESBURG, v. and seat of justice, Loudon co. Va. The neighborhood is apparently of good soil, and well cultivated.

LEESBURG, t. Harrison co. Kent, 10 m. NW. from Paris, and 22 NE. from Frankfort. Pop. 138.

LEESBURG, v. Washington co. Tenn. about 80 m. NE. by E. from Knoxville.

LEESBURG, v. Tuscarawas co. Ohio. Pop. 225.

LEESBURG, v. Champaign co. Ohio.

LEESBURG, t. Highland co. Ohio, 31 m. W. from Chillicothe. Pop. 218.

LEESVILLE, v. Schoharie co. N. Y. 52 m. westerly from Albany.

LEESVILLE, v. Campbell co. Va. 165 m. SW. by W. from Richmond.

LEESVILLE, v. Lexington district S. C. 30 m. from Columbia.

LEESVILLE, v. Lawrence co. In. 76 m. SSW. from Indianapolis.

LEE'S ISLAND, small isl. Va. in the Potomac, 2 m. SE. from Thorpe. It belongs to Fairfax co.

LEE'S MILLS, v. Washington co. N. C.

LEETOWN, v. Jefferson co. Va. 84 m. NW. from W.

LEHIGH, co. Pa. on Lehigh river, inclosed by the counties of Northampton, Bucks, Montgomery, Berks, and Schuylkill. Pop. 22,266. Allentown is the capital.

LEHIGH, t. Northampton co. Pa. Pop. 1,659.

LEHIGH, r. Pa. which runs into the Delaware at Easton, after a course of 75 m. It is navigable, by means of canals, to the coal-mines.

LEHIGHTON, v. Northampton co. Pa. on the Lehigh river.

LEHIGH GAP, v. Northampton co. Pa.

LEICESTER, t. Addison co. Vt. on Otter creek, 42 m. NW. from Windsor. Pop. 638.

LEICESTER, t. Worcester co. Mass. 6 m. W. from Worcester, 46 WSW. from Boston. Pop. 1,782. It contains an academy, and several houses for public worship. The academy was incorporated in 1784, and is well endowed. It has usually about 100 students. Wool-cards are manufactured in this town to a large amount.

LEICESTER, t. Livingston co. N. Y. on Genessee river, 21 m. SE. from Batavia, 240 W. from Albany. Pop. 2,042. It has 2 villages, Moscow and Mount Morris, and 3 Presbyterian churches.

LEINSTER, co. L. C. on the N. side of the St. Lawrence.

LEMINGTON, t. Essex co. Vt. on Connecticut river, 64 m. NE. from Montpelier. Pop. 182.

LEMON, t. Butler co. Ohio, on Miami river. Pop. 3,023.

LEMPSTER, t. Sullivan co. N. H. 40 m. W. from Concord. Pop. 999.

LENAWEE, co. Michigan. Pop. 1,591. Tecumseh is the capital.

LENOIR, co. N. C. bounded by Jones SE. Dublin SW. Wayne W. Greene N. and Craven NE. Length 20, width 16 m. Chief town Kingston, stands on the N. bank of the Neuse river, above 50 m. by water above Newbern. Pop. 7,935.

LENOIR'S, v. Roane co. Ten. E. from Murfreesborough.

LENOX, t. Madison co. N. Y. on Oneida Lake, and Erie canal, about 28 m. W. from Utica. Pop. 5,039.

LENOX, t. and seat of justice, Berkshire co. Mass. half way between Pittsfield and Stockbridge, and about 20 m. E. of Hudson river, 133 m. from Boston, and 363 from W. In addition to the ordinary co. buildings, this town contains an academy, and foundery for casting hollow iron ware. Pop. 1,355. Lat. 42° 21′; lon. 3° 53′ E. from W.

LENOX-CASTLE, t. Rockingham co. N. C. 16 m. E. from Germantown, and 10 SW. from Danville.

LENOXVILLE, t. and s-p. Carteret co. N. C. to the N. from Beaufort, and on a small creek or bay communicating with Core Sound, 3 m. W. from Beaufort.

LEOGANE, t. on the W. coast of St. Domingo, 9 leagues W. by S. Port-au-Prince. Lon. 72° 37′ W.; lat. 28° 30′ N.

LEOGANE, *Bay of*, called also Bight of Leogane, at the W. end of the island of St. Domingo. It opens between Cape St. Nicholas and Cape Dame Marie, 45 leagues apart.

LEOMINSTER, t. Worcester co. Mass. 20 m. N. from Worcester. Pop. 1,861. It is on Nashua river, and has numerous mills and manufactures.

LEON, t. Mexico, in Guanaxuato, 40 m. NW. from Guanaxuato. Lon. 272° 10′ E.; lat. 20° 18′ N.

LEON, a city of Guatemala, capital of the province of Nicaragua. In the vicinity is a mountain with a volcano, which sometimes occasions earthquakes. It is a commercial place, seated near the NW. extremity of the lake Nicaragua, 30 m. from the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 87° 20′ W.; lat. 12° 30′ N.

LEON, *New*, a province in the S. part of New Mexico, having the gulf of Mexico on the E. Panuco on the S. and New Biscay on the W. It is little known.

LEONARDSTOWN, v. in St. Mary's co. Md. situated on the N. side of Potomac river, 33 m. SE. of Port Tobacco, and 68 S. by E. of W.

LEONARDSVILLE, v. Madison co. N. Y. 95 m. NW. by W. from Albany.

LEPAGE, Seigniory, Cornwallis co. L. C. on the S. side of the St. Lawrence.

LERMA, t. Mexico, 9 leagues WSW. from Lon. 99° 21′ W.; lat. 19° 16′ N.

LEROY, t. Genesee co. N. Y. 10 m. E. from Batavia, 38 W. from Canandaigua. It contains a handsome village with a Presbyterian church. Pop. 3,909.

LEROYSVILLE, t. Jefferson co. N. Y.

LETART, t. Meigs co. Ohio.

LETART'S RAPIDS, in Ohio river, 25 m. below Shade river.

LETTERKENNY, t. Franklin co. Pa.

LEVANA, t. Brown co. Ohio, on Ohio river, 2 m. below Ripley. It contains a printing-office.

LEVANT, t. Penobscot co. Me. 10 m. NW. from Bangor. Pop. 747.

LEVENWORTH, t. Crawford co. In. on the Ohio, at the horse-shoe bend, 12 m. W. from Corydon, 30 SW. from Salem, 25 S. from Paoli.

LEVERETT, t. Franklin co. Mass. 10 m. SE. from Greenfield. Pop. 939.

LEVESTON'S, v. Franklin co. In.

LEVI POINT, point, L. C. on the St. Lawrence, opposite Quebec.

LEWIS' CREEK, r. Vt. which runs into Lake Champlain, at Ferrisburg.

LEVI, *Isle du Fort*, in the river St. Lawrence, in front of the township of Edwardsburgh, U. C. It lies about 5 m. below Ogdensburg.

LEWIS, t. Essex co. Vt. 60 m. NE. from Montpelier.

LEWIS, co. N. Y. bounded by Oneida S. Oswego SW. Jefferson NW. St. Lawrence NE. and Herkimer E. Length 50 m. mean width 30; soil productive in grain and pasturage. Chief town, Martinsburg. Pop. in 1820, 9,227; in 1830, 14,958.

LEWIS, t. Essex co. N. Y. 6 m. N. from Elizabethtown. Pop. 1,305.

LEWIS, co. Va. bounded by Nicholas S. Kenhawa SW. Wood NW. Harrison N. and Randolph E. Length 45 m. mean width 32; soil generally rather barren. Chief town, Westtown. Pop. 6,241.

LEWIS, t. situated on the Ohio river, Brown co. Ohio. Pop. 2,022.

LEWIS, co. Ken. on Ohio river, bounded by Fleming SW. Mason W. Ohio river N. and Greene E. and NE. Length 28 m. mean width 14; soil productive. Chief town, Clarksburg. Pop. 5,206.

LEWIS, C. H. v. Lewis co. Ken. 103 m. NE. by E. from Frankfort.

LEWIS BAY, harbor of Yarmouth, Barnstable co. Mass. on the S. shore of Cape Cod.

LEWISBERRY, v. York co. Pa.

LEWISBURG, v. Preble co. Ohio, 81 m SW. by W. from Columbus.

LEWISBURG, v. Union co. Pa. on the Susquehannah river, 7 m. above Northumberland.

LEWISBURG, t. and seat of justice, Greenbrier co. Va. 60 m. W. from Lexington, Rockbridge co.

LEWISBURG, t. Muhlenburg co. Ken. on Green river, 40 m. SE. from Russellville.

LEWIS RIVER, r. of the Columbia valley. It is the main middle fork of Columbia, rises about 30° W. from W.; lat. 40° N. and flowing NW. 900 m. joins Clark's river, and forms the Columbia.

LEWIS' STORE, v. Spottsylvania co. Va. 90 m. SSE. from Richmond.

LEWISTON, t. Lincoln co. Me. on the E. side of Androscoggin, 13 m. above its junction with the Kennebeck. Pop. 1,549.

LEWISTON, v. Niagara co. N. Y. on Niagara river, opposite to Queenstown, in U. C. Lewiston stands at the head of ship navigation from Lake Erie. Steam-boats ply regularly from that place to Sacket's Harbor. Above Lewiston to navigable water, above the Falls of Niagara, is about 8 m. Pop. in 1820, 869; in 1830, 1,528.

LEWISTON, v. Montgomery co. Miso. 50 m. westerly from St. Louis.

LEWISTOWN, v. and seat of justice, Sussex co. Del. on Lewis creek, about 3 m. from the light-house at Cape Henlopen. It supports a small coasting trade. It is about 113 m. S. of Philadelphia.

LEWISTOWN, v. and seat of justice, Mifflin co. Pa. on the N. side of Juniatta river, 55 m. NW. of Harrisburg, and 162 of Philadelphia. Pop. 1,479.

LEWISVILLE, v. Brunswick co. Va. about 70 m. S. from Richmond.

LEWISVILLE, v. Chester district, S. C. 72 m. N. from Columbia.

LEWISVILLE, v. Blount co. Ten. 170 m. E. from Murfreesborough.

LEXINGTON t. Middlesex co. Mass. 11 m. NW. from Boston. In this town, April 19th, 1775, the first blood was shed in that revolution which produced this flourishing republic. A monument has been erected on the green at Lexington in commemoration of this event. Pop. 1,541.

LEXINGTON, t. Greene co. N. Y. Pop. 2,248.

LEXINGTON, v. Erie co. Pa.

LEXINGTON, t. and capital of Rockbridge, co. Va. about 150 m. W. of Richmond. It stands about half a mile S. of the N. branch of James river. Washington college was endowed by the illustrious man whose name it bears, with 100 shares of the James' river company stock, which produce an annual income of $2,400. It has a library, and philosophical apparatus. The faculty are, a president, two professors, and a tutor. Commencement is in April. Here is likewise an institution for the education of young ladies, having a large and handsome edifice, and teachers in all the branches of education commonly taught in such schools.

LEXINGTON, v. Rowan co. N. C. on a branch of the Yadkin, 136 m. W. from Raleigh.

LEXINGTON, district, S. C. bounded SE., S. and SW. by Orangeburgh, W. by Edgefield, NW. by Newberry, and NE. by Fairfield and Richland, or by Broad and Congaree rivers. Length 38 m. mean width 27. Chief town, Granby. Pop. 9,076.

LEXINGTON, t. and seat of justice, Oglethorpe co. Geo. on Ogeechee river, 76 m. NW. from Augusta. It is the seat of an academy.

LEXINGTON, v. Richland co. Ohio, 62 m. NNE. from Columbus.

LEXINGTON, t. in the north-eastern corner of Stark co. Ohio, in which is a village of the same name. Pop. 869.

LEXINGTON, t. Jefferson co. In.

LEXINGTON, t. and seat of justice, Fayette co. Kent. on Town-fork, a branch of Elkhorn river, 25 m. ESE. from Frankfort, and about 85 m. S. from Cincinnati, and 534 from W. Lat. 38° 6′. Lexington is the commercial capital of the state, and one of its most ancient towns. It received its name from some hunters, who were encamped under the shade of the original forest, where it is built, and who, receiving the first intelligence of Lexington battle in Massachusetts, named the town after that, where commenced the great struggle of American independence. It was for a long time the political metropolis of the state, and the most important town in the West. Transylvania University has fair claims to precedence among western collegiate institutions. Its chief edifice was burnt two years since, but is now replaced by a handsome and more commodious one. It has twelve professors and tutors, and in the academical, medical, and law classes, 376 students. The buildings for the medical department are large and commodious; and its library contains 4,500 volumes of standard works in medicine. All the libraries connected with the University number 14,100 volumes. The law school has 25 pupils; and the medical class 211, from all the southern and western states. The reputation of its professors has given it a deservedly high standing. The Rev. Mr. Peers is at the head of a school gaining great reputation, as being the only one known in the United States, the pupils of which are professedly guided in their whole discipline, with reference to the physical, organic, and moral laws of our being. The Female Academy, under the care of Rev. Mr. Woods, is in high repute, and has 100 pupils. There are various other schools which concur with these to vindicate the high literary estimation of this city. The other public edifices are as follow: a handsome and spacious courthouse, a large Masonic hall, and 11 churches, in which several denominations of Christianity are represented. The State Lunatic Asylum is a spacious and very commodious building, containing, on an average, 90 deranged patients, under the guidance and efficient care of physicians, surgeons, and nurses. The U. S. Branch Bank has a large banking-house, in which business in the way of discount and negotiation of bills, is annually transacted to the amount of $1,700,000. The chief manufactures are those of cotton-bagging, and various kinds of cordage, particularly bale rope. Of the former were manufactured in 1830, 1,000,000 yards; and of the latter 2,000,000 pounds. There are three factories for spinning and weaving wool, and five or six for cotton; and one large and several smaller machine-making factories. In the woollen factories are manufactured handsome carpets. The town buildings in general are handsome, and some are magnificent. Few towns in the West, or elsewhere, are more delightfully situated. Its environs have a singular softness and amenity of landscape, and the town wears an air of neatness, opulence, and repose, indicating leisure and studiousness, rather than the bustle of business and commerce. It is situated in the centre of a proverbially rich and beautiful country. The frequency of handsome villas and ornamented rural mansions, imparts the impression of vicinity to an opulent metropolis. A beautiful branch of the Elkhorn runs through the city, and supplies it with water. The main street is a mile and a quarter in length, and 80 feet wide; well paved, and the principal roads leading from it to the country are M'Adamized to some distance. In the centre of the town is the public square, surrounded by handsome buildings. In this square is the market-house, which is amply supplied with all the products of the state. The inhabitants are cheerful, intelligent, conversable, and noted for their hospitality to strangers. The professional men are distinguished for their attainments in their several walks, and many distinguished and eminent men have had their origin here. The University, with its professors and students, and the numerous distinguished strangers that are vis-

iting here, during the summer months, add to the attractions of the city. The people are addicted to giving parties; and the tone of society is fashionable and pleasant. Strangers, in general, are much pleased with a temporary sojourn in this city, which conveys high ideas of the refinement and taste of the country. There are now much larger towns in the West; but none presenting more beauty and intelligence. The stranger, on finding himself in the midst of its polished and interesting society, cannot but be carried back by the strong contrast to the time, when the patriarchal hunters of Kentucky, reclining on their buffalo robes around their evening fires, canopied by the lofty trees and the stars, gave it the name it bears, by patriotic acclamation. The number of inhabitants is 6,104.

LEXINGTON, v. and seat of justice, Henderson co. Ten. on Beech river, a small branch entering Tennessee river from the W. 140 m. SSW. from Nashville.

LEXINGTON, v. Scott co. In. 95 m. a little E. of S. from Indianapolis.

LEXINGTON, t. Boone co. Miso. 163 m. W. from St. Louis.

LEXINGTON, C. H. and v. Lexington district, S. C. 12 m. from Columbia.

LEXINGTON HEIGHTS, v. Greene co. N. Y. 50 m. from Albany.

LEXINGTON HILL, v. Lillard co. Miso. 173 m. W. from St. Louis.

LEYDEN, t. Franklin co. Mass. Pop. 796.

LEYDEN, t. Lewis co. N. Y. on Black river, 33 m. N. from Utica, 115 NW. from Albany. Pop. 1,502.

LIBERTY, t. Sullivan co. N. Y. on Delaware river. Pop. in 1820, 851; in 1830, 1,277.

LIBERTY, v. Tioga co. Penn. 123 m. from Harrisburg.

LIBERTY, v. and seat of justice, Bedford co. Va. on one of the higher branches of Otter river, 25 m. SE. from Fincastle.

LIBERTY, co. of Geo. bounded by the Atlantic Ocean SE. M'Intosh S. Alatamaha river SW. Tatnall NW. and Bryan NE. length 50 m. mean width 10. Chief town, Riceborough. Pop. in 1820, 6,695; in 1830, 7,234.

LIBERTY, t. Trumbull co. Ohio.

LIBERTY, t. in the S. part of Delaware co. Ohio.

LIBERTY, t. Columbia co. Pa.

LIBERTY, t. and cap. Amite co. Mis. 65 m. from Madisonville.

LIBERTY, t. Union co. In.

LIBERTY, t. Smith co. Ten. 20 m. S. from Carthage.

LIBERTY, t. Casey co. Ken. Pop. 118.

LIBERTY, t. Butler co. Ohio, 6 m. E. from Hamilton. Pop. 1,729.

LIBERTY, t. Clinton co. Ohio, 7 m. N. from Wilmington. Pop. 800.

LIBERTY, t. Highland co. Ohio, in which is Hillsborough, the seat of justice for the co.

LIBERTY, t. Montgomery co. Ohio, 9 m. W. from Dayton.

LIBERTY, t. Washington co. Missouri.

LIBERTY, *East*, v. Marion co. Ten. 102 m. from Murfreesborough.

LIBERTY CORNER, v. Somerset co. N. J.

LIBERTY HALL, v. Morgan co. Geo.

LIBERTY HALL, v. Pittsylvania co. Va. 121 m. from Richmond.

LIBERTY HALL, Pendleton district, S. C. 107 m. NW. from Columbia.

LIBERTY HILL, v. Kershaw district, S. C.

LIBERTY HILL, v. Greene co. Al.

LIBERTY TOWN, t. Frederick co. Md. 12 m. NE. Frederickton, 46 from W.

LICK, t. Jackson co. Ohio.

LICKING, r. Ken. which falls into the Ohio at Newport, after a course of more than 180 miles. It is navigable 70 miles.

LICKING, r. Ohio, which joins the Muskingum on the W. opposite Zanesville. Near its mouth extensive iron works are erected.

LICKING, co. Ohio. Sq. ms. 700. Pop. 20,868. Chief town, Newark.

LICKING, t. Licking co. Ohio.

LICKING, t. Muskingum co. Ohio, 10 m. NW. from Zanesville.

LICKING CREEK, v. in the SE. angle of Bedford co. Pa. 25 m. SE. from Bedford, and 10 m. N. from Hancockstown.

LICKING-STATION, v. Floyd co. Ken.

LICKVILLE, v. Greenville district, S. 116 m. NW. from Columbia.

LICONIA, v. Harrison co. Indiana.

LIGONIA, v. Somerset co. Maine, 81 m. N. from Portland.

LIGONIA, v. in the NE. angle of Westmoreland co. Pa.

LIGONTON, v. Amelia co. Va.

LILY POINT, v. King William co. Va. 36 m. NE. from Richmond.

LIMA, t. Livingston co. N. Y. 16 m. W. from Canandaigua. Pop. in 1820, 1,963; in 1830, 1,764.

LIME CREEK, v. Monroe co. Alabama.

LIMERICK, t. York co. Me. about 12 m. W. of the river Saco. Pop. in 1820, 1,377; in 1830, 1,426.

LIMERICK, v. Jefferson co. N. Y.

LIMERICK, t. Montgomery co. Pa. on the NE. side of the Schuylkill, 5 m. E. from Pottsgrove, and 25 W. from Philadelphia. Pop. 1,744.

LIME ROCK, v. Providence co. R. I. 6 m. from Providence.

LIMESTONE CREEK, r. Ten. the NE. branch of Nolachucky river.

LIMESTONE, co. Alabama, bounded by Tennessee river SW. Lauderdale co. W. Giles co. in Tennessee N. and Madison co. in Al. E.; length 30 m. width 24. Much of the soil is excellent. Chief town, Cotton-Port. Pop. in 1820, 9,871; in 1830, 14,843.

LIMINGTON, t. York co. Me. on the W. side of Saco river, 4 m. W. of Standish, and 22 W. of Portland. Pop. 2,320.

LINARES, t. Mexico, in New Leon, between Bravo and St. Fernando rivers. Lon. from W. 22° 20′; lat. 25° 50′.

LINCHANCHIA, t. Yucatan, 25 m. N. of Merida.

LINCOLN, co. Niagara district, U. C. on Niagara river, at its mouth.

LINCOLN, t. Sunbury co. New Brunswick, on the W. side of the river St. John.

LINCOLN, co. Maine, on both sides of the Kennebeck; bounded by the Atlantic Ocean S. Kennebeck Bay and Androscoggin river SW. Kennebeck co. NW. Hancock NE. and Penobscot Bay E. Length 45 m. mean width 25. Soil productive in grain and pasturage. Chief town, Wiscasset. Pop. in 1820, 53,189; in 1830, 57,181.

LINCOLN, t. Grafton co. N. H. between the sources of the Merrimack and Ammonoosuch rivers, 60 m. above Concord. Pop. 50.

LINCOLN, t. Addison co. Vt. 21 m. SW. from Montpelier. Pop. 630.

LINCOLN, t. Middlesex co. Mass. Pop. 709.

LINCOLN, co. N. C. bounded by South Carolina S. Rutherford W. Burke NW. Iredell or Catawba river NE. and Catawba river or Mecklenburg E.; length 48 m. mean width 25. Soil on the streams excellent. Chief staple, cotton. Chief town, Lincolnton. Pop. in 1820, 18,147; in 1830, 22,625.

LINCOLN, co. Geo. on Savannah river; bounded by Columbia SE. Wilkes SW. and Savannah river NE; length 22 m. mean width 10. Chief town Lincolnton. Pop. in 1820, 6,458; in 1830, 6,137.

LINCOLN, co. Ken. bounded by Pulaski SE. Casey SW. and W. Mercer NW. Garrard NE. and Rockcastle E.; length 27 m. mean width 17. Chief towns, Stanford and Crab-orchard. Pop. in 1820, 9,979; in 1830, 11,012.

LINCOLN, co. W. Ten. bounded by Madison co. in Al. S. by Giles co. in Ten. W. Bedford N. and Franklin E.; length 25 m. breadth 23. Staple, cotton. Chief town, Fayetteville. Pop. in 1820, 14,761; in 1830, 22,086.

LINCOLN, v. Mercer co. Ken. on Dick's river.

LINCOLN, co. Miso. bounded by Mississippi river E. Cuivre river SE. Montgomery co. SW. and W. and by Pike NW. and N.; length 24 m. breadth 22. Pop. 4,060. Chief town, Troy.

LINCOLNTON, t. and seat of justice, Lincoln co. N. C. on Little Catawba, 150 m. SW. by W. from Raleigh, and 31 NW. from Charlotte.

LINCOLNTON, t. and cap. Lincoln co. Geo. 40 m. NW. from Augusta.

LINDEN, v. Marengo co. Alabama.

LINDLEY'S STORE, v. Albemarle co. Va.

LINDLEY'S STORE, v. Orange co. N. C.

LINDSEY'S MILLS, v. Trigg co. Ken.

LINDSLEYSTOWN, v. Steuben co. N. Y.

LINE CREEK, v. Montgomery co. Al.

LINGWICK, t. Buckingham co. L. C. 80 m. SE. Three Rivers.

LINK LEAIR, v. Chenango co. N. Y.

LINTON, Coshocton co. Ohio.

LISBON, t. Lincoln co. Maine, on the Androscoggin, 23 m. W. from Wiscasset. Pop. 2,432.

LISBON, t. Lincoln co. Geo. at the junction of Broad and Savannah rivers.

LISBON, t. New London co. Ct. on the Quinebaug, 7 m. N. from Norwich, 45 SE. from Hartford. Pop. 1,166.

LISBON, t. St. Lawrence co. N. Y. on the river St. Lawrence, 3 miles below Ogdensburg. Pop. 1,891.

LISBON, t. Clark co. Ohio.

LISBON, v. Grafton co. N. H. Pop. 1,585.

LISBURN, v. Cumberland co. Pa.

LISBURN, cape, on the NW. coast of America.

LISLE, t. Broome co. N. Y. 15 m. N. from Binghampton, 120 m. from Albany. Pop. 4,393.

LISLE, v. Broome co. N. Y.

LITCHFIELD, t. Lincoln co. Me. 25 m. NW. from Wiscasset, 10 from Hallowell. Pop. 2,308.

LITCHFIELD, t. Hillsborough co. N. H. on the Merrimack, 30 m. S. from Concord. Pop. 505.

LITCHFIELD, co. Ct. Soil is fertile. Pop. 42,855. Chief town, Litchfield.

LITCHFIELD, t. and cap. Litchfield co. Ct. 30 m. W. from Hartford, 38 NNW. from New Haven. Lon. 73° 15′ W.; lat. 41° 42′ N. Pop. 4,458. It is an elevated township; Mount Tom, near the SW. corner, is 700 feet above the river at its base. Litchfield Great Pond, the largest in the state, is a beautiful sheet of water, comprising an area of about 900 acres. At its outlet are numerous valuable mill-seats. There are in Litchfield 4 forges, 1 slitting-mill, 1 nail manufactory, 18 saw-mills, 6 fulling-mills, 5 large tanneries, besides several other manufacturing establishments. There are 8 houses of public worship; 4 for Congregationalists, 3 for Episcopalians, and 1 for Baptists. In the Society of South Farms in Morris Academy, a flourishing institution, established in 1790, the Latin and Greek languages are taught, and particular attention is paid to the morals of the students. Litchfield village, incorporated in 1818, is pleasantly situated along the summit of a hill, commanding an extensive and delightful prospect. It contains a court-house, jail, bank, 2 meeting-houses, and 84 dwelling-houses. Here also is a private school for young ladies, which maintains a very distinguished reputation. The Litchfield Law School was established in 1784, by the Hon. Tapping Reeve. This has been justly considered as the most respectable and systematic law school in the United States. The number of students educated since its establishment is more than 600.

LITCHFIELD, t. Herkimer co. N. Y. 10 m. SW. from Herkimer, 10 S. from Utica. Pop. 1,750.

LITCHFIELD, v. Bradford co. Pa. 193 m. N. from Harrisburg.

LITCHFIELD, v. Grayson co. Ken. 70 m. SSW. from Louisville.

LITIZ, t. in Warwick township, Lancaster co. Pa. on a branch of Conestoga creek, 8 m. N. from Lancaster, 66 W. by N. from Philadelphia. It is settled by Moravians, and contains about 300 inhabitants, a church, and an academy.

LITTLE BEAVER, r. which rises in Ohio, and joins Ohio river in Pennsylvania, after a SE. course of 30 m.

LITTLE BEAVER BRIDGE, v. Columbiana co. Ohio, 55 m. NW. from Pittsburg.

LITTLE BRITAIN, v. Orange co. N. Y.

LITTLE BRITAIN, t. Lancaster co. Pa. It is situated on the W. side of Octorara creek.

LITTLE COMPTON, t. Newport co. R. I. It is famous for its dairies. Pop. 1,378.

LITTLE FALLS, v. Herkimer co. N. Y. There is a canal round Little Falls in the Mohawk, at this place.

LITTLE HOCKHOCKING, a stream in the S. part of Washington co. Ohio, running into the Ohio river, 5 m. below the mouth of Great Hockhocking.

LITTLE HOCKHOCKING, v. Washington co. Ohio, 116 m. SE. from Columbus.

LITTLE INDIAN CREEK, small stream of Clermont co. Ohio, putting into the Ohio r. 2 m. below Big Indian creek.

LITTLE MACKINAW, r. Il. which now runs into the E. side of Illinois r. 15 m. below Fort Clark. It is navigable 90 m.

LITTLE MIAMI, r. rising in the SW. corner of Madison co. and after running SW. above 70 m. across Clark, Green, Warren, and Hamilton cos. joins the Ohio, 7 m. above Cincinnati. It is one of the best mill-streams in the state, and is improved to a considerable extent, having above 50 mills of various kinds on it. For navigation, it is of little consequence, but for mills, is preferable to the Great Miami.

LITTLE MISSOURI, the name of 2 rivers of the U. S. one a branch of Missouri, joining that stream from the SW. 90 m. above the Mandan villages; and the other, a branch of Wachitta, in Arkansas, rises with the Little river of the N. flows E. and falls into the Washitau from the W.

LITTLE MISSOURI, t. Arkansas Territory, on Little Missouri river, a S. branch of the Wachitta.

LITTLE PLYMOUTH, v. King and Queen co. Va.

LITTLE REST, v. of South Kingston, and cap. of Washington co. R. I. It contains a court-house, a bank, and a Congregational church.

LITTLE RIVER, r. which rises in N. C. and runs into the Pedee. It forms part of the boundary between North Carolina and South Carolina.

LITTLE RIVER, r. Geo. which runs into the Savannah, 30 m. above Augusta.

LITTLE RIVER, r. Geo. which runs into the Oconee, about 12 m. above Milledgeville.

LITTLE RIVER, r. Christian co. Ken. runs into the E. side of the Cumberland.

LITTLE RIVER, r. Indiana, which runs into the Wabash, above Vincennes.

LITTLE ROCK, or Arkapolis, the seat of government of Arkansas territory, is on the N. bank of the Arkansas, where the first hills occur in ascending the river. The land here is elevated 150 or 200 feet above the level of the river, and has good springs of water. The great road from St. Louis to the Wachitta and Natchitoches passes through this place. The settlement was commenced in 1820. Here is a printing-office, from which a newspaper is issued. It is 300 m. from the mouth of the Arkansas, 130 below Dwight, and 50 from the Wachitta.

LITTLE SANDY SALT-WORKS, v. in Greenup co. Ken.

LITTLETON, t. Grafton co. N. H. on Connecticut river, 75 m. N. from Concord (the capital). Pop. 1,435. Here is a bridge across the river to Concord.

LITTLETON, t. Middlesex co. Mass. 28 m. WNW. from Boston. Pop. 947.

LITTLETON, t. Sussex co. Va.

LITTLETON, v. Warren co. N. C. 67 m. SE. from Raleigh.

LITTLETON'S ISLAND, small island in the Florida stream. Lon. 81° 40′ W.; lat. 24° 42′ N.

LITTLETON VILLAGE, t. in the N. part of Grafton co. N. H. 91 m. N. from Concord.

LITTLE VALLEY, t. Cataraugus co. N.Y. Pop. 337.

LITTLE YORK, v. Montgomery co. Ohio, 77 m. SW. from Columbus.

LITTLE YORK, v. Hardin co. Ken. 91 m. SW. from Frankfort.

LIVERMORE, t. Oxford co. Me. on the Androscoggin, 18 m. NE. from Paris, 78 from Portland. Pop. 2,456.

LIVERPOOL, v. Onondago co. N. Y. 3 m. from Salina.

LIVERPOOL, v. in the NE. part of Perry co. Pa. on the right bank of Susquehannah r. about 30 m. above Harrisburg.

LIVERPOOL, v. York co. Pa. 6 m. N. from the borough of York.

LIVERPOOL, v. Medina co. Ohio, 170 m. NE. from Columbus.

LIVINGSTON, t. Columbia co. N. Y. Pop. 2,087. It is situated 40 m. S. from Albany, on the river Hudson.

LIVINGSTON, co. N. Y. on both sides of Genesee river, bounded S. by Steuben and Alleghany, W. by Genesee, N. by Monroe, and E. by Ontario; length 30 m. width 20. Pop. 27,709. Genesee is the capital.

LIVINGSTON, v. Essex co. N. J. 54 m. NE. from Trenton.

LIVINGSTON, co. Ken. bounded by Tennessee river SW. by Ohio river W. and NW. by Trade Water river, or Union co. NE. and Caldwell co. SE.; length 47 m. mean width 15. Much of the soil is highly fertile. Pop. 1820, 5,824; in 1830, 6,607. Chief town, Salem.

LIVINGSTON, t. Pickaway co. Ohio, 3 m. SE. from Circleville.

LIVINGSTON'S CREEK, r. N. C. which runs into the W. side of the NW. branch of Cape Fear river.

LIVINGSTONVILLE, v. Schoharie co. N. Y. 22 m. W. from Albany.

LIVONIA, t. Livingston co. N. Y. between Genesee and Hemlock Lake, 20 m. SW. from Canandaigua. Pop. 2,665.

LIVONIA, v. Washington co. In. 97 m. S. from Indianapolis.

LLOYD'S, v. Essex co. Va.

LLOYD'S LAKE, bay on the S. coast of Florida. Lon. 80° 50′ W.; lat. 25° 18′ N.

LLOYD'S NECK, a peninsula, N. Y. on N. shore of Long Island, forming the west side of Huntington bay.

LOCHABER, t. York co. L. C. on Ottawa river.

LOCKE, t. Cayuga co. N. Y. 23 m. SSE. from Auburn. Pop. 3,310.

LOCKPORT, very thriving v. of Niagara co. N. Y. on the Erie canal, 220 m. by the canal W. from Utica, and by the canal 34 NNE. from Buffalo. It is at this village that the first series of locks, from lake Erie, occurs in the canal, and brings the water from the Erie level to that of Rochester, by 5 double locks of 12 feet each. The village is on the high ground above the locks. Lat. 43° 12′ N.; lon. 1° 45′ W. from W. Pop. in 1823, 500; in 1830, 3,823.

LOCKWOOD, v. Sussex co. N. J. 78 m. N. from Trenton.

LOCUST GROVE, v. Orange co. Va. 86 m. NW. from Richmond.

LODIMONT, v. Abbeville district, S. C. 134 m. W. from Columbus.

LODO, *Cape*, or Mad Cape, on the coast of Louisiana, at the mouth of the Mississippi r. Lon. 71° 42′ W.; lat. 29° 10′ N.

LOFTUS' HEIGHTS, v. Wilkinson co. Mis. on the Mississippi river, 38 m. by land above Natchez, 51 by the river.

LOFTY MOUNT, hill on S. coast of New Holland. Lon. 138° 42′ E.; lat. 34° 59′ S.

LOGAN, co. Ohio, bounded N. by Hardin, E. by Union, S. by Champaign, SW. by Miami, W. by Shelby, and NW. by Allen. Length 26 m. breadth 21. The land is tolerably level and fertile. Pop. in 1820, 3,181; in 1830, 6,442. Chief town, Bellefontaine.

LOGAN, v. and seat of justice for Hocking co. Ohio, on the N. bank of Hocking river, 18 m. SE. from Lancaster. Pop. 97.

LOGAN, co. Ken. bounded by Ten. Todd co. Ken. W. Muhlenburg NW. Butler N. and Simpson NE. Length 30 m. mean width 21. Soil excellent. Pop. in 1820, 14, 423; in 1830, 13,002. Chief town, Russellville.

LOGAN, t. Wayne co. Missouri.

LOGGERHEAD KEY, *El Contoy*, small isl. in the bay of Honduras, near the coast of Yucatan. Lon. 87° 45′ W.; lat. 21° 25′ N.

LOMBARDY, v. Amelia co. Va. 50 m. SW. from Richmond.

LOMBARDY, v. Columbia co. Geo. 64 m. from Milledgeville.

LOMBARDY GROVE, v. Mecklenburg co. Va. 110 m. from Richmond.

LONDON, t. U. C. on the Thames, about 100 m. NE. by E. from Detroit, and 150 SW. by W. from York.

LONDON, t. and seat of justice, Madison co. Ohio, 25 m. W. by S. from Columbus. Pop. 249.

LONDON, t. Ann-Arundel co. Md. 5 m. SW. from Annapolis.

LONDON BRIDGE, v. Princess Anne co. Va. 140 m. SE. from Richmond.

LONDONDERRY, t. Rockingham co. N. H. 35 m. SW. from Portsmouth, and 37 NW. from Newburyport, Mass. Pop. 1,469.

LONDONDERRY, t. Windham co. Vt. 27 m. SW. from Windsor. Pop. 1,302.

LONDON HARBOR, a bay of the island of St. John, on its N. side.

LONGACOMING, v. Gloucester co. N. J. 16 m. SE. from Philadelphia.

LONG BAY, that part of the Atlantic coast of the U. S. between the mouths of the Pedee and Cape Fear rivers.

LONG BEACH, on the coast of Monmouth co. N. J. is a low sandy island extending from Barnegat Inlet, to Little Egg Harbor.

LONG BEACH, U. C. on Lake Ontario. From its W. point the boundary between York and Durham counties commences.

LONG CANE CREEK, r. S. C. which runs into the Savannah river. Lon. 82° 11′ W.; lat. 33° 45′ N.

LONG ISLAND, an island of N. Y. separated from Connecticut by Long Island Sound, and divided into 3 counties, Kings, Queens, and Suffolk. It extends from the Narrows E. 140 m. but is not more than 10 m. broad on a medium. Pop. 69,793.

LONG ISLAND, island, in Penobscot Bay, Maine. On this island is the town of Islesborough.

LONG ISLAND, small isl. in Chesapeake Bay, near the coast of Virginia, at the mouth of York river.

LONG ISLAND, or Great Island, in Holston river, Tennessee, 43 m. from Abingdon, Va. and 100 above Knoxville.

LONG ISLAND, isl. near the S. coast of Jamaica. Lon. 76° 58′ W.; lat. 17° 51′ N.

LONG ISLAND, isl. near the N. coast of Antigua. Lon. 61° 28′ W.; lat. 17° 17′ N.

LONG ISLAND, isl. in Hudson's Straits. Lon. 75° W.; lat 61° N.

LONG ISLAND, one of the smaller Bermudas.

LONG ISLAND, small isl. U. S. in the Gulf of Mexico, near the coast of Florida. Lon 82° 55′ W.; lat. 27° 50′ N.

LONG ISLAND, isl. in Green Bay, W. of Lake Michigan.

LONG ISLAND SOUND, 25 m. broad and 140 long, extending the whole length of Long Island, and dividing it from Connecticut. It communicates with the Atlantic at both ends of the island.

LONG KEY, *Middle*, *North*, and *South*, 3 small islands in the Bay of Honduras, near the coast of Mexico. Lon. 88° 50′ W.; lat 16° 57′ N.

LONG MEADOW, t. Hampden co. Mass on the left side of Connecticut river, 6 m. below Springfield. Pop. 1,257.

LONGMIRE'S, v. Monroe co. Alabama.

LONG POINT, or Abineau, peninsula, U. C. in Lake Erie, projecting 18 m. into the lake. Boats are taken across it about 4 miles from the main, where it is only about 20 yards wide.

LONG POND, in Cumberland co. Maine, chiefly in Bridgetown, 10 m. long, and 1 broad, connected by Sungo river with Sebago lake.

LONG POND, lake, Orange co. N. Y. on the confines of the state; it is about 16 m. in circumference, and discharges its waters into a branch of Passaic river.

LONG PRAIRIE, v. Arkansas, 175 m. from Little Rock.

LONG REACH, a remarkable long and straight portion of the Ohio river, stretching 17 m. along the NE. borders of Washington co. Ohio.

LONG SAUT, *Isle au*, in the river St. Lawrence, and in front of the township of Osnabruck, contains from 1000 to 1500 acres: the soil is good. It lies off the NE. angle of St. Lawrence co. N. Y.

LONG SHOAL, r. N. C. which runs into Pamlico Sound, long. 76° 4′ W.; lat. 35° 21′ N.

LONG SHOAL POINT, cape, on the coast of N. C. at the mouth of Long Shoal river. Lon. 76° 2′ W.; lat. 35° 22′ N.

LONG SHOALS, an expansion of Cumberland river in Pulaski co. Ken. It contains several islands.

LONG'S MILL, v. Orange co. N. C. 74 m. NW. from Raleigh.

LONGTOWN, v. Rowan co. N. C. 150 m. W. from Raleigh.

LONICERA, v. Baldwin co. Geo. 11 m. from Milledgeville.

LOOKOUT, *Cape*, one of those remarkable promontories of N. C. It is the SW. point of Ocracock bar, and the SW. outlet of Core Sound.

LOOKOUT, *Mountain*, one of the Apalachian ridges in the NW. part of Georgia, terminating near the Suck in Tennessee river.

LOOKOUT, *Point*, a narrow strip of land, Md. at the junction of the Potomac with Chesapeake Bay.

LOOP, v. Giles co. Va. 275 m. W. from Richmond.

LORAIN, co. Ohio, bounded N. by Lake Erie, W. by Huron, S. by Richland and Wayne, and E. by Medina and Cuyahoga; length 30 m. mean width 23. Pop. 5,696. Elyria is the capital.

LORAMIE, t. Shelby co. Ohio.

LORAMIE'S CREEK, r. Ohio, which runs into the Miami above Piqua.

LORENZO, *San*, t. Mexico, province of New Biscay, with 500 inhabitants, whose employment consists in cultivating the grape.

LORETTO, t. Cambria co. Pa.

LORETTO, v. Essex co. Va. 77 m. NE. from Richmond.

LORRAINE, t. Jefferson co. N. Y. 20 m. from Sacket's Harbor. Pop. 1,727.

LOST CREEK, r. Ohio, which runs into the E. side of the Miami, in Miami co.

LOST CREEK, t. Miami co. Ohio.

LOST CREEK, r. Vigo co. In. which flows towards the E. side of the Wabash, but before reaching it is lost in the sands.

LOST RUN, r. Vigo co. In. which runs towards Otter creek, but before reaching it is lost in the sands.

LOUDON, t. Merrimack co. N. H. on the E. side of Merrimack river, 45 m. NW. from Portsmouth. Pop. 1,642.

LOUDON, v. Franklin co. Pa. 63 m. SW. from Harrisburg.

LOUDON, co. Va. bounded SE. by Fairfax, SW. by Prince William and Fauquier, NW. by Frederick and Jefferson, and NE. by the Potomac river. Soil excellent. Staples, grain and flour. Chief town, Leesburg. Pop. 21,938.

LOUDONVILLE, t. in the south-eastern quarter of Richland co. Ohio, 66 m. NE. from Columbus.

LOUGHBOROUGH, t. Frontenac co. U. C.

LOUGHBOROUGH CANAL, inlet on the NW. coast of America, in the Gulf of Georgia, 30 m. long and 1 broad. Lon. 234° 35′ E.; lat. 50° 27′ N.

LOUGHERTY'S CREEK, r. In. which runs into the Ohio, 11 m. below the mouth of Miami river.

LOUIS, *St.* s.p. and fortress, St. Domingo, on the SW. coast, at the head of a bay of its name. The exports are coffee, cotton, and indigo. 70 m. WSW. of Port au Prince. Lon. 73° 32′ W.; lat. 18° 16′ N.

LOUIS, *St.* lake of N. America, formed by the junction of the Ottawa with the St. Lawrence. It is 12 m. long and 6 broad.

LOUIS, *St.* river of N. America, which has its source near the eastern head-waters of the Mississippi, and falls into Lake Superior on the west shore. It is navigable 150 m. Lon. 91° 52′ W.; lat. 46° 44′ N.

LOUIS, *St.* co. Missouri, on the Mississippi. Pop. 14,907.

LOUIS, *St.* the capital of the above county, and the chief commercial town in the state of Missouri. It is situated 18 m. below the mouth of the Missouri, between 30 and 40 below the mouth of the Illinois, and nearly 200 above the mouth of the Ohio. Nature seldom offers a more delightful site for a town. In many respects it resembles that of Albany in New York. It is on a kind of second bottom, that rises gently from the water to a second bank. The ascent to this is not at all precipitous. Having surmounted this bank, an extensive plain opens to view. It is accessible by steam-boats from New Orleans at the lowest stages of the water. The town was founded by the French from Canada in 1764, and many of the inhabitants are still French. Here is a Catholic college and cathedral. A considerable part of the western fur-trade centres here, and the town is otherwise well situated for commerce. The passage to New Orleans is 1,200 miles by the river, and there are 6 steam-boats constantly plying between these two places. For a more full account of steam-boats, see State of Missouri. The town is regularly laid out, and extends 2 m. along the river. Pop. 5,852. Lat. 38° 36′ N.; lon. 89° 56′ W.

LOUISA, co. central part of Va. bounded N. by Orange and Spottsylvania cos. E. by Hanover co. S. by Goochland and Fluvana cos. and W. by Albemarle co. Pop. 16,151.

LOUISIANA, v. and seat of justice, Pike co. Miso. 96 m. N. from St. Louis. It is situ-

ated on the Mississippi, at the mouth of Salt river.

LOUISIANA, State of. See page 118.

LOUISBURG, t. and cap. Franklin co. N. C. on Tar river, 23 miles NE. from Raleigh, 55 WNW. from Tarborough, 256 from W. It contains 2 academies, one for males, and the other for females.

LOUISTOWN, v. Talbot co. Md. 10 m. NE. from Easton.

LOUISVILLE, t. St. Lawrence co. N. Y. on the St. Lawrence, 25 m. E. from Ogdensburg, 568 from W. Pop. 1,076.

LOUISVILLE, t. port of entry, and cap. Jefferson co. Ken. on the Ohio, at the head of the Rapids, 140 m. by the river below Cincinnati, 52 W. from Frankfort, 137 S. of E. from Vincennes, and 590 from W. The position of this city is 38° 18′ N. and 5° 42′ W. from W. It contained in 1800, 600 inhabitants; 1810, 1,350; 1820, 4,012; 1830, 10,336, having more than doubled its population within the last 10 years. Louisville, in a commercial point of view, is far the most important town in the state. The main street is nearly a mile in length, and is as noble as compact, and has as much the air of a maritime town, as any street in the western country. It is situated on an extensive sloping plain, below the mouth of Beargrass, about a quarter of a mile above the principal declivity of the falls. The three principal streets run parallel with the river, and command fine views of the villages and the beautiful country on the opposite shore. The public buildings are a court-house, jail, poor-house, and work-house, powder magazine, marine hospital, city school-house, 8 churches for the prevalent denominations of the country, Washington Hall, Columbian Inn, and other respectable hotels, City Hall, United States Branch Bank, house of Fire and Marine Insurance Company, Iron Foundery, Jefferson Cotton Factory, 5 steam-mills, Union Hall, and Theatre. The marine hospital is a conspicuous and showy building. The free public school-house is a noble edifice, taking into view its object. It was commenced in 1829, as a kind of model school for a general system of free schools; and was built at an expense of 7,500 dollars. It is intended to accommodate 700 or 800 pupils. The greatest fall in the Ohio is just below this city. In high stages of water, the rocks and shallows are all covered, and boats pass without perceiving them. But this stage of water does not occur, on an average, more than two months in the year, rendering it necessary at all other times, that boats from the lower country should stop here. The falls equally arrested boats from above. Consequently freights intended for the country above were required, at a great expense of time, delay, and factorage, to be unloaded, transported by land round the falls, and reloaded in boats above. Large steam-boats from New Orleans, though belonging to the upper country, were obliged to lie by through the summer at Portland. To remedy these inconveniences, the Louisville and Portland Canal round the falls has been constructed. It overcomes the ascent of 22 feet by 5 locks, and is 40 feet deep. See page 133.

LOUISVILLE, t. and cap. Jefferson co. Geo. on the Ogeechee, 70 m. from its mouth, 50 E. from Milledgeville, 110 NW. from Savannah, 644 from W. It contains a court-house, a jail, and a meeting-house. This town was formerly the seat of the state government.

LOUTRE, isl. and v. Montgomery co. Miso. 68 m. W. from St. Louis. Lat. 38° 42′ N. Loutre Island is in the Mississippi river, opposite Gasconade co. and below the mouth of Gasconade river.

LOVEL, t. Oxford co. Maine, 20 m. WSW. from Paris. Pop. 608.

LOVETON, t. Baltimore co. Md. 55 m. from W.

LOVINGTON, t. Nelson co. Va. 170 m. from W.

LOWELL, t. Middlesex co. Mass. on the Merrimack, 25 m. NW. from Boston. This place has grown up within a few years by means of its manufactures, and is now the most important manufacturing town in the United States, except Pittsburg. It has the waters of the Merrimack at command, with a fall of above 30 feet. The largest manufacturing establishments in the country are at this place; they belong to 8 or 10 different companies. A small cotton manufactory was first established here in 1813, and others were added a short time afterwards; at present the place continues to increase and bids fair to equal any of the interior towns in the U. States. The manufactures of Lowell are chiefly cotton, of which more than 14,000,000 yards are made annually. Here are also made carpeting, cassimeres, satinets, &c. It contains a number of churches and public buildings, and has had the most rapid growth of any town in the state. In 1830 it contained 6,478 inhabitants.

LOWER ADDISON, v. Steuben co. N. Y. about 20 m. S. from Bath.

LOWER BARTLETT, v. Coos co. N. H. 76 m. N. from Concord.

LOWER BLUE LICK, v. Nicholas co. Ken. 69 m. NE. by E. from Frankfort.

LOWER GILMANTON, v. Strafford co. N. H. 24 m. NNE. from Concord.

LOWER GUIVRE, t. St. Charles co. Miso.

LOWER MARLBOROUGH, v. Calvert co. Md. on the E. side of Patuxent river, 30 m. SSW. of Annapolis, and 24 NW. of St. Leonards.

LOWER SANDUSKY, v. Sandusky co. Ohio, on Sandusky river, 102 m. N. from Columbus. Pop. 351.

LOWER SMITHFIELD, v. Northampton co. Pa. about 15 m. NNE. from Easton.

LOWHILL, t. Lehigh co. Pa.

LOWRY'S MILLS, v. Chesterfield district, S. C. 123 m. NE. from Columbia.

LOWTHERSVILLE, v. of Lewis co. Va. 365 m. NW. from Richmond.

LOWVILLE, v. of Lewis co. N. Y. on a small creek, near the W. side of Black river, 57 m. N. from Utica.

LOYALHANNON, r. Westmoreland co. Pa. which runs NW. into the Kiskiminitas.

LOYAL LOCK GAP, v. Northumberland co. Pa.

LOYALSOCK, t. Lycoming co. Pa.

LOYALSOCK, r. Lycoming co. Pa. rises on the southern borders of Bradford co. and flowing SW. between Muncy and Lycoming creeks, falls into the W. branch of Susquehannah, 4 m. below Williamsport.

LOYSBOROUGH, v. Anderson co. Ten.

LUANA, *Point*, cape on the S. coast of Jamaica. Lon. 77° 51′ W.; lat. 18° 2′ N.

LUBEC, t. and port of entry, Washington co. Me. in Passamaquoddy Bay, on the main land, which is here separated from the island of Campobello by a strait 12 rods wide, called the Narrows or Western entrance of the Bay. The harbor is spacious, sheltered from every wind, and never closed by ice. The principal settlement is at Flagg's Point on the Narrows. It was commenced in 1815, and is a flourishing village. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in commercial pursuits, particularly in the lumber trade and the fisheries. Most of the plaster received into the United States from the British provinces is shipped through this port. Here is kept the custom-house for the district of Passamaquoddy. On West Quoddy head is a light-house. Lubec lies 3 m. S. of Eastport, with which it has communication by a ferry, 28 m. E. of Machias. Pop. 1,535. Lat. 44° 47′; N. lon. 67° 5′ W.

LUCEA HARBOR, bay on the N. side of Jamaica, 14 m. W. from Montego Bay. Lon. 78° 9′ W.; lat. 18° 28′ N.

LUCKETT'S, v. Orange co. Va.

LUDLOW, t. Windsor co. Vt. 16 m. W. from Windsor. Pop. 1,227.

LUDLOW, t. Hampden co. Mass. 12 m. NE. from Springfield. Pop. 1,327.

LUDLOW, or Yellow Springs, t. Greene co. Ohio, 9 m. N. from Xenia. It is a beautiful spot, and is much frequented on account of its medicinal springs.

LUDLOWVILLE, t. Tompkins co. N. Y.

LUIS DE LA PAZ, *St.* a town of Mexico, in the province of Mechoacan, 120 m. S. by E. from Mechoacan.

LUIS DE POTOSI, *St.* a city of Mexico, in the province of Mechoacan, situate in the midst of rich gold mines, and all the comforts of life. The streets are neat and straight, and the churches magnificent. It is 180 m. N. by W. of Mechoacan. Lon. 102° 54′ W.; lat. 22° 25′ N.

LUMBELRAND, t. Sullivan co. N. Y. on Delaware river. Pop. 955.

LUMBERTON, t. and cap. Robeson co. N. C. 33 m. SSW. from Fayetteville, 31 from Winnefield.

LUMBERTON, v. Burlington co. N. J. 1 m. SE. of Mount Holly.

LUNA, *Punta de*, cape, on the N. coast of Cuba. Lon. 75° 8′ W.; lat. 21° 12′ N.

LUNENBURG, co. Va. between Nottaway and Meherrin rivers, bounded by Brunswick SE. Mecklenburg SW. Charlotte W. Prince Edward NW. and Nottaway NE. Length 22 m. mean width 10. Staples, cotton and tobacco. Chief town, Lewistown. Pop. 11,957.

LUNENBURG, co. Nova Scotia, on Mahone Bay, which sets up from the Atlantic.

LUNENBURG, t. Lunenburg co. Nova Scotia, 35 m. SW. from Halifax, 27 N. by E. from Liverpool.

LUNENBURG. t. Essex co. Vt. on Connecticut river, 45 m. ENE. from Montpelier. Pop. 1,054.

LUNENBURG, t. Worcester co. Mass. 25 m. N. from Worcester, 45 NW. from Boston. Pop. 1,318.

LURAY, v. Shenandoah co. Va.

LUZERNE, t. Warren co. N. Y. on Hudson river, 10 m. W. from Sandy Hill. Pop. 1,362.

LUZERNE, co. Pa. bounded SE by Pike and Northampton, S. by Schuylkill, SW. by Columbia, W. by Lycoming, NW. by Bradford, N. by Susquehannah and E. by Wayne. Length 45 m. breadth 40. Pop. 27,304. Chief town, Wilkesbarre.

LYCOMING, co. Pa. inclosed by the counties of Potter, Tioga, Bradford, Luzerne, Northumberland, Centre, Clearfield, and M'Kean. Pop. 17,637. Chief town, Williamsport.

LYCOMING, small river of Lycoming co. Pa. rising in the southern border of Bradford, leading with the Towanda, and flowing SW. falls into the W. branch, 2 m. above Williamsport.

LYMAN, t. York co. Me. 25. m. N. from York. Pop. 1,502.

LYMAN, t. Grafton co. N. H. on Connecticut river, 13 m. above Haverhill. Pop. 1,321.

LYME, t. Grafton co. N. H. 11 m. NE. from Dartmouth College. Pop. 1,804.

LYME, t. New London co. Ct. on the E. side of Connecticut river, at its mouth, opposite Saybrook, 40 m. E. from New Haven, 40 SE. from Hartford. Pop. 4,098. It has 6 houses of public worship. The shad fishery is carried on extensively at this place. A number of vessels are owned here, which are employed in the coasting trade.

LYME, t. Jefferson co. N. Y. on lake Ontario. Pop. 2,872.

LYME, t. Huron co. Ohio.

LYME RANGE, a branch of the White Mountains, commencing a little below Northampton, Mass. and running S. along the E. bank of Connecticut river at the distance of 8 or 10 m. till it terminates at Lyme on Long Island Sound.

LYNCHBURG, t. and cap. Campbell co. Va. on the S. bank of James river, 20 m. below the great falls, where the river breaks through the Blue Ridge, 12 m. N. from Campbell C. H. 12 ENE. from New London, 100 W. from Richmond, 160 SW. from W. in a straight line. It contains 10 or 12 public buildings, 4 churches, and a number of very handsome houses. It has two bridges over the river, a large number of tobacco ware-houses and manufactories, and a great number of commission houses, flour-mills, and cotton and woollen manufactories. There are 4 mineral springs in its vicinity. It is favorably situated for

trade, not only with the western part of the state, but with the western states generally. Small boats convey the abundant produce which is brought here, down the river to Richmond. The most important item in the produce is from 10 to 12,000 hogsheads of tobacco. It is almost embosomed in mountains, that have, however, fertile and populous valleys between, and is one of the most flourishing and commercial towns in the state. Beside tobacco, it produces wheat, flour, and hemp. Pop. 4,626. Lat. 37° 30′ N.

LYNCHBURG, v. Oldham co. Ken. 54 m. NW. by W. from Frankfort.

LYNCHBURG. v. Lincoln co. Ten. 50 m. SSW. from Murfreesborough.

LYNCH'S CREEK, rises in N. C. a few miles W. of Sneadsborough, and flowing S. enters S. C. and assuming a SE. course, falls into the Great Pedee. The entire length of Lynch's creek exceeds 100 m

LYNCH'S RIVER, r. Va. which runs into James river, lon. 78° 21′ W.; lat. 37° 42′ N.

LYNCH LAKE, Williamsburg district, S. C.

LYNDEBOROUGH, t. Hillsborough co. N. H. 10 m. NW. from Amherst. Pop. 1,147.

LYNDON, t. Caledonia co. Va. 33 m. NE. from Montpelier. Pop. 1,822.

LYNESVILLE, v. Granville co. N. C. 60 m. N. from Raleigh.

LYNKHORN BAY, bay on the coast of Va. at the bottom of Chesapeake Bay, 2 or 3 m. W. from Cape Henry. Lon. 76° 6′ W.; lat. 36° 56′ N.

LYNN, t. Essex co. Mass. famous for the manufacture of women's shoes, 10 m. NE. of Boston, and 5 SW. of Salem, in lat. 42° 28′ N. In 1831, 1,675,781 pairs of shoes were manufactured in this town, valued at $942,191—value of materials $414,000, neat profit of labor $528,191. Pop. 6,138.

LYNN CREEK, v. Giles co. Ten. about 70 m. S. from Murfreesborough.

LYNNFIELD, t. Essex co. Mass. 10 m. W. from Salem, and 11 N. from Boston. Pop. 617.

LYNNHAVEN BAY, on the coast of Va. at the S. end of Chesapeake Bay, 7 m. W. from Cape Henry. Here, in 1781, the Count de Grasse moored the principal part of his fleet at the blockade of Yorktown.

LYNN RIVER, in the co. of Norfolk, U. C. rises in the town of Windham, and running from thence southerly through the township of Woodhouse, empties itself into Lake Erie, where it has about 3 feet water on the bar. It is a good harbor for bateaux.

LYNNSVILLE, v. in the western part of Lehigh co. Pa. 80 m. NE. by E. from Harrisburg.

LYONS, t. and seat of justice, Wayne co. N. Y. 16 m. N. from Geneva, 20 NE. from Canandaigua, and by the canal 117 m. W. from Utica. Lat. 43° 5′ N. Lyons is elegantly situated on the grand western canal of N. York, and rapidly improving. Pop. 3,603.

LYON'S CREEK, in the co. of Lincoln, U. C. discharges itself into Chippewa river, in the town of Willoughby, not far above the mouth of that river.

LYSANDER, t. Onondaga co. N. Y. at the confluence of the Onondaga or Oswego and Seneca rivers, 20 m. NW. from Onondaga. Pop. 3,228.

M.

MACARAGUA, t. Cuba, 45 m. W. from Havana.

MACARTNEY, *Point*, cape of a large isl. on the NW. coast of America. Lon. 226° 12′ E.; lat. 57° 1½′ N.

MACCARY BAY, S. coast of Jamaica. Lon. 77° 9′ W.; lat. 17° 49′ N.

MAC CALL'S BRIDGE, v. York. co. Pa.

MAC CAWN'S STORE, v. Hawkins co. Tennessee.

MAC CONNELSBURG, t. Bedford co. Pa. 26 m. from Hagarstown. Here is a medicinal spring.

MAC CONNELSVILLE, t. and cap. Morgan co. Ohio, on the Muskingum, 25 m. SE. from Zanesville, 340 from W. Pop. 267.

MAC CULLEY'S STORE, v. Chester co. S. Carolina.

MAC CULLOCH'S MILLS, v. Albemarle co. Virginia.

MAC CULLOCHSVILLE, v. Union co. S. Carolina.

MAC CUTCHENSVILLE, v. Pickaway co. Ohio.

MACDANIELSVILLE, v. Spartan district, S. Carolina.

MACDONOUGH, t. Chenango co. N. Y. Pop. 1,232.

MACEDON, SW. t. and v. Wayne co. N. Y. The t. lies along both sides of the Western Canal, 12 m. W. from Lyons. Pop. 1,990.

MAC FARLAND'S, v. Lunenburg co. Va. about 60 m. SW. from Richmond.

MAC GAHEY'S, v. Rockingham co. Va. 139 m. NW. from Richmond.

MAC GREWSBURG, v. Adams co. Pa. 32 m. SE. from Harrisburg.

MACHIAS, t. port of entry and cap. Washington co. Me. on Machias Bay, 221 m. NE. from Portland. Lat. 44° 40′ N. Pop. 1,754. The principal settlement is at the falls of E. branch of Machias river. At the falls of the W. branch of the river, is another considerable village. A bridge is erected across Middle river between the two villages, which, with the causeway, is 1,900 feet long. Machias contains a court-house and jail, 2 Congregational churches, and an academy. The academy, called Washington Academy, is in the E. village. The building, which is 50 feet by 38, and 2 stories high, was presented by the inhabitants of the village, together with a library and philosophical apparatus valued at $1,500. In addition, the academy is endowed with $14,000 productive funds. Machias is a thriving town, and carries on considerable trade, principally in lumber. Here are 26 saw-mills, which cut on an average upwards of 10,000,000 feet of boards in a year.

MACHIAS, r. Me. formed of 2 branches, the E. and W. which unite in the town of Ma

chias, at a place called *The Rim*. It afterwards widens into a considerable bay, and communicates with the ocean at Cross island, 6 m. below the junction of the 2 branches.

MACHODICK, r. Va. which runs into the Potomac, 22 m. above Point Lookout.

MAC KEAN, co. N. side of Pa. bounded N. by New York, E. by Potter co. S. by Clearfield and Jefferson cos. W. by Jefferson and Warren cos. Pop. 1,439. Chief town, Smithport.

MAC KEANSBURG, v. Schuylkill co. Pa. 4 m. NE. from Orwigsburg.

MAC KEEN, t. Licking co. Ohio. Pop. 743.

MAC KEESPORT, v. Alleghany co. Pa. on the right banks of Youghiogeny and Monongahela rivers, at their junction, 11 m. SE. from Pittsburg.

MACKENZIE, *Point*, cape, on the NW. coast of America, in Cook's Inlet. Lat. 61° 13′ N.

MACKENZIE'S RIVER, one of the largest rivers in N. America. It forms the outlet of Slave Lake, and falls into the Frozen Ocean, in about lat. 70° N. and lon. 135° W. Its most distant sources are Unjigah or Peace river, and Athapescow or Elk river. Its whole course is about 2,000 miles.

MACKEY'S VILLE, v. Burke co. N. C.

MACKINTOSH, co. Geo. on the coast at the mouth of the Alatamaha. Pop. 4,998, of whom 3,903 are colored. Chief town, Darien. At the court-house, 12 m. N. from Darien, is a post-office.

MAC LEOD'S LAKE, lake, New Caledonia, 60 or 70 m. in circumference, which discharges its waters through an outlet into Peace river. On its banks is a fort of the NW. Fur company, in lon. 124° W.; lat. 55′ N.

MAC LEOMSBOROUGH, v. Hamilton co. Il. 60 m. NE. from Vandalia.

MAC LINTON, v. Abbeville district, S. C.

MAC MAHON'S CREEK, r. Ohio, which runs into the Ohio, 5 m. below Wheeling.

MAC MINN, co. Ten. bounded SE. by Monroe, SW. by Hiwassee river, NW. by Rhea, and NE. by Roane and Blount. Length 30 m. mean width 20. Surface hilly, and soil varied. Pop. in 1820, 1,623; in 1830, 14,497. Chief town, Athens.

MAC MINVILLE, t. and seat of justice, Warren co. Ten. 70 m. SE. from Nashville, 644 from W.

MACOKETCH, *Great*, r. Louisiana, which runs into the Mississippi. Lat. 41° 38′ N.

MACOMB, co. Michigan Territory, on the river Huron of St. Clair. Pop. 2,414. Chief town, Mount Clemens.

MACON, t. and cap. Bibb co. Geo. on the Oakmulgee river, 35 m. WSW. from Milledgeville. It is a place of considerable trade, and has a bank and a printing-office.

MACON, r. NE. part of La. It rises in Missouri, and pursuing a S. course unites with the Tensaw. Lat. 31° 42′ N.

MACONSVILLE, v. Northampton co. N. C.

MACVEYTOWN, v. Mifflin co. Pa.

MADBURY, t. Strafford co. N. H. 11 m. NW. from Portsmouth, 36 from Concord. Pop. 510.

MADDINSBOROUGH, t. Miso. 15 m. S. from St. Genevieve.

MADISON, co. N. Y. bounded by Onondago W. Oneida Lake NW. Oneida co. NE. Otsego SE. and Chenango S. Length 28 m. mean width 20. It lies in an elevated position, and several streams which rise in it, flow in different directions, as the Chenango and Unadilla rivers, which run S. into the Susquehannah, and the Chittenango, Oneida, and Canaseraga creeks, which enter Oneida Lake; and some creeks which flow into the Mohawk. The surface is broken, but the soil is productive. Pop. 39,037. Chief town, Cazenovia.

MADISON, t. Somerset co. Maine, on the Kennebeck river, 10 m. above Norridgewock. Pop. 1,272.

MADISON, t. Madison co. N. Y. on the heads of Chenango river and Oriskany creek, 22 m. SW. from Utica. Pop. 2,544.

MADISON, t. Columbia co. Pa. between Greenwood and Derry, 5 m. N. from Danville.

MADISON, co. Va. bounded SE. S. and SW. by Orange co. or the Rapid Ann river, NW. by the Blue Ridge, or Shenandoah co. and NE. and E. by Culpeper. It is about 28 m. square; drained by various creeks of the Rapid Ann; the surface somewhat hilly, and soil tolerably good. Staples, flour and tobacco. Pop. in 1820, 8,490; in 1830, 9,236. Chief town, Madison.

MADISON, v. Madison co. Va. on Robertson's river, branch of Rapid Ann, 45 m. W. from Fredericksburg.

MADISON, v. Amherst co. Va. on the left bank of James river, opposite Lynchburg.

MADISON, co. Geo. on Broad river, bounded S. by Oglethorpe, SW. by Clark, W. by Jackson, NW. and N. by Franklin, and NE. by Elbert. Length 30 m. mean width 10. Surface uneven, but soil productive. Pop. 4,626. Chief town, Danielsville.

MADISON, t. and seat of justice, Morgan co. Geo. 50 m. NNW. from Milledgeville, 648 m. from W.

MADISON, co. Ohio, bounded on the N. by Union, E. by Franklin, S. by Fayette, and W. by Clark and Champaign cos. It is about 28 m. long, from N. to S. by 19 broad, from E. to W. This county contains extensive bodies of fine land, well adapted to agriculture and grazing. Pop. in 1820, 4,799; in 1830, 6,190. Chief town, London.

MADISON, t. Columbiana co. Ohio. Pop. 1,280.

MADISON, t. Muskingum co. Ohio, E. from Muskingum river, and containing the village of Haymarket. Pop. 589.

MADISON, t. in the NE. part of Highland co. Pop. 1,609.

MADISON, t. NE. part of Geauga co. Ohio. Grand river runs through this t. Pop. 1,898.

MADISON, t. Richland co. Ohio, in which is situated the village of Mansfield. Pop. 2,138.

MADISON, t. Licking co. Ohio. Pop. 743.

MADISON, SE. t. Franklin co. Ohio. Pop 1,745.

MADISON, NE. t. Pickaway co. Ohio. Pop. 976.

MADISON, t. Guernsey co. Ohio. Pop. 942.
MADISON, t. Jackson co. Ohio. Pop. 438.
MADISON, NE. t. Scioto co. Ohio. Pop. 837.
MADISON, t. Fairfield co. Ohio. Pop. 904.
MADISON, SE. t. Clark co. Ohio. Pop. 1,163.
MADISON, t. Fayette co. Ohio. Pop. 1,478.
MADISON, t. Montgomery co. Ohio, W. from Miami river, and adjoining to the co. of Preble. Pop. 1,246.
MADISON, v. Hamilton co. Ohio, 123 m. SW. from Columbus. Pop. 284.
MADISON, t. Butler co. Pop. 2,128.
MADISON, NE. t Perry co. Pop. 1,058.
MADISON, v. and seat of justice, Jefferson co. In. on the Ohio river, 75 m. above Louisville, 75 below Cincinnati, and 576 from W. Pop. about 2,500. It has already one printing-office and a bank.
MADISON, co. in W. Ten. bounded on the N. by Gibson and Carroll, E. by Henderson, S. by M'Nairy and Hardiman, W. by Haywood. Pop. 11,750. Jackson is the capital.
MADISON, co. Alabama, on the N. side of Tennessee river. Pop. 28,011. Chief town, Huntsville.
MADISON, t. Rhea co. Ten.
MADISON, co. Ken. Chief town, Richmond.
MADISON, or Pikeville, t. and cap. Bledsoe co. Tennessee, on the Sequatchee, 35 m. above its junction with the Tennessee, 100 W. from Knoxville, 105 E. from Nashville, 608 from W.
MADISON, co. Illinois, on the Mississippi, opposite the mouth of the Missouri. Pop. 6,229. Chief town, Edwardsville.
MADISON, v. Madison co. Illinois.
MADISON, co. Missouri, on the St. Francis. Pop. 2,371. Chief town, Fredericktown.
MADISON, r. Missouri, one of the forks of the river Missouri.
MADISONVILLE, t. St. Tammany co. La. on Lake Ponchartrain, at the mouth of the Chefuncti, 27 m. N. from New Orleans, and 127 N. from Natchez.
MADISONVILLE, t. and cap. Hopkins co. Ken. 738 m. from W. Pop. 112.
MADRID, t. St. Lawrence co. N. Y. on the St. Lawrence, 250 m. NW. from Albany. Pop. 3,459. Here is an academy at a village called Hamilton.
MADRID, *New*, district, Miso. Pop. 2,351. Chief town, Winchester.
MADRID, *New*, t. New Madrid district, Miso. on W. side of the river Mississippi, 75 m. below the mouth of the Ohio, 148 S. from St. Louis. Lon. 89° 30′ W.; lat. 36° 36′ N. This town was originally laid out on an extensive plan, and with the expectation of its becoming a great city. It is built on ground somewhat higher than the ordinary bank of the Mississippi, but is, however, exposed to the ravages of the river, and is also environed both above and below with stagnant muddy creeks. It is not in a flourishing state at present, though the country around is good.
MAD RIVER, r. N. H. which runs SW. into the Merrimack, in Campton.
MAD RIVER, t. Champaign co. Ohio. Pop. 1,731.
MAD RIVER, r. Ohio, runs SW. into the Great Miami, at Dayton. Length 55 m.
MAD RIVER, t. Clark co. Ohio.
MAGAUGUADAVICK, r. New Brunswick, which runs into Passamaquoddy Bay, opposite St. Andrews. It has falls at the head of tide waters, 6 m. from its mouth, and another 9 m. farther up the river, at both of which saw-mills are erected, and immense quantities of pine and other lumber yearly manufactured. At the lower falls is a settlement containing two churches and about 700 inhabitants. There is also a small settlement at the upper falls.
MAGAZINE MOUNTAIN, Arkansas ter. on the S. side of Arkansas river, 10 m. above the junction of the Petit John. It is 1,000 or 1,200 feet high.
MAGDALEN RIVER, r. L. C. which runs into the river St. Lawrence, in lon. 65° 5′ W.; lat. 49° 12′ N.
MAGDALENA, r. Mexico, in Texas, which runs into the sea, between the rivers Flores and Mexicano.
MAGDALENE ISLANDS, cluster of isls. 7 in number, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 42 m. NW. from the island of Cape Breton. Lon. 61° 40′ W.; lat. 47° 13′ to 47° 42′ N.
MAGPIE RIVER, r. Canada, which runs into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 6 m. W. from the St. John.
MAHANOY MOUNTAINS, are one ridge between Mahanoy and Catawissa rivers; and another between Mahanoy river and Shamokin creek.
MAHANTANGO, r. Pa. runs W. into the Susquehannah, 18 m. below Sunbury; another which runs E. into the Susquehannah, 2 m. above the former.
MAHONING, r. Venango co. Pa. runs W. into the Alleghany, 5 m. SE. from Franklin.
MAHONING, r. rises in Ohio, and passing into Pennsylvania, joins the Ohio river.
MAHONY, r. Pa. which runs W. into the Susquehannah, 10 m. S. from Sunbury.
MAHONY, mt. Pa. N. of the Mahony r.
MAIDEN CREEK, r. Pa. which runs into the Schuylkill, 7 m. N. from Reading.
MAIDSTONE, t. Essex co. U. C. on the S. side of Lake St. Clair.
MAIDSTONE, t. Essex co. Vt. on Connecticut r. 53 m. NE. from Montpelier. Pop. 236.
MAILLARD, bold promontory, in L. C. on the N. coast of the St. Lawrence, 22 m. below the island of Orleans.
MAINE, one of the U. S. See page 45.
MAISY, *Cape*, the E. extremity of the island of Cuba. Lon. 74° 4′ 15″ W.; lat. 20° 20′ N.
MALABAR, cape, on SE. extremity of Mass. Lon. 69° 55′ W.; lat. 41° 34′ N.
MALAGA, v. Gloucester co. N. J. 30 m. S. from Philadelphia.
MALAGA, v. Monroe co. Ohio, 147 m. SE. by E. from Columbus.
MALBAY, r. L. C. which falls into the St. Lawrence from the N. nearly opposite to the Camarouska islands, 90 m. below Quebec.
MALDEN, *Fort*, now in ruins, was situated

on the river Detroit, Essex co. U. C. opposite Isle au Bois Blanc.

MALDEN, t. in the co. of Essex, U. C. is situated at the mouth of Detroit river, on the E. side of the strait, having Colchester to the E. and Huron to the N. and including the village of Amherstburg.

MALDEN, t. Middlesex co. Mass. situated between Medford and Lynn, 5 m. NE. from Boston. It is united to Charlestown by Mystic bridge. Pop. 2,010.

MALLOYSVILLE, v. Wilkes co. Geo. 82 m. NE. from Milledgeville.

MALONE, t. and cap. Franklin co. N. Y. 42 m. W. from Plattsburg, 220 N. from Albany, 523 from W. Pop. 2,207. The village stands on Salmon river.

MALTA, t. Saratoga co. N. Y. the principal village, 7 m. W. from Saratoga, and 5 m. SE. from Ballston Spa. Pop. 1,517.

MAMARONECK, t. Westchester co. N. Y. on Long Island Sound, 23 m. NE. from New York. Pop. 838. Its harbor admits vessels of 100 tons.

MAMELLE, mountains, Arkansas Ter. on the S. side of Arkansas river, below the junction of the Poteau. They are estimated to exceed 1,000 feet in height, and are supposed to be connected with the Mazern mountains.

MAMMOTH CAVE, Ken. See page 130.

MAMOKATING, t. Sullivan co. N. Y. containing the village of Bloomingburg, 23 m. W. from Newburgh. Pop. 3,662.

MANASQUAN, r. N. J. runs into the Atlantic. Lon. 74° 8′ W.; lat 40° 8′ N.

MANATAWNY CREEK, r. Montgomery co. Pa. runs into the Schuylkill, at Pottsgrove.

MANATOULIN ISLANDS, U. C. extending from the W. side of Lake Huron in an E. direction 160 m. Many of them are from 20 to 30 m. long.

MANAYUNK, v. Philadelphia co. Pa. It stands on the E. bank of the Schuylkill.

MANBY POINT, cape, on the NW. coast of America, forming the W. point at the entrance of Behring's Bay. Lon. 219° 17′ E.; lat. 59° 47′ N.

MANCENILLA, bay, on the N. side of St. Domingo. Lon. 71° 50′ W.; lat. 19° 50′ N.

MANCHAC, a pass or channel, forming a communication between Lakes Maurepas and Ponchartrain, about 6 m. long.

MANCHAC, t. Louisiana, on the E. bank of the Mississippi, 20 m. below Baton Rouge.

MANCHAC BAYOU. See *Iberville*.

MANCHESTER, t. Bennington co. Vt. 22 m. N. of Bennington, and 44 NE. of Troy in N. York. Pop. 1,525.

MANCHESTER, t. Essex co. Mass. a few miles NE. of Beverly. Pop. 1,238.

MANCHESTER, t. Niagara co. N. Y. at the cataract of Niagara. A bridge now connects this place with Goat Island.

MANCHESTER, v. Oneida co. N. Y. 8 m. SW. by W. from Utica.

MANCHESTER, v. Baltimore co. Md. on the road from Baltimore to Carlisle, 33 m. from the former, and 42 from the latter.

MANCHESTER, t. Ontario co. N. Y. 10 m. N. from Canandaigua, on the road to the Sulphur Springs, and on Canandaigua outlet. Pop. 2,811.

MANCHESTER, v. Chesterfield co. Va. on the S. side of James river, opposite Richmond, and 33 m. NW. of Williamsburg.

MANCHESTER, v. Sumpter district, S. C. on Wateree river, about 5 m. above the mouth of Congaree.

MANCHESTER, v. and seat of justice, Clay co. Ken. about 120 m. SE. from Frankfort, 558 m. from W. Pop. 159.

MANCHESTER, v. pleasantly situated on the bank of the Ohio, in Adams co. Ohio, 100 m. S. by W. from Columbus, and 73 in the same direction from Chillicothe.

MANCHESTER, t. Morgan co. Ohio. Pop. 831.

MANCHESTER, v. Dearborn co. In. 94 m. SE. from Indianapolis.

MANCHESTER, v. St. Louis co. Miso. 17 m. from St. Louis.

MANCHESTER, t. Hillsborough co. N. H. on the E. bank of the Merrimack, 16 m. S. from Concord, 42 W. from Portsmouth. Pop. 877.

MANCHESTER HOUSE, one of the Hudson Bay Company's factories, N. America, on the Saskatchawine, 100 m. W. from Hudson's House, 75 SE. from Buckingham House. Lon. 109° 20′ W.; lat. 53° 14′ 18″ N.

MANCHESTER VILLAGE, v. on the Oriskany creek, where crossed by the great western road, Oneida co. N. Y. 9 m. a little S. of W. from Utica.

MANDAN, Indian village, on Missouri river, 1,600 m. from the Mississippi. Lon. 100° 50′ W.; lat 47° 20′ N. Here Lewis and Clark encamped during the winter of 1804-5, on their voyage up the Missouri.

MANHEIM, t. Herkimer co. N. Y. on the E. side of Mohawk river, above the mouth of East Canada creek. Pop. 1,937.

MANHEIM, t. York co. Pa. It is situated in the SW. corner of the co. adjoining Md. Chief town, Hanover.

MANHEIM, v. Lancaster co. Pa. on the W. side of Conestoga creek, between Moravia and Little Conestoga creeks, immediately N. from the city of Lancaster.

MANICOUGAN, river of L. C. rises in the recesses of Labrador, flows into and again out of Manicougan Lake, and assuming a course of SSW. enters St. Lawrence river, nearly opposite the paps of Matane, 200 m. below Quebec.

MANIEL, mt. of St. Domingo, 20 m. in circumference, and so high and craggy, that it is almost inaccessible.

MANLIUS, t. Onondago co. N. Y. between the Salt Lake and Lake Oneida, 42 m. W. of Whitestown, on Mohawk river. Pop. 7,375.

MANLIUS CENTRE, or Manlius Square, a very prosperous v. on the great western road, in Onondago co. N. Y. 34 m. NE. by E. from Auburn.

MANNAHAWKIN, v. Monmouth co. N. J.

upon the Atlantic coast, containing about 30 dwelling-houses, and a Baptist and Methodist meeting-house. It lies 8 m. from Tuckerton.

MANNSVILLE, v. Jefferson co. N. Y. 148 m. NW. from Albany.

MANSFIELD, t. Chittenden co. Vt. 20 m. N. from Burlington. Pop. 279. Mansfield Mountain, one of the loftiest of the Green Mountains, lies chiefly in this town.

MANSFIELD, t. Bristol co. Mass. 12 m. N. from Taunton, 30 SSW. from Boston. Pop. 1,172.

MANSFIELD, t. Holland co. Ct. 25 m. E. from Hartford. This town is celebrated for the culture of silk. It contains two cotton factories and five houses of public worship. Pop. 2,661.

MANSFIELD, t. Sussex co. N. J. on the Musconecunk, 7 m. SE. from Oxford.

MANSFIELD, v. Tioga co. N. Y.

MANSFIELD, t. Burlington co. N. J. It is 8 m. NE. from Burlington. Pop. 2,083.

MANSFIELD, v. Warren co. N. J. on the Musconecunk river, 10 m. SE. from Oxford. Pop. 3,303.

MANSFIELD, t. and seat of justice, for Richland co. Ohio, containing 840 inhabitants. It stands 73 m. NE. from Columbus, and 380 from W.

MANSFIELD, v. Amelia co. Va. 20 m by land above Petersburg.

MANSFIELD CENTRE, v. Windham co. Ct. 35 m. NE. from Hartford.

MANSFIELD ISLAND, island in Hudson's Bay. Lon. 80° 40′ W.; lat. 62° 5′ N.

MANTUA, t. Portage co. Ohio, on Cuyahoga river, 10 m. N. from Ravenna. Pop. 949.

MANUEL'S FORT, Missouri Territory, on the Yellow-stone. Lon. 106° 30′ W.; lat. 46° N.

MARATHON, now Moulton, t. and seat of justice, Lawrence co. Al. on the left bank of Tennessee river, 35 m. W. from Huntsville, 779 from W.

MARBLEHEAD, t. Essex co. Mass. 4 m. SE. from Salem, 16 NE. from Boston. Lat. 42° 32′ N.; lon. 70° 50′ W. It contains a bank, a custom-house, and 5 houses for public worship, 2 for Congregationalists, 1 for Episcopalians, 1 for Methodists, and 1 for Baptists. The harbor lies in front of the town, and extends from SW. to NE. about a mile and a half in length, and is half a mile broad. It is convenient, and well defended by Fort Sewall. The inhabitants of this town are more extensively engaged in the bank fisheries than any other in the U. S. Pop. 5,150.

MARBLETOWN, t. Ulster co. N. Y. 10 m. W. from Kingston. Pop. 3,223.

MARCELLUS, t. Onondaga co. N. Y. on Skeneateles Lake, 10 m. W. from Onondaga, 60 W. from Utica. Pop. 2,626. In this town is the village of Skeneateles.

MARCUS HOOK, v. Delaware co. Pa. on the Delaware, 20 m. below Philadelphia.

MARENGO, v. Seneca co. N. Y.

MARENGO, co. Al. bounded W. by Tombigbee and Black Warrior rivers, N. by Tuscaloosa co. E. and SE. by Dallas, and S. by Clarke. Length 60 m. mean width 20. Surface hilly, and soil of a poor quality, except near the streams. Plenty of good pine timber grows here. The valleys produce cotton, which is the principal article of trade. Chief town, Eagleville. Pop. in 1820, 3,933; in 1830, 7,742.

MARGALLAWAY, r. which rises in the mountains which separate Canada from Maine, runs southerly, partly in Maine and partly in N. Hampshire, and flows into Umbagog Lake. This is the head branch of the Androscoggin.

MARGARETTA, t. Huron co. Ohio.

MARGARETTA'S CREEK, Ohio, runs into the Hockhocking, opposite Athens.

MARGARETTSVILLE, v. Washington co. Md. 10 m. S. by E. from Elizabethtown.

MARGOT, r. Mississippi, which runs into the Mississippi, lat. 35° 28′ N. The ground below its junction with the Mississippi is elevated and pleasant, and the soil remarkably fertile.

MARGUERITE, r. N. America, which runs into Lake Michigan, lon. 85° 34′ W.; lat. 44° 2′ N.

MARIA, r. N. America, which rises in the Rocky Mountains and runs into the Missouri, 54 m. below the Great Falls.

MARIANNE ISLANDS, 3 small islands in Lake Borgne, Mississippi.

MARIA'S RIVER, branch of Missouri, which rises in the Rocky Mountains, near lat. 50° N. Its general course is SE. into the Missouri, which it joins about 50 m. below the Great Falls.

MARIE, r. Il. which runs into the Mississippi, between the Auvase and the Kaskaskias.

MARIE, *Cape Dame*, the W. point of St. Domingo, which, with the Cape St. Nicholas, forms the entrance of the Bay of Leogane. Lon. 74° 26′ W.; lat. 18° 38′ N. It is 60 leagues W. from Port au Prince.

MARIETTA, bor. Lancaster co. Pa. on the E. side of the Susquehannah, 12 m. W. from Lancaster, 3 N. from Columbia. Pop. 6,058, including the township of Donegal.

MARIETTA, t. and cap. Washington co. Ohio, on the W. bank of the Ohio river, immediately above the mouth of the Muskingum, 178 m. below Pittsburg, 93 E. by N. from Chillicothe, 109 SE. from Columbus, 61 SE. from Zanesville. Lat. 39° 25′ N.; lon. 81° 30′ W. 304 from W. It contains 2 churches, an academy, the public county buildings, two printing-offices, a bank, 20 stores, about 90 houses, and the whole township 1,914 inhabitants. The people are noted for their industry and sobriety, and the politeness and urbanity of their manners. Ships were formerly built here; but from some cause the business has been discontinued. The situation of the town is unfortunate; parts of it being liable to annual inundation. Pop. 1,207.

MARIEGALANTE, one of the leeward Caribbee islands, in the W. Indies, subject to the French, extending 16 m. from N. to S. and 4 from E. to W. It is full of hills, and along the E. shore are lofty perpendicular rocks, that

shelter vast numbers of tropical birds. It has several large caverns, with many little streams and ponds of fresh water. It is covered with trees, and particularly abounds with tobacco and the wild cinnamon-tree. It is 30 m. N. of Dominica, and 40 E. of Guadaloupe. Lon. 61° 11′ W.; lat. 15° 52′ N.

MARION, co. Miss. bounded by Hancock co. in Miss. SE. Washington parish, in Lou. S. Pike co. W. Covington and Lawrence on the N. Pop. 3,701. Chief town, Columbia.

MARION, district, S. C. Pop. 11,208. Chief town, Gilesborough.

MARION, co. Geo. Pop. 1,327, of whom 109 are colored.

MARION, t. and cap. Twiggs co. Geo.

MARION, v. Marion co. Al.

MARION, co. Ohio, bounded on the N. by Crawford, E. by Richland, S. by Delaware and Union cos. and on the W. by Hardin co. It is 33 m. long from E. to W. and 18 broad from N. to S. Pop. 6,558. Chief town, Marion.

MARION, v. and cap. Marion co. Ohio, on the road from Columbus to Perryville, 48 m. NW. from Columbus, and 416 from W. Pop. 287.

MARION, v. Cole co. Miso. 144 m. W. from St. Louis.

MARION, C. H. Marion district, S. C. 124 m. a little N. of E. from Columbia.

MARION, co. Ten. bounded S. by Al. and Geo. W. and NW. by Franklin, N. by Bledsoe, and E. by Hamilton and the Cherokee lands; length 32, mean width 18 m. Surface hilly, and in part mountainous. Tennessee river crosses its SE. angle. Chief town, Jasper. Pop. in 1820, 3,888; in 1830, 5,516.

MARION, co. Al. bounded W. by Monroe co. in Miss. and the Chickasaw lands, N. by Franklin co. in Al. NE. by Lawrence, and E. by Blount and Jefferson. Length, 50 m. mean width 30. Pop. 4,058. Chief town, Pikeville.

MARION, co. In. Chief town, Indianapolis, the capital of the state. Pop. 7,181.

MARKLES MILL, v. Vigo co. In.

MARLBOROUGH, t. Greenville co. U. C.

MARLBOROUGH, t. Middlesex co. U. C.

MARLBOROUGH, t. Cheshire co. N. H. 5 m. SE. from Keene. Pop. 822.

MARLBOROUGH, t. Windham co. Vt. 44 m. S. from Windsor. Pop. 1,218.

MARLBOROUGH, t. Middlesex co. Mass. 16 m. E. from Worcester, 27 W. from Boston. Pop. 2,074.

MARLBOROUGH, t. Hartford co. Ct. 17 m. SE. from Hartford. Pop. 704.

MARLBOROUGH, t. Ulster co. N. Y. on the Hudson, 23 m. below Kingston. Pop. 2,272. It has 2 houses of public worship, 1 for Quakers, and 1 for Presbyterians.

MARLBOROUGH, *Lower*, v. Calvert co. Md. on the Patuxent, 30 m. SW. from Annapolis.

MARLBOROUGH, *Upper*, t. and cap. Prince George co. Md. on the Patuxent, 21 m. SW. from Annapolis.

MARLBOROUGH, district, S. C. Pop. 8,578. At the court-house is a post-office.

MARLBOROUGH, t. in the northern borders of Delaware co. Ohio, which is situated in the village of Norton. Pop. 504.

MARLBOROUGH, v. Marlborough district, S. C. 94 m. NE. from Columbia.

MARLBOROUGH, *New*, t. Berkshire co. Mass. 23 m. SSE. from Lenox, 118 WSW. from Boston. Pop. 1,656. A mineral spring has been discovered here.

MARLEY'S STORE, v. Sampson co. N. C.

MARLOW, t. Cheshire co. N. H. 33 m. W. from Concord. Pop. 645.

MARQUESADO, *Villa del*, t. Mexico, 48 leagues SE. from Mexico. Lon. 277° 10 W.; lat. 18° 2′ N.

MARQUETTE, r. Michigan, which runs W. and falls into Lake Michigan.

MARQUIS ISLANDS, cluster of small islands in the Florida stream. Lon. 81° 30′ W.; lat. 24° 35′ N.

MARRATTICK, t. Halifax co. N. C. on the S. bank of the Roanoke, at the foot of the lower falls. It has a pleasant and advantageous situation.

MARR'S BLUFF, v. Liberty district, S. C.

MARSH ISLAND, isl. Maine, in the Penobscot, 4 m. above Bangor.

MARSHALLVILLE, v. Anson co. N. C.

MARSHALLSVILLE, v. Mecklenburg co. Va.

MARSHALLTON, v. Chester co. Va.

MARSHFIELD, t. Washington co. Vt. 11 m. ENE. from Montpelier. Pop. 1,271.

MARSHFIELD, t. Plymouth co. Mass. 15 m. NNW. from Plymouth, 30 SE. from Boston. Pop. 1,563.

MARSHPEE. See *Mashpee*.

MARSHY-HOPE, r. Md. which rises in Delaware, and runs SW. into the Nanticoke, 5 m. NE. from Vienna.

MARTHA'S RIVER, r. N. America, which runs into the Missouri, 60 m. above the Yellow-stone.

MARTHASVILLE, t. St. Charles district, Missouri territory, 40 m. W. from St. Charles.

MARTHASVILLE, v. Montgomery co. Miso. 66 m. W. from St. Louis.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, isl. Mass. 8 m. S. from Falmouth, 12 WSW. from Nantucket, 19 m. long, and from 2 to 10 broad. Lon. 70° 40′ W.; lat. 41° 40′ N. The greatest part of the island is low and level land. In some parts the soil is fertile, but a great proportion is unproductive. The trees on the island are small. The principal manufactures are those of wool and salt. The island contains 3 towns, Edgartown, Tisbury, and Chilmark.

MARTICVILLE, v. Lancaster co. Pa.

MARTIN, *Cape*, promontory of Valencia, in Spain, which separates the Gulf of Valencia from that of Alicant. Lon. 0° 36′ E.; lat. 38° 54′ N.

MARTIN, co. N. C. bounded by Beaufort SE. Pitt SW. Edgecombe W. Halifax NW. Roanoke river, or Bertie N. and Washington E. Length 35 m. mean width about 14. Chief town, Williamston. Pop. in 1820, 6,320; in 1830, 6,320.

MARTIN, co. In. bounded by Owen and

Davies S. Sullivan and Vigo W. Wabash and Delaware NW. and Monroe and Lawrence E. Length 47 m. width 24. The W. branch of White River runs through this co. from NW. to SE. The soil is generally very good. Chief town, Mount Pleasant. Pop. in 1820, 1,032; in 1830, 2,010.

MARTINICO, one of the Windward Caribbee Islands, in the West Indies, 40 m. in length, and 100 in circumference. There are many high mountains, covered with trees, as well as several rivers and fertile valleys, but they produce neither wheat nor vines. It produces sugar, cotton, ginger, indigo, chocolate, aloes, pimento, plantains, and other tropical fruits; and is extremely populous. Some of the ancient inhabitants still remain. It has several safe and commodious harbors, well fortified. Fort St. Pierre, the principal place, is in lon. 61° 20′ W.; lat. 14° 14′ N.

MARTINSBOROUGH, t. N. C. on Tar r. 20 m. above Washington.

MARTINSBURG, t. and cap. Lewis co. N. Y. on Black river, 48 m. NE. from Utica, 144 NW. from Albany, 431 from W. Pop. 2,382. Here is a pleasant and flourishing village, which contains a court-house, a jail, a meeting-house, a paper-mill, and other valuable mills.

MARTINSBURG, t. and cap. Berkeley co. Va. 8 m. S. of the Potomac, 22 NNE. from Winchester, 71 from W. It contains a court-house, a jail, an academy, an Episcopal church, and about 150 houses. It is situated in a rich and beautiful country.

MARTINSBURG, t. Hopkins co. Ken.

MARTINSBURG, v. in the northern part of Bedford co. Pa. 27 miles NNE. from Bedford.

MARTINSVILLE, v. Henry co. Va. 20 m. WNW. from Danville.

MARYANN FORGE, v. Somerset co. Pa.

MARYLAND, one of the U. S. See page 87.

MARYLAND, t. Otsego co. N. Y. 16 m. S. from Cooperstown. Pop. 1,834.

MARYLAND POINT, a point formed by a bend in the Potomac, Md. 12 m. SW. from Port Tobacco.

MARYSVILLE, t. and cap. Charlotte co. Va. about 34 m. SE. from Lynchburg, 187 from W.

MARYSVILLE, v. Campbell co. Va.

MARYSVILLE, v. Harrison co. Ken.

MARYVILLE, t. and cap. Blount co. Ten. 15 m. S. from Knoxville, 532 from W. It contains a court-house, a jail, and a bank.

MASCOMY POND, N. H. in Enfield and Lebanon, chiefly in the former. It is 1,250 rods in length, and 250 in breadth.

MASCOMY, r. N. H. which runs into the Connecticut, in Lebanon; 7 m. long.

MASCONTIN, r. Illinois, which empties into the Wabash, between Vincennes and Fort Harrison.

MASCOUCHE, r. L. Canada, which falls into the river St. John, about 12 m. before the latter joins the St. Lawrence.

MASCOURY, *Point de*, cape on the north coast of St. Domingo. Lon. 71° 10′ W.; lat. 19° 45′ N.

MASHPEE, t. Barnstable co. Mass. 11 m. S. from Sandwich, 13 SW. from Barnstable. It has 2 harbors, Popponesset Bay, and Waquoit Bay, both of which have bars at their mouths.

MASON, t. Hillsborough co. N. H. 12 m. SW. from Amherst, 42 SSW. from Concord. Pop. 1,403.

MASON, co. NW. side of Va. bounded NE. by Wood co. SE. and S. by Kenhawa co. and W. and NW. by the Ohio; 352 m. from W. Pop. 6,534. Chief town, Point Pleasant.

MASON, co. Ken. bounded by the Ohio r. NE. Lewis E. Fleming SE. and S. Nicholas SW. and Bracken W.; length 18 m. mean width 14. Surface uneven, though there are considerable tracts of excellent soil on streams, particularly the Ohio. Staples, grain, flour, whisky, &c. Chief towns, Washington, and the seat of justice, Maysville. Pop. in 1820, 13,588; in 1830, 16,203.

MASON HALL, v. Orange co. N. C.

MASON'S ISLAND, small isl. in the Potomac; lon. 77° 13′ W.; lat. 39° N.

MASONVILLE, t. Delaware co. N. Y. adjacent to the SE. angle of Chenango co. 26 m. W. from Delhi.

MASSABESICK POND, N. H. mostly in Chester, but partly in Manchester. It is a beautiful sheet of water, about 3 m. long, containing 1,512 acres.

MASSAC CREEK, r. Ken. which runs into the Ohio, lon. 89° 25′ W.; lat. 36° 47′ N.

MASSACHUSETTS, State of. See p. 54.

MASSACHUSETTS BAY, between Cape Ann on the N. and Cape Cod on the S.

MASSACRE ISLAND, Al. 2 m. E. from Horn island, 10 m. from the main land.

MASSASINWAY, r. In. unites with Little river at Fort Tecumseh to form the Wabash.

MASSENA, t. St. Lawrence co. N. Y. on the river St. Lawrence.

MASSERN, a hill on the S. side of the Arkansas, near Fort Smith.

MASSIE'S CREEK, r. Ohio, joins the Little Miami, 4 m. above Xenia. There are falls near its mouth.

MATACA, Mantaca, commodious bay on the N. coast of the island of Cuba, 35 m. E. of Havana; lon. 89° 16′ W.; lat. 23° 12′ N.

MATANCHET, t. Mexico, on the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 105° 24′ W.; lat. 20° 45′ N.

MATANE, r. L. C. which falls into the S. side of the St. Lawrence, near its mouth.

MATANZA RIVER, an inlet of the sea on the E. coast of Florida, 20 m. S. from St. Augustine.

MATANZAS, t. on the N. coast of Cuba, 60 m. E. from Havana. It has a large and safe harbor. Lon. 81° 30′ W.; lat. 23° 3′ N. Pop. 7,000.

MATAOUASCHIE RIVER, r. U. Canada, runs into the Ottawa river, above the river du Rideau.

MATAPEDIACH, *Lake*, L. C. the source of Ristigouche river.

MATCHEDASH, bay, in the eastern part of Lake Huron, into which the river Severn empties, and forms a communication with Lake Simcoe, U. C.

MATILDA, v. Fairfax co. Va. on the Potomac, near the Great Fall.

MATILDA, t. Dundas co. U. Canada, on the St. Lawrence.

MATILDAVILLE, v. Fairfax co. Va. at the mouth of Difficult creek, 17 miles above Washington City.

MATINICUS, isls. Maine, S. of Penobscot Bay. Lon. 68° 20′ W; lat. 43° 56′ N.

MATTALUCK, r. Ct. which at Waterbury takes the name of Naugatuck.

MATTAPOISETTS, v. Plymouth co. Mass. 20 m. SSW. from Plymouth, and 66 a little E. of S. from Boston.

MATTAPONY, r. Va. rises in Spottsylvania co. and running SE. joins the Pamunky at Delaware, to form York river. It admits loaded flats to Downer's Bridge, 70 m. above its mouth.

MATTHEWS, co. Va. commencing 8 m. S. from the mouth of the Potomac. There is a post-office at the court-house. Pop. in 1820, 6,920; in 1830, 7,663.

MATTHEWS, C. H. Matthews co. Va. 108 m. E. from Richmond.

MATTITUCK, v. Suffolk co. N. Y. on Poconic bay, 8 m. SW. from Southold, and 85 E. from New York.

MAUCHCHUNK, v. Northampton co. Pa. on the right bank of the Lehigh, 30 m. by land above Bethlehem. It is the landing for the coal procured on a mountain of the same name. Pop. 1,362.

MAUGERVILLE, t. New Brunswick, in Sunbury co. on St. John's river.

MAUMEE, r. rises in Indiana, flows NE. into the NW. angle of Ohio, through which it continues NE. and falls into the extreme SW. extension of Lake Erie. About 18 m. above its mouth it is impeded by shoals, occasioned by a series of ledges of rock, which cross the river for a distance of 18 miles. It is a fine navigable stream above and below these shoals. Its principal branches, which all unite above the shoals, are St. Mary's, St. Joseph's, and Great and Little Auglaize.

MAUMEE BAY, is an oval sheet of water, 5 m. long and about 2 wide, and at the mouth of the Maumee river; it is united to Lake Erie by two channels, formed by a small island in the form of a crescent. The western channel has a depth of about 7 feet.

MAUMEE, v. Wood co. Ohio, on the left bank of Maumee river, above its lower falls, and nearly opposite Fort Meigs. Lat. 41° 33′ N.; lon. from W. 6° 44′ W.

MAUREPAS, lake, La. It is formed by a dilation of the Amite river, and communicates with Lake Ponchartrain by a strait 7 miles in length, called the pass of Manchac. It is of an oval figure, 12 m. by 7. It receives from the S. the Acadian creek, from the W. New river and Amite river, and from the N. the Tickoshah. Its depth is about 12 feet, but the pass of Manchac admits of vessels of 6 feet draft only.

MAURICE, r. N. J. which runs into Delaware Bay in Cumberland co. It is navigable 20 m. for vessels of 100 tons.

MAURICE, ST. r. L. C. which enters the St. Lawrence from the N. at the town of Three Rivers.

MAURICE, ST. co. L. C. on both sides of St. Maurice river, and extends along the NE. shore of St. Lawrence river, from 3 m. above St. Anne river to 6 m. above the Majkinonge, or about 58 m. Its capital is the town of Three Rivers, the third in size in Canada.

MAURICE RIVER, t. Cumberland co. N. J. Pop. 2,085.

MAURY, co. W. Ten. bounded by Giles S. Hickman W. Duck river or Williamson N. Bedford E. Length 35 m. mean width 20, area 700 sq. m. Surface hilly. Soil excellent. Staple cotton. Chief town, Columbia, 40 m. SSW. from Nashville. Pop. in 1820, 22,141. Lat. 35° 30′ N.; lon. 10° W. from W.

MAY, r. S. C. which runs into the Atlantic. Lon. 80° 55′ W.; lat. 32° 15′ N.

MAYFIELD, t. Montgomery co. N. Y. 40 m. NW. from Albany. Pop. 2,614.

MAYLICK, a salt spring, in Mason co. Ken. 9 m. SSW. from W.

MAYO, r. which rises in Va. and runs into the Dan, in N. C.

MAY'S LANDING, v. Gloucester co. N. J.

MAY'S LICK, t. Mason co. Ken.

MAYSVILLE, t. Mason co. Ken. on the Ohio, 3 m. NE. from Washington, 60 NE. from Lexington, 63 above Cincinnati, 275 m. by land, and 500 by water, below Pittsburg. It has a fine harbor for boats, and is situated on a narrow bottom on the verge of a chain of high hills. There are three streets running parallel with the river, and four streets crossing them at right angles. This place has the usual number of stores and manufactories. Glass and some other articles are manufactured to a considerable extent. It has a market-house, court-house, three houses for public worship, and some other public buildings. What has given particular importance to Maysville, is its being the principal place of importation for the NE. part of the state. The greater part of the goods for Kentucky from Philadelphia and the eastern cities, are landed here, and distributed hence over the state. It is a thriving, active town, and a number of steamboats have been built here. Pop. 2,040.

MAYSVILLE, v. and seat of justice, Chatauque co. N. Y. at the head of Chatauque Lake, 8 m. from Portland, on Lake Erie, 60 SW. from Buffalo, and 349 m. from W.

MEAD, t. Belmont co. Ohio, on the Ohio river. Pop. 1,492.

MEADOW RIVER, r. Maine, which runs into Casco Bay.

MEADOW RIVER, r. N. America, which runs into Lake Huron. Lon. 84° 30′ W.; lat. 45° 38′ N.

MEADVILLE, t. and cap. Crawford co. Pa. on French Creek, 25 m. W. from Franklin, 37

S. from Erie, and 297 from W. Lon. 80° 11′ W.; lat. 41° 37′ N. The village is very pleasantly situated, regularly laid out, and contains a court-house, a bank, an arsenal, a printing-office, from which is issued a weekly newspaper, a social library, an academy, and a college. Alleghany college was founded in this place in 1815: it has a library of 8,000 vols. and is tolerably well endowed. Commencement is on the first Wednesday of July, after which there is a vacation of 6 weeks; there is one other vacation from Dec. 25th to Jan. 15th. Pop. 1,094.

MEANSVILLE, or Towanda, t. and cap. Bradford co. Pa. on the eastern branch of the Susquehannah, 60 m. NW. from Wilkesbarre. It contains the usual county building, and is a place of some trade. Pop. 987.

MEANSVILLE, v. Union district, S. C.

MECHANIC, v. in Washington township, Dutchess co. N. Y. 15½ m. N. from Poughkeepsie. Here is a Quaker boarding-school. The building is 3 stories high, and accommodates 100 students.

MECHANICS, t. Coshocton co. Ohio. Pop. 353.

MECHANICSBURG, t. Cumberland co. Pa.

MECHANICSBURG, v. Champaign co. Ohio, in the township of Goshen, 14 m. E. from Urbana, 47 W. from Columbus. Pop. 99.

MECHANICSTOWN, v. Frederick co. Md.

MECHANICSVILLE, v. Saratoga co. N. Y.

MECHANICSVILLE, v. Darlington district, S. C.

MECKLENBURG, co. S. side of Va. bounded N. by Lunenburg co. E. by Brunswick co. S. by N. C. and W. by Halifax and Charlotte cos. Pop. 20,366. Chief town, Boydton.

MECKLENBURG, co. N. C. bounded by SC. S. and SW. by Catawba river or Lincoln co. N. C. NW. Iredell N. Cabarras NE. and Anson SE. Length 45 m. mean width 18. Surface rather uneven. Soil near the streams excellent, but in the intervals sterile. It is drained by several creeks flowing SW. into Catawba river. It produces grain, cotton, and tobacco. Chief town, Charlotte, 130 m. SW. by W. from Raleigh. Pop. in 1820, 16,895; in 1830, 20,076.

MEDFIELD, t. Norfolk co. Mass. 18 m. SW. from Boston. Pop. 817.

MEDFORD, v. Middlesex co. Mass. on the Mystic river, 5 m. NW. of Boston.

MEDFORD, v. Burlington co. N. J. 46 m. SE. from Trenton.

MEDFORD, t. Middlesex co. Mass. on Mystic river, 4 m. N. from Boston. Pop. 1,755. It is a pleasant, handsome, and flourishing town, and contains a grammar-school for lads, and a boarding-school for young ladies, and has a number of elegant houses. The river is navigable for vessels of considerable size to this place, where it meets the Middlesex canal.

MEDICINE, r. N. America, which runs E. into the Missouri, 13 m. above the Great Falls.

MEDINA, co. in the N. part of Ohio, bounded on the N. by Cuyahoga, E. by Portage, S. by Wayne, and W. by Huron cos. It is 38 m. long from E. to W. and 20 broad from N. to S. County-seat, Medina township. Black and Rocky rivers take their rise in this co. Pop. in 1820, 3,082; in 1830, 7,560.

MEDINA, t. and seat of justice for Medina co. Ohio, on the sources of the Rocky river, 26 m. SW. from Cleveland.

MEDOMACK, t. Lincoln co. Me.

MEDWAY, t. Norfolk co. Mass. about 25 m. SW. from Boston, and about the same distance NE. from Providence, R. I.

MEHERRIN, r. which rises in Virginia, and running into N. Carolina, unites with the Nottaway, 7 m. below the line, to form the Chowan river.

MEIGS, co. Ohio, bounded E. and SE. by Ohio river, S. by Gallia and Athens, and N. by Athens. Length 30 m. breadth very unequal, from 12 to 22. Surface broken, though some of the soil is very good. Pop. in 1820, 4,480; in 1830, 6,159. Chief town, Salisbury.

MEIGS, SE. t. Muskingum co. Ohio. Pop. 796.

MEIGS, t. Adams co. Ohio. Pop. 1,229.

MEIGSVILLE, t. Morgan co. Ohio, 70 m. SE. by E. from Columbus. Pop. 684.

MEIGSVILLE, v. Randolph co. Va. 317 m. NW. from Richmond.

MEIGSVILLE, v. Jackson co. Ten. 84 m. NE. by E. from Nashville.

MELBOURNE, t. Buckingham co. L. C. on the St. Francis river, 50 m. S. by E. from Three Rivers.

MELVILLE, t. Cumberland co. N. J.

MELVILLE ISLAND, the largest of the New Georgia islands, 135 m. long and 40 or 50 broad, in the Polar Sea, discovered by Capt. Parry. In Hecla and Griper's Bay, on the S. side of the island, the expedition under the Captain wintered, in 1819–1820. Cape Dundas, the W. point, is in lon. 113° 57′ 35″ W.; lat. 72° 27′ 50″ N.

MELTONSVILLE, v. Anson co. N. C. 132 m. SW. from Raleigh.

MEMPHIS, v. Shelby co. Ten. on the Mississippi river. It is situated on the site of Old Fort Pickering, and at the mouth of Loosahatchie river.

MEMPHREMAGOG, lake, America, the greater part of which belongs to Canada, and the rest to the state of Vermont. It is 35 m. long, and 3 broad. It communicates with the St. Lawrence, by the river St. Francis, and receives the waters of Black, Barton, and Clyde rivers, which rise in Vermont.

MENAN, *Little*, isl. Me. with a light-house, 2 m. SSE. from Goldsborough.

MENDHAM, t. Morris co. N. J. 6 m. W. from Morristown. Pop. 1,314.

MENDON, t. Worcester co. Mass. E. from the Pawtucket, 19 m. SE. from Worcester, 36 SW. from Boston. Pop. 3,152. It borders on Rhode Island, and is watered by Charles and Mill rivers, and contains a cotton manufactory, a forge, and other valuable mills.

MENDON, t. Monroe co. N. Y., NW. from Canandaigua. Pop. 3,075.

MENOMINIE, r. Michigan Ter. runs into Green Bay, 60 m. NE. from Fort Howard. It admits vessels drawing 6 or 7 feet water, and canoes ascend 60 leagues.

MENTOR, t. Geauga co. Ohio, on Lake Erie, on W. side of Painesville. Pop. 703.

MENTOS, t. La. on the Arkansas, 150 m. SW. from New Madrid. Lon. 92° 40′ W.; lat. 35° 27′ N.

MENTZ, t. Cayuga co. N. Y. on the Erie canal, 12 m. NW. from Auburn. Pop. 4,144. In this town is the village of Montezuma.

MERCER, t. Somerset co. Me. 11 m. W. from Norridgewick. Pop. 1,210.

MERCER, co. Pa. bounded N. by Crawford co. E. by Venango co. S. by Beaver co. and W. by Ohio. Pop. 19,731. Chief town, Mercer.

MERCER, bor. and seat of justice, Mercer co. Pa. on the W. side of Neshanoc creek, 57 m. a little W. of N. from Pittsburg, 267 from W. Pop. 656.

MERCER, co. Ken. bounded by Lincoln SE. Casey S. Washington W. Franklin N. Kentucky river, or Woodford and Jessamine NE. and Garrard or Dick's river E. Length 26 m. mean width 14. Pop. in 1820, 15,587; in 1830, 17,706. Chief town, Harrodsburg.

MERCER, co. Ohio, bounded W. by In. N. by Vauwert, E. by Allen and Shelby, and S. by Dark. Length 25 m. breadth 24. Pop. 1,110.

MEREDITH, t. Strafford co. N. H. on W. side of Lake Winnipiscogee, 29 m. N. from Concord, 63 NW. from Portsmouth. Pop. 2,683 The township contains a nail manufactory, 2 distilleries, and 4 houses of public worship.

MEREDITH, t. Delaware co. N. Y. 8 m. N. from Delhi, 66 W. from Catskill, 69 SW. from Albany. Pop. 1,655.

MERIDA, city, Mexico, cap. of the province of Yucatan, 70 m. NE. from Campeachy. Pop. 10,000.

MERIDEN, t. New Haven co. Ct. 17 m. N. from New Haven, 17 S. from Hartford. Pop. 1,708. It contains 3 churches, 1 for Congregationalists, 1 for Episcopalians, and 1 for Baptists. Here are several manufactories of tin ware.

MERIDIAN, v. Madison co. Missouri.

MERIDIANVILLE, v. Madison co. Al. 8 m. N. from Huntsville.

MERMENTAU, Mexicana, or Mentou, r. La. which, after a S. course of 200 m. falls into the Gulf of Mexico, 200 m. W. of the Mississippi. In the lower part of its course, it expands into a spacious lake, and again contracts to a small river.

MEROM, t. and cap. Sullivan co. In. on the E. side of the Wabash, 35 m. above Vincennes. Its situation is elevated, commanding a view of the prairie country for 30 m. It is 688 m. from W.

MERRIMACK, r. N. H. formed by the Union of the Pemigewasset and the Winnipiseogee. It rises in Grafton co. and runs in a SE. direction through the state. It then enters Massachusetts, makes a turn to the NE. and empties into the Atlantic Ocean below Newburyport. It is navigable to Haverhill. The Middlesex canal connects this river with Boston harbor, and, by means of various improvements around the rapids and falls of the river, the navigation is now extended as high up as Concord.

MERRIMACK, r. of Miso. rises in Franklin co. flows NE. through Franklin, and separating Jefferson from St. Louis, falls into the Mississippi, 5 m. below the town of St. Louis.

MERRIMACK, co. N. H. formed from the towns adjacent to, and including the state capital, Concord. Pop. 34,619.

MERRIMACK, t. Hillsborough co. N. H. 6 m. E. from Amherst. Pop. 1,191.

MERRIMACK, t. Washington co. Miso.

MERRIMACK, t. Franklin co. Miso.

MERRIMACK, r. Miso. which rises in the highlands E. of the Gasconade, and falls into the Mississippi, 20 m. below St. Louis.

MERRITSTOWN, v. Fayette co. Pa.

MERRY HILL, v. Bertie co. N. C.

MERRYMEETING BAY, Me. is formed by the junction of the Kennebeck and Androscoggin rivers, 20 m. from the sea.

MERRYMEETING BAY, N. H. the SE. arm of Lake Winnipiseogee, extending about 5 m. in the township of Alton.

MERRY'S ISLAND, isl. in Hudson's Bay. Lon. 93° 5′ W.; lat. 61° 52′ N.

MERSEA, t. Essex co. U. C. on Lake Erie.

MERUVAIS, r. NW. Territory, runs into Lake Superior. It interlocks with the St. Croix, a water of the Mississippi.

MESOPOTAMIA, t. Trumbull co. Ohio, 16 m. NW. from Warren.

MESQUITAL, t. Mexico, 18 m. NE. from Guadalaxara.

META, r. Arkansas, which traverses the whole length of the Great Prairie, and empties into the N. side of Arkansas river, several m. above the post of Arkansas.

METCALFBOROUGH, v. Franklin co. Tennessee.

MEXICALTZINCO, t. Mexico, 6 m. SE. from Mexico.

MEXICO, *Republic of.* See page 159.

MEXICO, *City of*, capital of the republic of the same name, is situated in lat. 19° 26′ N.; lon. from W. 22° 5′ W. on or near the W. shore of the Lake Tezcuco, and in the central part of the valley of Tenochtillan, and also, nearly at mid-distance between Vera Cruz and Acapulco. The site of Mexico is elevated 7,470 feet above the ocean. The ancient city was divided into four quarters, Teopan or Xochimilco, Atzacualco, Moyotla, and Creepopan; and the old limits are preserved in St. Paul, St. Sebastian, St. John, and St. Mary. The present streets have for the most part the same direction with the old ones, running from N. to S. and from E. to W. But what gives the new city a peculiar and distinctive character, is, that it is situated entirely on the continent, between the extremities of the two Lakes of Tezcuco, and Xochimilco, and that it only receives by navigable canals the fresh water of the Xochimilco. A canal, dug at a prodigious

expense, under the mountains, contributes to drain it. The houses are built on piles, as the ground is by no means firm. The streets, though wide, are badly paved. The houses in this strange and rich vale on the summits of mountains, are as magnificent and unique, as the position. They are spacious, and built of porphyry and amygdaloid. Many of the palaces and private mansions have an imposing show, and glitter with metallic riches. The cathedral is, perhaps, the richest in the world. Altars, candle-sticks and images of the saints are of colossal size, and solid silver, and ornamented with precious stones. Palaces, mansions of great families, beautiful fountains and extensive squares, adorn the interior of this city. Near the suburbs, to the north, is the alameda, or chief promenade. Round this walk flows a rivulet forming a fine square, in the centre of which is a fountain, with a basin. Eight alleys of trees terminate here, in the form of an altar. The detestable Inquisition, finally abolished by the ex-emperor Iturbide, was near this square. This superb city is inhabited by 160,000 people, and is the centre of more scientific establishments than any other Spanish town in America.

MEXICO, *Gulf of*, a large bay or gulf of the Atlantic, extending from the coast of Florida to Yucatan, about 600 m. and from Cuba to the coast of Mexico, about 700.

MEXICO, t. Oxford co. Me. Pop. 344.

MEXICO, t. Oswego co. N. Y. on Mexico Bay, in Lake ontario, 13 m. E. from Oswego. Lat. 43° 31′ N. Pop. 2,671.

MEXTITLAN, t. Mexico, 95 m. ENE. from Mexico. Lon. 98° 2′ W.; lat. 20° 37′ N.

MIAMI, r. Ohio, which, after a course of 100 miles, enters the Ohio near the south-west corner of the state. It is navigable 75 miles. There is a portage of only 5 miles between its head waters and the Auglaize, a river of Lake Erie.

MIAMI, *Little*, r. Ohio, which joins Ohio river, 7 m. above Cincinnati. In Greene co. there are remarkable falls in the river. It is one of the best mill-streams in the state.

MIAMI, co. Ohio, bounded on the N. by Shelby, E. by Champaign and Clarke cos. S. by Montgomery, and W. by Dark co. It is 21 m. in extent from N. to S. by 20 from E. to W. Chief town, Troy. Pop. 12,806.

MIAMI, v. Hamilton co. Ohio, 15 m. above the mouth of Great Miami river, and 16 W. from Cincinnati. Pop. 113.

MIAMI, t. Greene co. Ohio. Pop. 780.

MIAMI'S BERG, v. Montgomery co. Ohio, 12 m. S. from Dayton.

MIAMI UNIVERSITY, Oxford t. Butler co. Ohio.

MIAMI, western t. Logan co. Ohio. Pop. 825.

MICHAELS, t. and cap. Madison co. Miss. 30 m. SW. from Genevieve.

MICHIGAN, *Lake*, U. S. 260 m. long, 55 broad, and 800 in circumference, containing, according to Hutchins, 10,368,000 acres, or 16,200 sq. ms. On the NE. it communicates with Lake Huron, through the straits of Michillimackinack, and on the NW. it branches out into two bays, one called Noquet's and the other Green Bay. The lake is navigable for ships of any burden, and has fish of various kinds, particularly trout, of a large size and excellent quality, and sturgeon. Lon. 84° 30′ to 87° W.; lat. 41° 35′ to 45° 50′ N.

MICHIGAN TERRITORY. See p. 151.

MICHILLIMACKINACK, co. Michigan. It comprises all the northern part of the Territory. Michillimackinack, or Mackinack, on the island of that name, is the capital. Pop. 877.

MICHILLIMACKINACK, a broad river or strait, which connects Lake Huron to Lake Michigan. It is 6 m. wide and 20 or 30 long.

MICHILLIMACKINACK, district, Michigan.

MICHILLIMACKINACK, *Little*, r. Il. which runs NW. into the Illinois, 13 m. below the Illinois Lake. It is about 170 m. long, and navigable for boats 90.

MICHILLIMACKINACK, or Mackinack, isl. and fort, situated in the straits, or river, Michillimackinack, 200 m. NNW. from Detroit. Lon. 84° 30′ W.; lat. 45° 33′ N. This fort is composed of a strong stockade, is neatly built, and exhibits a beautiful appearance from the water. The ground on which it stands is 150 feet above the lake, and 100 yards from the shore. The village near the fort contains a Roman Catholic church.

MICHISCOUI, r. which rises in Canada, runs through NW. part of Vermont, and flows into Lake Champlain, at Michiscoui Bay, in Highgate.

MIDDLEBOROUGH, t. Plymouth county, Mass. 10 m. W. from Plymouth, 39 S. from Boston. Pop. 5,008. This is a large township, and contains a rolling and slitting-mill, a shovel manufactory, 2 forges, 2 furnaces, 2 cotton manufactories, a town-house, an academy, and several houses of public worship, for Congregationalists and Baptists.

MIDDLEBOROUGH, v. Wayne co. Pa.

MIDDLEBROOK MILLS, v. Montgomery co. Md.

MIDDLEBROOK, t. Augusta co. Va. 11 m. SW. from Staunton.

MIDDLEBURG, t. Schoharie co. N. Y. 10 miles S. from Schoharie, 35 W. from Albany. Pop. 3,266.

MIDDLEBURG, t. Loudon co. Va. 32 m. SE. from Winchester.

MIDDLEBURG, t. Frederick co. Md. 15 m. NE. from Fredericktown.

MIDDLEBURG, t. Nelson co. Ken.

MIDDLEBURG, t. Cuyahoga co. Ohio.

MIDDLEBURY, t. Genesee co. N. Y. Pop. 2,415.

MIDDLEBURY, t. and cap. Addison co. Vt. on both sides of Otter creeek; 11 m. SE. from Vergennes, 31 S. from Burlington, 32 N. from Rutland, 51 SW. from Montpelier. Lon. 73° 6′ W.; lat. 44° N. Pop. 3,468. Distance from W. 483 m. It is the seat of various important manufactures, especially of marble. Besides the usual county buildings, it contains two flourishing academies, one for each sex,

several churches, and Middlebury College, the most considerable seminary of learning in the state. It has a president and 5 professors—1 of law, 1 of mathematics and natural philosophy, 1 of theology, 1 of languages, and 1 of chemistry; and 2 tutors. The number of students ranges from 80 to 100. The total number of those who have been educated at this seminary, and have received the degree of A. B. in 1830 was 495, of whom 193 had devoted themselves to the Christian ministry. The libraries contain 4,168 volumes. The commencement is held on the third Wednesday in August. There are three vacations; one from commencement, 4 weeks; one from the first Wednesday in January, 7 weeks; and the other from the third Wednesday in May, 2 weeks.

MIDDLEBURY, v. Portage co. Ohio, 187 m. NE. from Columbus.

MIDDLEBURY VILLAGE, v. on the eastern boundary of Genesee co. N. Y. and on Allen's creek, 15 m. SSE. from Batavia. This t. is different from that of Middlebury in the same township.

MIDDLEBURY, t. New Haven co. Ct. 22 m. NW. from New Haven, 36 SW. from Hartford. Pop. 816.

MIDDLE CREEK, r. Northumberland co. Pa. which runs E. into the Susquehannah, 8 m. below Sunbury.

MIDDLEFIELD, t. Hampshire co. Mass. 24 m. W. from Northampton, 110 from Boston. Pop. 721.

MIDDLEFIELD, t. Otsego co. N. Y. 3 m. E. from Cooperstown, 35 SE. from Utica, 63 W. from Albany.

MIDDLE FORK, r. Madison co. Ken. which unites with the river Kentucky.

MIDDLE GRANVILLE, v. Hampshire co. Mass.

MIDDLE HADDAM, v. Middlesex co. Ct. on E. side of the Connecticut, in the township of East Haddam.

MIDDLE HERO, t. Grand Isle co. Vt. on an island in Lake Champlain, 22 m. NNW. from Burlington.

MIDDLE HOOK, v. Somerset co. N. J. on N. bank of the Raritan, 8 m. NNW. from New Brunswick.

MIDDLE ISLAND CREEK, r. Va. which runs into the Ohio.

MIDDLE LISTER, small island in Lake Erie, lying NW. from the Bass islands. It is one of the three called Middle, East, and West Lister, though bearing from each other NE. and SW.

MIDDLEPORT, v. Niagara co. N. Y.

MIDDLE POINT, cape on the E. coast of Labrador. Lon. 63° W.; lat. 59° N.

MIDDLE RIVER, r. Md. which runs into the Chesapeake, SW. of Gunpowder river.

MIDDLESEX, t. Washington co. Vt. on Union river, 5 m. NW. from Montpelier. Pop. 1,156.

MIDDLESEX, co. Mass. bounded N. by Hillsborough co. in N. H., NE. by Essex co. in Mass. SE. by Suffolk, Norfolk, and Boston harbor, and SW. and W. by Worcester; length 40 m. mean width 20. Chief towns, Cambridge and Charlestown. Pop. in 1820, 61,476; in 1830, 77,968.

MIDDLESEX CANAL, Mass. is wholly within the county of Middlesex, and connects Boston harbor with Merrimack river. See page 55.

MIDDLESEX, co. Ct. bounded by Long Island Sound SE. by New Haven SW. Hartford NW. and N. and New London E. Length 28 m. mean width 12. Connecticut river intersects it, and separates it into two sections. Chief town, Middletown. Pop. in 1820, 22,408; in 1830, 24,845.

MIDDLESEX, co. N. J. bounded E. by Staten Island Kills and Raritan Bay, SE. by Monmouth co. SW. by Huntingdon and Burlington, W. by Somerset, and N. by Essex. Length 32 m. mean width 11. Chief town, New Brunswick. Pop. in 1820, 21,470; in 1830, 23,157.

MIDDLESEX, co. Va. bounded SE. by Chesapeake Bay, SW. by Piankatank river, or Gloucester and King and Queen cos. NW. by Essex, and NE. by Rappahannock river. Length 35 m. mean width 6. Chief town, Urbana. Pop. in 1820, 4,057; in 1830, 4,122, of whom 2,137 were slaves.

MIDDLE STATES, that part of the U. S. lying between the Hudson and Potomac rivers: viz. the states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland.

MIDDLETON, t. Strafford co. N. H. 48 m. NE. from Concord. Pop. 562.

MIDDLETON, t. Essex co. Mass. 9 m. NW. from Salem, 28 from Boston. Pop. 607.

MIDDLETON, t. Delaware co. N. Y. 40 m. W. from Catskill. Pop. 2,383.

MIDDLETON, t. Norfolk co. U. C.

MIDDLETON, t. Columbiana co. Ohio, 20 m. W. from Zanesville.

MIDDLETOWN, t. Rutland co. Vt. 52 m. N. from Bennington. Pop. 919.

MIDDLETOWN, t. Newport, R. I. 2 m. NE. from Newport, 28 SE. from Providence. Pop. 915.

MIDDLETOWN, city, port of entry, and cap. of Middlesex co. Ct. is pleasantly situated on the W. bank of the Connecticut river, 31 m. from its mouth, 14 S. from Hartford, 25 NNE. from New Haven, 325 from W. Lon. 72° 54′ W.; lat. 41° 35′ N. Pop. 6,892. It is a pleasant and flourishing town, and has considerable trade and manufactures of cotton, woollen, swords, rifles, &c. Two miles from the city, there is a lead-mine.

MIDDLETOWN, t. Delaware co. N. Y. 15 m. SE. from Delhi, 73 SW. from Albany. Pop. 2,383.

MIDDLETOWN, v. Orange co. N. Y.

MIDDLETOWN, v. in Brookhaven, N. Y.

MIDDLETOWN, t. Monmouth co. N. J. S. of Raritan Bay, 11 m. NW. from Shrewsbury, 30 SW. from N. York. It contains an academy, and 2 houses of public worship. Pop. 5,128.

MIDDLETOWN, v. Fayette co. Pa. 10 m. E. from Brownsville, and 6 N. from Uniontown.

MIDDLETOWN, Sullivan co. Ten.

MIDDLETOWN, v. Washington co. Pa. on a branch of Cross creek, 12 m. NW. from Washington.

MIDDLETOWN, v. Newcastle co. Del. 21 m. SSW. from Wilmington.

MIDDLETOWN, v. Dauphin co. Pa. on the point above the junction of Swetara creek with the Susquehannah river, 9 m. below Harrisburg, and 27 NW. from Lancaster. It is an ancient village, chiefly inhabited by Germans.

MIDDLETOWN, v. Frederick co. Va. on Cedar creek, 14 m. SW. from Winchester.

MIDDLETOWN, v. Jefferson co. Ken. 11 m. a little N. from E. Louisville.

MIDDLETOWN, t. Butler co. Ohio, on the E. side of the Miami river, 6 m. below Franklin, and 14 above Hamilton.

MIDDLETOWN, v. Saratoga co. N. Y. 3 m. NW. from Waterford, and 14 N. from Albany.

MIDDLETOWN POINT, v. Middletown, N. J. on a small creek which runs into Raritan Bay, 14 m. NW. from Shrewsbury. It carries on some trade with New York.

MIDDLETOWN UPPER HOUSES, v. Middlesex co. Ct. immediately adjoining Middletown.

MIDDLEVILLE, v. Herkimer co. N. Y. 90 m. NW. by W. from Albany.

MIDDLEWAY, v. Jefferson co. Va. 85 m. NW. from W.

MIDLAND, district, U. C. extends from Lake Ontario, between the head of the bay of Quinte and the mouth of Ganonoque river, back to the river Ottawa.

MIDWAY, settlement, Liberty co. Geo. 30 m. S. from Savannah, 9 W. from Sunbury. Its first settlers were from Dorchester, Mass. Here is a handsome Congregational church.

MIFFLIN, co. Pa. bounded by Perry SE. Huntingdon SW. and W. Centre NW. and Union NE. Length 39 m. width 21. Chief town, Lewistown. Pop. in 1820, 16,818; in 1830, 21,529.

MIFFLIN, t. Richland co. Ohio.

MIFFLIN, the westernmost t. of Pike co. Ohio.

MIHAUATLAN, t. Mexico, 108 leagues SE. from Mexico. Lon. 275° 15′ W.; lat. 18° 35′ N.

MILAN, v. Dutchess co. N. Y.

MILAN, v. Huron co. Ohio, 123 m. N. from Columbus.

MILFORD, t. Hillsborough co. N. H. on the Sowhegan, 2 m. SW. from Amherst, 48 NW. from Boston. Pop. 1,303. It is a pleasant town, and contains 2 cotton manufactories, and 2 houses of public worship, 1 for Congregationalists, and 1 for Baptists.

MILFORD, t. Kent co. Del. on the N. side of Mispillion creek, which falls into Delaware Bay, 12 m. below, 19 m. S. by E. from Dover, 95 S. from Philadelphia.

MILFORD, t. Butler co. Ohio, 10 m. NW. from Hamilton. Pop. 1,808.

MILFORD, t. and cap. Pike co. Pa. on the Delaware, 120 m. above Philadelphia. The river here forms a good harbor for boats.

MILFORD, t. New Haven co. Ct. on Long Island Sound, 9 m. SW. from New Haven. Pop. 2,256. The village contains about 100 houses and 3 churches. The harbor has sufficient depth of water for vessels of 200 tons. The amount of shipping owned here is about 1,500 tons. In this town is a very valuable quarry of marble.

MILFORD, t. Otsego co. N. Y. 10 m. S. from Cooperstown, 76 W. from Albany. Pop. 3,025.

MILFORD, t. Worcester co. Mass. 18 m. SE. from Worcester. Pop. 1,380.

MILFORD, t. Hunterdon co. N. J. 34 m. NW. from Trenton.

MILFORD CENTRE, v. Worcester co. Mass. 24 m. SW. from Boston.

MILLBOROUGH, v. Washington co. Pa.

MILLBOROUGH, v. Bath co. Va. 172 m NW. by W. from Richmond.

MILLBOROUGH, v. Sussex co. Va. about 30 m. SE. from Petersburg.

MILLBURY, t. Worcester co. Mass. 6 m. S. from Worcester. It contains a woollen manufactory, a saw-mill, and an iron manufactory, a rolling and slitting-mill, a nail manufactory, several scythe-shops, a gun manufactory, employing 40 or 50 workmen, extensive tanneries, a paper-mill, oil-mills, and other valuable mills. Pop. 1,611.

MILL CREEK, t. Coshocton co. Ohio. Pop. 587.

MILL CREEK, v. Berkeley co. Va. 93 m. NW. from W.

MILL CREEK, large and valuable mill-stream, rising in the northern part of Logan co. Ohio, and running from thence in an E. by S. direction into the W. side of the Scioto river, 6 m. below Fulton's creek, Delaware co.

MILL CREEK, large mill-stream, Butler and Hamilton cos. Ohio, running S. by W. into the Ohio river, immediately below Cincinnati.

MILLEDGEVILLE, t. Baldwin co. Geo. and capital of the state, is situated on the W. bank of the Oconee, 300 m. by the curves of the river, from the sea. Though in the upper country, it is near the borders of the low country. Its situation is elevated and pleasant, and central to a fertile and populous country. It contains a state-house, an arsenal, academy, court-house, jail, state penitentiary, 2 printing-offices, and 2 houses of public worship, 1 for Baptists and 1 for Methodists. The state-house, arsenal, and penitentiary, are all large and conspicuous buildings. It is 87 m. SW. from Augusta, 170 NW. from Savannah, and 642 from W. Pop. 1,599.

MILLER, t. Knox co. Ohio. Pop. 584.

MILLER, co. Arkansas Ter. Pop. 358.

MILLERSBURG, t. Dauphin co. Pa. on the E. side of the Susquehannah.

MILLERSBURG, t. Bourbon co. Ken. 8 m. N. from Paris, 28 N. from Lexington. Pop. 470.

MILLER'S FERRY, v. Randolph co. Il.

MILLER'S RIVER, r. Mass. which rises in a pond in Rindge, N. H. and after a SW. course of 35 miles, enters Connecticut river at

Northfield. A few miles from its mouth it has falls, where the whole descent is 62 feet, and that at the principal fall 14 feet.

MILLERSTOWN, t. Perry co. Pa. on the Juniatta, 134 m. W. from Philadelphia.

MILLERSTOWN, t. Lehigh co. Pa. on a branch of Lehigh river, 26 m. SW. from Easton, 47 NW. from Philadelphia.

MILL FARM, v. Caroline co. Va.

MILL GROVE, v. Cabarras co. N. C.

MILL HALL, v. Centre co. Pa.

MILL HAVEN, v. Scriven co. Geo.

MILLSFIELD, t. Coos co. N. H. 7 m. W. from Umbagog Lake. Pop. 33.

MILLSTONE, t. Somerset co. N. J. on Millstone creek, a S. branch of the Raritan, 14 m. N. from Princeton.

MILLVILLE, v. Cumberland co. N. J. 12 m. E. from Bridgetown. Pop. 1,561.

MILLVILLE, v. King George co. Va.

MILLVILLE, t. Butler co. Ohio.

MILLWOOD, v. Frederick co. Va.

MILO, v. Penobscot co. Maine, 145 m. NE. from Portland.

MILO, t. Ontario co. N. Y.

MILTON, t. Chittenden co. Vt. on Lake Champlain, 13 m. N. from Burlington. Pop. 2,100.

MILTON, t. Strafford co. N. H. 30 miles NNW. from Portsmouth, 40 ENE. from Concord. Pop. 1,273.

MILTON, t. Norfolk co. Mass. 7 m. S. from Boston. Pop. 1,565. It is a pleasant town, and contains an academy, several paper-mills, and a chocolate-mill. It is watered by the Neponset, which is navigable to this town for vessels of 150 tons. This river separates the town in part from Dorchester. The prospect from Milton hill is said to be one of the finest in America.

MILTON, or King's Ferry, v. Cayuga co. N. Y.

MILTON, t. Northumberland co. Pa. on W. branch of the Susquehannah, 15 m. N. of Sunbury.

MILTON, v. Sussex co. Del. situated on Broadkill creek, about 7 m. from its mouth, and 30 S. by E. from Dover.

MILTON, t. Saratoga co. N. Y. 30 m. N. from Albany. Pop. 3,079. It contains valuable mills, a woollen manufactory, and 5 houses for public worship.

MILTON, t. Richelieu co. L. Canada, in the great bend of the Riviere a la Tortue, 35 m. E. from Montreal.

MILTON, large v. Litchfield co. Ct. 5 m. W. of Litchfield. In this village there is an elegant Gothic church, belonging to the Episcopalians, built after the draught of Trinity church in New York.

MILTON, v. on Hudson river, in the SE. part of Ulster co. N. Y. 11 m. above Newburgh.

MILTON, v. Morris co. N. J. 68 m. N. of Trenton.

MILTON, v. Albemarle co. Va. on the Rivanna river, 5 m. below Charlotteville.

MILTON, v. Rockingham co. N. C.

MILTON, t. Jackson co. Ohio. Pop. 546.

MILTON, t. Miami co. Ohio, 8 m. SW. of Troy. Pop. 78.

MILTON, t. Richland co. Ohio. Pop. 1,156.

MILTON, t. Trumbull co. Ohio. Pop. 966.

MILTON, t. Wayne co. Ohio, 11 m. NE. of Wooster. Pop. 843.

MINDEN, t. Montgomery co. N. Y. on the Mohawk, 25 m. W. from Johnstown, 62 W. from Albany. Pop. 2,567. It contains three Dutch Reformed churches.

MINDEN, v. Ontario co. N. Y.

MINEHEAD, t. Essex co. Vt. on Connecticut river, 58 m. NE. from Montpelier.

MINERAL FORK, r. Miso. a branch of Big river, which flows into the Merrimack.

MINE RIVER, r. Howard co. Miso. which flows into the S. side of the Missouri, 200 m. above its mouth. It is navigable 40 miles.

MINERVA, t. Essex co. N. Y., SW. of Elizabethtown. Pop. 358.

MINERVA, t. Mason co. Ken. 13 m. from Washington.

MINGAN ISLANDS, islands near the S. coast of Labrador, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 30 m. W. from Anticosti. Lon. 64° W.; lat. 50° 15′ N.

MINISINK, t. Orange co. N. Y. 10 m. W. of Goshen, 25 W. of Newburgh. Pop. 4,979.

MINISINK, t. Sussex co. N. J. on the Delaware, 5 m. below Montague, 57 NW. from New Brunswick.

MINITOBA, lake, Canada, 100 m. long, and from 10 to 15 wide. Lon. 100° 20′ W.; lat. 50° 40′ N.

MINOT, t. Cumberland co. Me. on the Androscoggin, 33 m. N. of Portland. Pop. 2,908.

MIRAMACHI, bay and river of the E. coast of New Brunswick, 60 m. S. from Chaleur Bay. The river rises about 120 m. inland.

MISSASSAGA ISLAND, U. C. lies opposite the mouth of the Trent, and about the same distance from the portage at the head of the Bay of Quinte.

MISSASSAGA POINT, U. C. in the t. of Newark, lies on the W. side of the entrance of the river Niagara, and opposite the fortress of Niagara.

MISSASSAGA RIVER, r. U. C. runs into Lake Huron, between le Serpent and Thessalon rivers, on the N. shore.

MISSIGUINNIPPI LAKE, lake, Canada, 100 m. N. from Quebec. Lon. 71° 30′ W.; lat. 48° 3′ N.

MISSIGUINNIPPI RIVER, r. Canada, which runs into the Saguenay. Lon. 71° 10′ W.; lat. 48° 22′ N.

MISSISQUE, r. in Vt. runs into Missisque Bay in the NE. part of Lake Champlain.

MISSISSIPPI, one of the U. States. See page 115.

MISSISSIPPI, a river of the U. S. This magnificent stream has already been the subject of so many minute descriptions, that, to give the reader a correct account of it without considerable repetition, would be scarcely possible. It rises in high table-land, in the great Northwestern Territory W. of Lake Superior. A medium of the authorities respecting the

point of its origin, would give it to be in lat. 47° 47′ N. though in speaking of the source of large rivers, which are formed of a great number of tributaries, it is not often possible to say, precisely, which particular branch carries the most water, or ought to be called the parent stream. It is 1,600 m. from its source to its junction with the Missouri, and 1,310 from that junction to its mouth at the Gulf of Mexico, making its whole length 2,910 m. Its general course is south. Its most important branches, beginning at its mouth, are the Red river, the Arkansas, and the Missouri, on the west, the latter of which is, by far, the greatest tributary which it receives. Its two principal branches on the east, are the Ohio and the Illinois. Ships rarely ascend the Mississippi higher than Natchez, which is 322 m. by the river, above New Orleans, but it is navigated by steam-boats to the Falls of St. Anthony, a distance of more than 2,000 m. from its mouth. Down these falls, the river, which is here about half a mile wide, precipitates its waters in a perpendicular descent of sixteen or seventeen feet. For a long distance below these falls, it is a clear, placid, and beautiful stream, with wide and fertile bottoms. Its medial current is not more than 2 m. an hour from the falls to the mouth of the Missouri, except at the rapids, a few miles below the mouth of the river Des Moines, which are about 9 m. in length, and are a considerable impediment to the navigation during a part of the summer. Where it receives the Missouri, it is a mile and a half wide. The Missouri itself enters with a mouth not more than half a mile wide. The united stream below, has thence, to the mouth of the Ohio, a medial width of little more than three quarters of a mile. This mighty tributary seems rather to diminish than increase its width; but it perceptibly alters its depth, its mass of waters, and, what is to be regretted, wholly changes its character. It is no longer the gentle, placid stream, with smooth shores and clean sand-bars; but has a furious and boiling current, a turbid and dangerous mass of sweeping waters, jagged and dilapidated shores, and, wherever its waters have receded, deposits of mud. Below the Missouri its rapidity should be rated considerably higher than has been commonly done. Its medial rate of advance is perhaps four miles an hour. The bosom of the river is covered with prodigious boils, or swells, that rise with a whirling motion, and a convex surface, two or three rods in diameter, and no inconsiderable noise, whirling a boat perceptibly from its track. In its course, accidental circumstances shift the impetus of its current, and propel it upon the point of an island, bend, or sand-bar. In these instances, it tears up the islands, removes the sand-bars, and sweeps away the tender alluvial soil of the bends, with all their trees, and deposits the spoils in another place. At the season of high waters, nothing is more familiar to the ear of the people on the river, than the deep crash of a land-slip, in which larger or smaller masses of the soil on the banks, with all the trees, are plunged into the stream. The circumstances that change the aspect and current of the river, are denominated, in the vocabulary of the watermen, chutes, races, chains, sawyers, planters, points of islands, wreck-heaps, and cypress-bends. It occurs more than once, that in moving round a curve of twenty-five or thirty miles, you will return so near the point whence you started, that you can return back to that point, by land, in less than a mile. There are, at present, bends of this sort on the Missouri and the Mississippi, particularly at Tunica bend, where you move round a curve of thirty miles, and come back to the point, where you see through the trees, and at the distance of three quarters of a mile, the point whence you departed. The divinity most frequently invoked by boatmen, seems to have imparted his name oftener than any other to the dangerous places along the river. The "devil's" race-paths, tea-table, oven, &c. are places of difficult or hazardous navigation, that frequently occur. They are serious impediments to the navigation of this noble stream. Such is its character from Missouri to the Balize; a wild, furious, whirling river—never navigated safely, except with great caution. On the immense wreck-heaps, where masses of logs, like considerable hills, are piled together, the numerous wrecks of boats, lying on their sides and summits, sufficiently attest the character of the river, and remain standing mementoes to caution. Boats propelled by steam-power, which can be changed in a moment, to reverse the impulse and direction of the boat, are exactly calculated to obviate the dangers of this river. No person who descends this river for the first time, receives clear and adequate ideas of its grandeur, and the amount of water which its carries. If it be in the spring, when the river below the mouth of the Ohio is generally over its banks, although the sheet of water that is making its way to the gulf is, perhaps, thirty miles wide, yet finding its way through deep forests and swamps that conceal all from the eye, no expanse of water is seen, but the width that is curved out between the outline of woods on either bank; and it seldom exceeds, and oftener falls short of a mile. But when he sees, in descending from the Falls of St. Anthony, that it swallows up one river after another, with mouths as wide as itself, without affecting its width at all; when he sees it receiving in succession the mighty Missouri, the broad Ohio, St. Francis, White, Arkansas, and Red rivers, all of them of great depth, length, and volume of water; when he sees this mighty river absorbing them all, and retaining a volume apparently unchanged—he begins to estimate rightly the increased depths of current, that must roll on in its deep channel to the sea. From the sources of the river to the mouth of the Missouri, the annual flood ordinarily commences in March, and does not subside until the last of May; and its medial height is fifteen feet. At the lowest stages, four feet of water may be found from the Rapids of Des Moines to the mouth of the Missouri. Between that point and the mouth

of the Ohio, there are six feet in the channel of the shallowest places at low-water, and the annual inundation may be estimated at twenty-five feet. Between the mouth of the Ohio and the St. Francis, there are various shoal places, where pilots are often perplexed to find a sufficient depth of water, when the river is low. Below that point, there is no difficulty for vessels of any draught, except to find the right channel. Below the mouth of the Ohio, the medial flood is fifty feet; the highest, sixty. Above Natchez, the flood begins to decline. At Baton Rouge, it seldom exceeds thirty feet; and at New Orleans, twelve. Some have supposed this gradual diminution of the flood to result from the draining of the numerous effluxes of the river, that convey away such considerable portions of its waters, by separate channels to the sea. To this should be added, no doubt, the check which the river at this distance begins to feel from the reaction of the sea, where this mighty mass of descending waters finds its level. The navigation upon this river is very great. The number of steamboats upon the Mississippi and its tributaries is about 300. Their size is from 540 tons downward. The passage from Cincinnati to New Orleans and back, has been made in 19 days. From New Orleans to Louisville the shortest passage has been 8 days and 2 hours, the distance being 1,650 m. and against the current. The steam-boats have generally high-pressure power, and many fatal explosions have happened upon these waters. The first steam-vessel here was built in 1810. New Orleans is the out-port of this river, and the largest city on its banks. Its waters pass into the Gulf by several channels which intersect a flat marshy tract. The main entrance is at the Balize.

MISSISSIPPI, t. Phillips co. Arkansas Territory.

MISSOURI, one of the U. S. See p. 146.

MISSOURI, the longest river in N. America, is formed of three principal branches, the Jefferson, Madison, and Gallatin, which rise among the Rocky Mountains, between 42° and 48° N. lat. and unite at one place in lat. 45° 10′ N. and lon. 110° W. From this confluence, its course is northerly about 250 m. to the Great Falls; thence easterly to the Mandan villages; thence it runs, first S. and then SE. to its junction with the Mississippi, in lon. 90° W. and lat. 38° 51′ N. Its whole length, from its source to the Mississippi, is 3,217 m. Although it loses its name at its confluence with the latter, it is much the longer stream of the two, but the Mississippi having been first discovered and explored, it has retained its name to the Gulf of Mexico. This error being now past remedy, the Missouri must be considered as a tributary of the Mississippi. If we add to the Missouri the length of the Mississippi below their confluence, we have a river 4,490 m. in length, which exceeds by nearly 1,000 m. any other river on the globe. During this whole distance there is no cataract or considerable impediment to the navigation, except at the Great Falls, which are 2,575 m. from the Mississippi. At these falls, the river descends, in the distance of 18 m. 362 ft. The first great pitch in ascending the river is 98 feet; the second, 19; the third, 47; and the fourth, 26. The width of the river is here about 350 yards, and, from every description, the cataracts are, next to those of Niagara, the grandest in the world. About 100 m. above the falls, is the place called the Gates of the Rocky Mountains. The rocks here rise perpendicularly from the water's edge, to the height of nearly 1,200 feet, through a distance of more than 5 m. and the river is compressed to the width of 150 yards. Nothing can be imagined more gloomy than the passage through this dark chasm.

MISSOURI, t. Hempstead co. Arkansas Territory.

MISSOURI, t. Clarke co. Arkansas Territory.

MISSOURITON, t. Howard co. Miso.

MISTAKEN POINT, a promontory on the W. of Cape Race, at the SE. point of the island of Newfoundland.

MISTASSIN, *Lake*, a lake of New Britain, lying E. of the S. part of James' Bay, and surrounded by mountains called the Great Mistassins. It is above 250 m. in circuit, of a very irregular shape, being much intersected by long and narrow projections of land, and contains several islands. It is formed of the Mistassin and other rivers from the mountains, and its outlet is the river Rupert.

MOBILE, city and port of entry, and cap. of Mobile co. Alabama, is situated on the western channel of Mobile river, near its entrance into Mobile bay. It is 1,033 m. from W. 226 S. from Tuscaloosa, 33 N. from Mobile point, 15 WNW. from Blakely, 50 WNW. from Pensacola, 40 by water below Fort Stoddart. Lat. 30° 40′ N. Pop. 3,194. Mobile is the only town of any great importance in the lower part of the state. It is situated considerably above the overflow of the river, in a dry and pleasant situation. Access to it is rendered somewhat difficult to vessels by a swampy island opposite the town. But when once they have entered, they are perfectly secure from winds, storms, and enemies; and can come directly to the town. It has swampy lands and stagnant waters back of it, and near it a sterile country of pine woods. From these causes, though it had been one of the earliest settled towns in the country, it never became, under the Spanish and French regime, more than a military post. Under the government of the United States, it has received a new impulse of prosperity. But a few years since, little cotton was raised in the whole country connected with Mobile; and none was exported directly from this place. It is now a great shipping port for cotton; and a large number of square-rigged vessels take their freight from this city. There is no other port, perhaps, in the United States, of the same size, that has so large an amount of export. After New Orleans and Charleston, it is the largest cotton port in the country. It is enlivened, too, by the coming and departing of many steam-

boats, that ply on the noble river above the city. In addition to the great number of packet-schooners that sail between this place and New Orleans, some by the lake, and some by the Mississippi, there is now a steam-boat communication between the two cities, by the way of lake Ponchartrain. Of course, except during the sickly months, it is a place of great activity and business. The public buildings are a court-house and a jail, four churches, one for Roman Catholics, one for Episcopalians, one for Presbyterians, and one for Methodists. A Roman Catholic college is erecting at Spring Hill, six miles from the city. It exported, in 1831, 110,000 bags of cotton. It has the disadvantage of a shallow harbor, which is moreover growing shallower by the sand deposited by the rivers. The most fatal impediment to the advancement of this town is its acknowledged character for sickness.

MOBILE, r. Alabama, is formed by the union of the Alabama and Tombigbee, 40 m. above Mobile. After a course of 3 m. it divides and enters Mobile bay in several channels. The main western channel is called the Mobile; the main eastern channel is the deepest and widest, and is called the Tensaw. The eastern channel passes by Blakely.

MOBILE, co. Al. bounded by the Gulf of Mexico S. Mississippi W. Baldwin and Monroe cos. in Al. N. and West Florida E. Length 58 m. mean width 45. Chief towns, Mobile and Blakely. Pop. in 1820, 2,672; in 1830, 3,071.

MOBILE BAY, a bay at the mouth of Mobile river, 30 m. long, and, on an average, 12 broad. It communicates with the Gulf of Mexico by two straits, one on each side of Dauphin island. The strait on the W. side will not admit the passage of vessels drawing more than five feet of water; that on the E. side, between the island and Mobile point, has 18 feet of water, and the channel passes within a few yards of the point. There is a bar however across the bay, near its upper end, over which there is only 11 feet water.

MOBILE POINT, is a long, low, sandy, and narrow peninsula, which bounds Mobile bay on the S. extending from the bay of Bon Secours, the south-eastern extremity of the former, towards Dauphin island, to which it approaches within 3 m. This point has been rendered remarkable, by the erection of a military post on its extreme W. extension, called Fort Bowyer. This fort was attacked Sept. 15th, 1814, by a British squadron, consisting of two vessels of 28 guns each, and one of 18 guns, with a land force of 200 Indians, and 110 marines. The British were repulsed, with the loss of the Hermes, and about 100 men killed and wounded. After their defeat at, and retreat from New Orleans, the British attacked and took Fort Bowyer, on the 15th of Feb. 1815.

MOBILE ISLAND, isl. formed by the divided stream of the river Mobile, about 26 m. long, and 5 wide. Lon. 87° 55′ W.; lat. 31° N.

MOBJACK, bay, Va. which sets up from Chesapeake bay, N. of the mouth of York r.

MOCKSVILLE, v. Rowan co. N. C.

MODERS, t. Clinton co. N. Y.

MODESTTOWN, v. Accomack co. Va.

MOFFIT'S STORE, v. Columbia co. N. Y.

MOHAWK, r. N. H. which runs W. into the Connecticut, in Colebrook.

MOHAWK, r. N. Y. which rises about 20 m. N. from Rome. It flows into the Hudson by 3 mouths between Waterford and Troy. Its length from Rome to the Hudson is about 117 m. It is connected with Wood creek, by a canal 1½ miles long. There are also canals at German Flats and Herkimer. A boat navigation has been opened for several years from Schenectady through the Mohawk, Wood creek, Oneida lake, and Oswego river, to the Lake Ontario. This river, about 2 m. west of the Hudson, has remarkable falls, called *Cahoes*, or *Cohoes*. The river just above the falls, is between 300 and 400 feet wide, and descends at high water in one sheet near 70 feet. About ¾ m. below, a bridge is erected across the river, from which there is a most sublime and beautiful view of the cataract.

MOHAWK, r. in Del. co. N. Y. which unites with the Popachton and forms the Delaware.

MOHAWK, v. on the Grand River, or Ouse, U. C. is the principal village of the Six Nations. This is the residence of their principal chief. The village is beautifully situated, has a neat church with a steeple, a school-house, and a council-house; and not far from it is a grist and sawmill.

MOHAWKS, t. Hastings co. U. C. on Lake Ontario.

MOHAWK BAY, in Fredericksburg, U. C. bay of Quinte, lies opposite to the Mohawk settlement, and close to the mouth of the river Appannee.

MOHAWK SETTLEMENT, bay of Quinte, U. C. is W. of Richmond, and comprehended between the river Shannon and Bowen's Creek.

MOHEGAN, v. of U. C. on the right bank of the Thames, 5 m. below Norwich. Here reside the remnant of the Mohegans.

MOHEGAN, Indian v. New London co. Ct. on W. side of the Thames, 4 m. S. from Norwich. Here are the remains of the Mohegan tribe.

MOHICCON, r. Ohio, N. branch of the Muskingum.

MOHICCON, t. Wayne co. Ohio. Pop. 1,316.

MOHICCONS, Indians, inhabiting between the rivers Scioto and Muskingum.

MOIRA, r. U. C. which falls into the bay of Quinte, in Lake Ontario.

MOIRA, t. Franklin co. N. Y. Pop. 791.

MOLE, *The*, a port in the NW. part of the island of St. Domingo, 2 leagues E. of Cape St. Nicholas. Though inferior to Cape François and Port au Prince, it is the first port in the island for safety in time of war, being strongly fortified both by nature and art. It is 14 m. S. by W. from Jean Rabel, 69 W. from Cape François. Lon. 73° 26′ W.; lat. 19° 51′ N.

MOMAPANE LAKE, lake, Canada, 160 m. N. from Quebec. Lon. 71° W.; lat. 49° 40′ N.

MONA and MONITA, i. e. *The Monkey*

and his Cub, 2 islands of the West Indies, in the middle of the great passage between Hispaniola and Porto Rico.

MONACASY, r. Md. which runs S. into the Potomac, 50 m. above Georgetown.

MONACKS, v. Monroe co. Al.

MONADNOCK, a lofty mountain in the SW. corner of N. H. between Jaffrey and Dublin. Its base is 5 m. from N. to S. and 3 from E. to W. and its height is 3,254 feet above the level of the sea. It may be seen at the distance of 60 m. in almost every direction.

MONADNOCK, mt. in the NE. part of Vt.

MONISTIC, r. N. America, which runs into Lake Michigan.

MONITOU, two islands in Lake Michigan. Lon. 85° 35′ W.; lat. 44° 55′ N.

MONKEY ISLAND, small isl. in Currituck Sound, near the coast of North Carolina. Lon. 76° 4′ W.; lat. 36° 22′ N.

MONKTON, t. Addison co. Vt. 23 m. S. from Burlington. Pop. 1,384. Here are found vast quantities of porcelain earth, from which attempts have been made to manufacture porcelain, but without success.

MONMOUTH, t. Kennebeck co. Me. 17 m. WSW. from Augusta, 156 NNE. from Boston. Pop. 1,882. Here is an academy.

MONMOUTH, co. N. J. bounded NW. by Middlesex co. N. by Raritan bay, E. by the Atlantic, and SW. by Burlington co. Pop. 29,233. Chief town, Freehold.

MONMOUTH, v. Monmouth co. N. J. 63 m. ENE. from Philadelphia. The British troops under Gen. Clinton were defeated here on the 17th of June 1777, by the Americans under Gen. Washington.

MONODY CREEK, r. Pa. which joins the Swetara, 12 m. W. from Lebanon.

MONOKA, r. Md. runs into the Chesapeake. Lon. 76° 53′ W.; lat. 38° 10′ N.

MONOMIES CASTLE, fort, NW. Territory, on the Winebago river. Lon. 87° 34′ W.; lat. 44° 18′ N.

MONOMIES RIVER, r. NW. Territory, which gives name to a tribe of Indians, and which runs into Green Bay. Lon. 87° 21′ W.; lat. 44° 46′ N.

MONOMONIL, t. NW. Territory, on W. side of Green Bay. Lon. 87° 28′ W.; lat. 44° 32′ N.

MONONGAHELA, r. which rises from the Laurel mountains in Va. runs N. into Pa. and unites with the Alleghany at Pittsburg, to form the Ohio. It is navigable for light steam-boats to Brownsville, Pa. and bateaux and barges ascend as far as Morgantown in Va. Length nearly 300 miles.

MONONGALIA, co. NW. part of Virginia, bounded N. by Pennsylvania, E. by Maryland, S. by Randolph co. W. by Harrison co. and NW. by Ohio co. Pop. 14,056, of whom 362 are slaves. Chief town, Morgantown.

MONROE, t. Waldo co. Me. Pop. 108.

MONROE, t. Orange co. N. Y. 19 m. S. from Newburgh, 50 N. from New York. Pop. 3,671. It contains 2 churches, 1 for Quakers, and 1 for Presbyterians. Here are extensive iron works.

MONROE, co. N. Y. bounded N. by Lake Ontario, E. by Ontario co. S. by Livingston co. W. by Genesee co. Pop. 49,862. Chief town, Rochester.

MONROE, co. Al. on the river Alabama. Pop. 8,781. Chief town, Claiborne.

MONROE, co. E. part of Mis. Pop. 3,853. Chief town, Hamilton.

MONROE, v. Sussex co. N. J. 84 m. N. from Trenton.

MONROE, v. Bradford co. Pa. 190 m. N. from Harrisburg.

MONROE, co. Va. bounded SE. by Botetourt and Giles, SW. by Kenhawa r. or Giles, NW. by Greenbrier, N. by Nicholas, and NE by Bath and Botetourt. Length 35 m. mean width 13. Pop. in 1820, 6,620; in 1830, 7,798. Chief town, Uniontown.

MONROE, v. Warren co. N. C. 70 m. SE. from Raleigh.

MONROE, v. Walton co. Geo. 66 m. NNW. from Milledgeville. Lat. 33° 46′ N.

MONROE, co. Ohio, bounded E. by Ohio river, S. by Washington, W. by Morgan, NW. by Guernsey, and N. by Belmont. Length 38 m. breadth 18. Pop. in 1820, 4,641; in 1830, 8,770. Chief town, Woodsfield.

MONROE, co. In. bounded by Lawrence S. Martin W. Delaware NE. and Jackson E. Length 24 m. breadth 18. Pop. 6,578. Chief town, Bloomington.

MONROE, co. Ken. bounded by Ten. S. by Allen co. Ken. W. Barren N. Adair NE. and Cumberland E. It occupies the dividing ground between Cumberland and Big Barren rivers. Length 28 m. breadth 25. Chief town, Tompkinsville.

MONROE, v. and seat of justice, Overton co. Ten. on a small branch of Obies river, 100 m. NE. by E. from Nashville. Lat. 36° 25′ N.; lon. from W. 8° 11′ W.

MONROE, co. E. Ten. bounded by N. Carolina E. the Cherokee lands S. M'Minn W. and Tennessee river, or Blount and Sevier N. Chief town, Madisonville.

MONROE, t. Adams co. Ohio. Pop. 807.

MONROE, t. Ashtabula co. Ohio, 10 m. NE. from Jefferson. Pop. 862.

MONROE, t. Butler co. Ohio, 12 m. NE. from Hamilton. Pop. 119.

MONROE, t. Guernsey co. Ohio, 6 m. NE. from Cambridge. Pop. 615

MONROE, v. Highland co. Ohio. Pop. 21.

MONROE, t. Licking co. Ohio. Pop. 1,054.

MONROE, t. Madison co. Ohio. Pop. 308.

MONROE, t. Muskingum co. Ohio. Pop. 486.

MONROE, t. Miami co. Ohio. Pop. 1,076.

MONROE, t. Preble co. Ohio. Pop. 696.

MONROE, t. Richland co. Ohio. Pop. 1,070

MONROE, t. Pickaway co. Ohio, 10 m. W from Circleville. Pop. 767.

MONROE, co. in the S. part of In. Pop. 6,578. Chief town, Bloomington.

MONROE, co. Il. on the Mississippi. Pop. 2,119. Chief town, Waterloo.

MONROE, t. Il. on the first high ground above the junction of the Illinois with the Mississippi, 28 m. above St. Louis, and 10 from St. Charles, on the Missouri.

MONROE, co. Michigan Territory. Pop. 3,187. Chief town, Monroe.

MONROE, t. and cap. Monroe co. Michigan Territory, on the river Raisin, 35 m. S. from Detroit.

MONROE, t. Lincoln co. Missouri.

MONROE, t. Hempstead co. Arkansas.

MONSON, t. Hampden co. Mass. on the line of Connecticut, 17 m. E. from Springfield, 72 WSW. from Boston. Pop. 2,264. It contains 2 churches, 1 for Congregationalists, and 1 for Baptists; a flourishing academy, with which is connected a large boarding-house. Here are also manufactories of cotton and wool.

MONTAGUE, t. Greenville co. U. C.

MONTAGUE, t. Franklin co. Mass. on the E. side of Connecticut river, opposite Greenfield, with which it is connected by a bridge. It is 18 m. N. from Northampton, and 90 W. from Boston. Pop. 1,151.

MONTAGUE, v. Essex co. Va.

MONTAGUE, *Cape*, cape in Hudson's Bay. Lon. 88° W.; lat. 66° N.

MONTAGUE ISLAND, isl. near the NW. coast of America, at the W. side of the entrance into Prince William's Sound. Lon. 147° to 148° W.; lat. 59° 50′ to 60° 30′ N.

MONTAUK POINT, E. end of Long Island, in Southampton. The light-house is at lon. from W. 5° 6′ E.; lat. 41° 4′ N.

MONTEZUMA, v. in Mentz, N. Y. 12 m. N. from Auburn. Here is an extensive manufactory of salt.

MONTGOMERY, t. Franklin co. Vt. 40 m. NE. from Burlington. Pop. 460.

MONTGOMERY, t. Hampden co. Mass. 12 m. NW. from Springfield. Pop. 579.

MONTGOMERY, co. N. Y. bounded by Schenectady SE. Schoharie S. Otsego SW. Herkimer W. Hamilton N. Saratoga E. The surface is pleasantly diversified, and the soil generally good. Pop. in 1820, 37,569; in 1830, 43,595. Chief town, Johnstown.

MONTGOMERY, t. Orange co. N. Y. 12 m. W. from Newburgh, 10 N. from Goshen, 70 from New York. Pop. 3,887. It contains an academy and 8 churches.

MONTGOMERY, co. Pa. bounded by Philadelphia and Delaware cos. SE. Chester SW. Berks NW. Lehigh N. and Bucks NE.: length 30 m. width 15. The surface of this county is delightfully variegated by sloping hills and fertile valleys. The Schuylkill washes its S. border from its extreme W. angle to the mouth of the Perkiomen; it then enters the county, and runs through its S. corner. The Perkiomen also traverses this county, entering it at the N. angle, and emptying it into the Schuylkill, a little above where the latter enters the county. The soil is generally productive, and the county is noted for its quarries of fine marble. Pop. 1820, 35,793; in 1830, 39,404. Chief town, Norristown.

MONTGOMERY, co. Va. bounded by the Blue Ridge, or Franklin and Patrick cos. SE. Grayson and Wythe SW. Walker's mountain, or Giles co. NW. and Botetourt NE. Length 42 m. mean width 22½. Pop. in 1820, 8,733; in 1830, 12,304. Chief town, Christiansburg.

MONTGOMERY, co. Md. bounded by Potomac river, or by Fairfax and Loudon cos. Va. SW. Frederick co. Md. NW. Patuxent r. or Ann-Arundel NE. and Prince George and D. C. SE. Length 28 m. mean width 18 Pop. in 1820, 16,400; in 1830, 19,816. Chief town, Rockville.

MONTGOMERY, co. N. C. bounded by Richmond and Anson S. Cabarras W. Rowan and Randolph N. and Moore E. Length 42 m. mean width 18. It produces cotton, grain, and tobacco. Pop. in 1820, 8,693; in 1830, 10,918. Chief town, Tindalsville.

MONTGOMERY, co. Geo. bounded by Oakmulgee river S. by Little Oconee river SW. Laurens W. and NW. and Emanuel or Great Ohoope river NE. Length 40 m. mean width 24. The Oconee and Oakmulgee, which meet at the southern extremity of this county, form the Alatamaha. Chief town, Mount Vernon. Pop. in 1820, 4,869; in 1830, 1,260

MONTGOMERY, co. Ohio, bounded by Warren and Butler S. Preble W. Miami N. Clarke NE. and Greene E.; length 24 m. width 23. Chief town, Dayton. Pop. in 1820, 15,999; in 1830, 24,253.

MONTGOMERY, t. near the eastern border of Richland co. Ohio.

MONTGOMERY, t. Franklin co. Ohio. Pop. 2,915.

MONTGOMERY, v. Franklin co. Ohio, 14 m. NE. from Cincinnati.

MONTGOMERY, co. Ken. bounded SE. and S. by Estil, W. by Clarke, NW. by Bourbon, NE. by Bath, and E. by Pike; length 38 m. mean width 12. Surface rather uneven than hilly; soil productive. Chief town, Mount Sterling. Pop. in 1820, 9,587; in 1830, 10,221.

MONTGOMERY, co. Ten. bounded by Christian and Todd counties in Kentucky N. by Robertson co. in Ten. SE. Dickson S. and Stewart SW; length 40 m. mean width 17½. Chief town, Clarkesville. Pop. in 1820, 12,219; in 1830, 14,365.

MONTGOMERY, co. Al. bounded by Pike SE. Butler S. Wilcox and Dallas W. Alabama river, or Autauga NW. and N. and the Muscogee or Creek lands NE; length 50 m. mean width 30. Chief town, Montgomery. Pop. in 1820, 6,604; in 1830, 12,694.

MONTGOMERY, v. and seat of justice, Montgomery co. Al. on Alabama river, 70 m. by land from Cahawba. Lat. 32° 20′ N.

MONTGOMERY, co. Miso. bounded by Missouri river S. Howard co. W. Cuivre river, or Lincoln N. and St. Charles E.; length 50 m. mean width 35. Pop. in 1820, 3,074; in 1830, 3,900.

MONTICELLO, t. and cap. Sullivan co. N. Y. 4 m. W. from Nevesink river, and about 40 a little N. of W. from Newburgh.

MONTICELLO, t. Fairfield district, S. C. 35 m. N. from Columbia.

MONTICELLO, v. and seat of justice, Jasper co. Geo. 32 m. NW. from Milledgeville. Lat. 33° 19′ N.

MONTICELLO, v. and cap. Lawrence co. Mis. on Pearl river, 90 m. E. from Natchez. Lat. 31° 32′ N.; lon. from W. 12° 55′ W.

MONTICELLO, t. and cap. Wayne co. Ken. 100 m. S. from Frankfort, and about 4 SE. from Cumberland river. Lat. 36° 50′ N.; lon. from W. 7° 40′ W.

MONTICELLO, v. Lawrence co. Arkansas.

MONTICELLO, the seat of the late Hon. THOMAS JEFFERSON, the third President of the U. States, in Albemarle co. Va. 2 m. SE. from Charlottesville. Lon. 78° 48′ W.; lat. 38° 8′ N.

MONTPELIER, t. and cap. Washington co. Vt. and seat of government of the state, on the N. side of Onion river, at the confluence of two of its head waters; 36 m. SE. from Burlington, 140 NW. from Boston, 524 from Washington. The river is here bordered by rude, unsightly hills, which scarce allow room for the village. Its central situation in the state makes Montpelier a great thoroughfare, the travel going through it in all directions. Lon. 71° 33′ W.; lat. 44° 16′ N.

MONTPELIER, the seat of the Hon. JAMES MADISON, the fourth President of the U. States, in Orange co. Va. 20 m. NE. from Monticello.

MONTPELIER, v. Hanover co. Va. 24 m. from Richmond.

MONTPELIER, v. Richmond co. N. C. 105 m. SW. from Raleigh.

MONTREAL, isl. in St. Lawrence river, at the confluence of that stream and the Ottawa. It forms a county of the same name, 32 m. long, but very irregular in width.

MONTREAL, city, L. C. It is built upon an island of the same name in the St. Lawrence, 32 m. long, and at its centre 2 m. wide, at a point in the river just below the junction of the Ottawa. The river is here two miles wide, and capable of being ascended by vessels of any burden, although 500 miles from the sea. It is 180 miles SW. of Quebec, and 300 N. of New York. The town has a beautiful position, and shows to great advantage. The mountain, from which it has its name, rises on the left of the city, and seems placed there, like a rampart, to defend it from the blasts of winter. A thick forest covers the greater part of it; though a few neatly built houses show their roofs from the midst of the mountain groves. The new cathedral is, probably, the largest church in America. Its front is 255 feet, and its width 134. There are five public entrances, and the interior will conveniently contain 10,000 persons. There are seven altars, and the eastern window over the high altar is 64 by 32 feet. The circuit of this vast edifice is 1,125 feet. It is built of hewn stone from the mountain. The college is the next most conspicuous building, extending in front with the wings 220 feet. It contains on an average 300 students. This is a Catholic institution. There are 18 or 20 public buildings. The French style of building, the number of lofty spires and towers, and the glittering tin covering of the roofs, give the city a majestic and imposing appearance at a distance. The population, by a census in 1825, was 24,000, and is now supposed to amount to 30,000. The chief article of its commerce is furs. It is the emporium of the North-West Company; and of the trade between Canada and the United States. The only interruption to the navigation of the St. Lawrence up to this city, is the Rapids, about two miles below, which often occasion delay to inbound vessels, as they can be stemmed only by a strong wind.

MONTREAL, a district of L. C. bounded NE. by the district of Three Rivers, S. by the States of New York and Vermont, SW. by Upper Canada and the Grand or Ottawa river. It contains the counties of York, Effingham, Leinster, Warwick, Huntingdon, Kent, Surrey, Bedford, Richelieu, and Montreal.

MONTREAL BAY, bay, Canada, on the E. side of Lake Superior. Lon. 84° 50′ W.; lat. 47° 10′ N.

MONTREAL, r. NW. Ter. which flows into Lake Superior, 63 m. W. of the mouth of the Ontanagon. About 800 yards from its mouth it has falls, where the whole descent is 80 or 90 feet, and the descent at the last fall is 40 feet perpendicular. The South-West Fur Company have a post at Lake Flambeau near the source of this river.

MONTROSE, t. and cap. Susquehannah co. Pa. 163 m. from Harrisburg, 271 from W. Pop. 415.

MONTROSE, t. Cumberland co. N. C.

MONTROUIS, t. St. Domingo, at the head of the Bight of Leogane, 5 leagues SE. from St. Mark, 15 NW. from Port au Prince.

MONTVILLE, t. Waldo co. Me. 30 m. NE. from Wiscasset. Pop. 1,743.

MONTVILLE, t. New London co. Ct. It is situated about 9 m. NW. of New London. Pop. 1967.

MOORE, co. N. C. bounded by Cumberland SE. Richmond SW. Montgomery W. Randolph NW. and Chatham N.; length 38 m. width 28. Chief town, Alfordstown. Pop. in 1820, 7,128; in 1830, 7,753.

MOORESBOROUGH, v. Rutherford co. N. C. by postroad 226 m. SW. by W. from Raleigh.

MOORESBURG, v. Columbia co. Pa.

MOORESFIELD, or Moorestown, t. Burlington co. N. J. 13 m. E. from Philadelphia.

MOORFIELD, v. Nicholas co. Ken.

MOORFIELD, v. Harrison co. Ohio, 11½ m. SW. from Cadiz.

MOORFIELD, t. Clarke co. Ohio. Pop. 915.

MOORFIELDS, t. and cap. Hardy co. Va. on the S. branch of the Potomac, 25 m. SSW. from Romney, 180 NW. from Richmond.

MOORSBURG, v. Hawkins co. Ken.

MOOSE, isl. Me. in Passamaquoddy Bay, on which is the town of Eastport.

MOOSE, small r. L. C. It is one of the head waters of the St. Francis.

MOOSE, r. N. H. which joins the Androscoggin, in Durand.

MOOSE, r. N. Y. which runs into the E. side of Black river.

MOOSEHEAD, lake, Me. the source of the E. branch of Kennebeck river. It is said to be 60 m. long.

MOOSEHILLOCK, mt. N. H. in Coventry.

According to the measurement made by Capt. Partridge, the N. Peak is 4,636 above the level of the sea.

MOOSERS, v. Tuscarawas co. Ohio.

MOOSUP, r. which rises in R. I. and joins the Quinebaug, in Plainfield, Connecticut.

MORANT BAY, on the S. coast of Jamaica. Lon. 76° W.; lat. 17° 54′ N.

MORANT POINT, or East Point, cape, on the E. coast of Jamaica. Lon. 75° 52′ W.; lat. 17° 56′ N.

MORANT KEYS, or Ranas, small islands in the Caribbean sea, 36 m. SE. from Jamaica. Lon. 75° 40′ W.; lat. 17° 35′ N.

MOREAU, t. Saratoga co. N. Y. on the Hudson, 16 m. NE. from Balston Spa, 50 N. from Albany. Pop. 1,690. It is at the great bend of the Hudson, and here are two falls in the river, Baker's Falls and Glenn's Falls.

MOREAU, r. Miss. which runs into the SW. side of the Missouri.

MORETOWN, t. Washington co. Vt. on Onion river, 7 m. W. from Montpelier. Pop. 816.

MORGAN, co. Va. bounded by Berkshire SE. Hampshire SW. and on all other sides by the Potomac river or Maryland. Length 30 m. mean width 15. Chief town, Frankfort. Pop. in 1820, 2,500; in 1830, 2,692.

MORGAN, co. Geo. bounded by Putnam SE. Jasper SW. Walton NW. and the Oconee river, or Clarke and Greene NE. Length 22 m. mean width 20 m. Chief town, Madison. Pop. in 1820, 13,520; in 1830, 12,023, of whom 6,877 are colored.

MORGAN, co. Ohio, bounded N. by Muskingum and Guernsey, E. by Monroe, and S. by Washington and Athens. Length 32 m. breadth 18. Surface broken and hilly, though much of the soil is excellent. Chief town, M'Connelsville. Pop. in 1820, 5,297; in 1830, 11,796.

MORGAN, t. Morgan co. Ohio, including M'Connelsville, the county seat.

MORGAN, SW. t. Butler co. Ohio. Pop. 1,965.

MORGAN, t. Knox co. Ohio. Pop. 652.

MORGAN, t. Gallia co. Ohio. Pop. 371.

MORGAN, v. Ashtabula co. Ohio, 262 m. NE. from Columbus.

MORGAN, co. E. Ten. bounded by Cumberland and Wayne cos. Ken. N. Campbell E. Anderson SE. Roane and Bledsoe S. and Overton W. Length 40 m. mean width 19. Chief town, Montgomery. Pop. in 1820, 1,626; in 1830, 2,582.

MORGAN, co. Al. on the S. side of the Tennessee. Pop. 9,053. Chief town, Somerville.

MORGANFIELD, t. and seat of justice, Union co. Ken. 12 m. SE. from the mouth of Wabash, and 15 SW. from Henderson on Ohio. Lat. 37° 41′ N. Pop. 292.

MORGAN'S STORE, Montgomery co. N. C. by postroad 113 m. SW. from Raleigh.

MORGANSVILLE, v. Nottaway co. Va. 18 m. SW. by W. from Petersburg.

MORGANTOWN, v. Berks co. Pa. 7 m. from Reading.

MORGANTOWN, v. and seat of justice, Monongalia co. Va. on the right bank of Monongahela river, 20 m. SSW. from Uniontown, and 30 by land above Brownsville, Pa. It is situated on high ground, and contains the usual county buildings, and about 100 houses. Lat. 39° 33′ N.; lon. 3° 50′ W. from W.

MORGANTOWN, v. and seat of justice, Burke co. N. C. on the right bank of Catawba river, 30 m. NW. from Lincolnton. Lat. 35° 40′ N.; lon. 4° 42 W. from W.

MORGANTOWN, v. Blount co. Tenn. on Tennessee river, 30 m. SW. from Knoxville.

MORGANTOWN, v. Butler co. Ken.

MORRICHES, v. Brookhaven, Suffolk co. N. Y. on the S. side of Long Island, 72 m. E. from New York.

MORRIS, co. N. J. bounded by Essex SE. Somerset S. Hunterdon SW. Sussex NW. and Bergen NE. Length 26 m. mean width 19. The Pompton and Rockaway rivers unite and form the Passaic, on the eastern border of this co. 6 m. above the celebrated Falls of Passaic, at the village of Patterson. Soil productive in fruits, grain, and pasturage. Chief town, Morristown. Pop. in 1820, 21,368; in 1830, 23,580.

MORRIS, t. Knox co. Ohio.

MORRIS FLATS, Madison co. N. Y. between Morrison and Cazenovia.

MORRISON, the north-westernmost t. of Jackson co. Ohio.

MORRISTOWN, t. Orleans co. Vt. 19 m. N. from Montpelier. Pop. 1,315.

MORRISTOWN, t. St. Lawrence co. N. Y. on the river St. Lawrence, 2 m. below Brockville. Pop. 1,600.

MORRISTOWN, t. and cap. Morris co. N. J. 19 m. NW. from Newark, 28 WNW. from New York, 55 from Trenton, 221 from W. Pop. 3,536. It contains the usual county buildings, a bank, a printing-press, an academy, and 2 churches, 1 for Presbyterins and 1 for Baptists.

MORRISTOWN, t. Westmoreland co. Pa. 19 m. W. from Mount Pleasant.

MORRISTOWN, t. and cap. Buncombe co. N. C.

MORRISTOWN, t. Belmont co. Ohio, 27 m. from Warren.

MORRISVILLE, v. in Eaton, Madison co. N. Y. containing the court-house.

MORRISVILLE, bor. and t. Bucks co. Pa. on the Delaware, 1 m. below Trenton, 29 above Philadelphia. Pop. 531.

MORRISVILLE, v. Greene co. Pa.

MORRISVILLE, v. Fauquier co. Va.

MOSCOW, v. Genesee co. N. Y. 4 m. SW. from Genesee. It is a very flourishing village. A newspaper is published here.

MOSCOW, t. Wayne co. Ohio, on Sugar creek, 10 m. E. from Wooster.

MOSCOW, t. Somerset co. Me. 28 m. N. from Norridgewock. Pop. 405.

MOSCOW, t. Livingston co. N. Y. near the W. side of Genesee river, 30 m. above Rochester.

MOSCOW, small village in the southern limits of Clermont co. Ohio. It is situated on

the N. bank of the Ohio river, 22 m. southerly from Williamsburg, and 120 south-westerly from Columbus.

MOTTLE ISLE, island of Vermont, Grand Isle co. It is to the NW. from Grand Isle, and is 8 m. long and 2 wide.

MOULTON, v. Lawrence co. Al.

MOULTONBOROUGH, t. Strafford co. N. H., N. of Lake Winnipiscogee, 65 m. NW. from Portsmouth, 48 N. from Concord. Pop. 1,422.

MOULTRIEVILLE, v. S. C. on Sullivan's Island, 8 m. from Charleston.

MOUNTAIN, t. Dundas co. U. C.

MOUNTAIN ISLAND, v. Scott co. Ken.

MOUNTAIN SHOALS, v. Laurens co. S. C.

MOUNT AIRY, v. Surrey co. N. C.

MOUNT BETHEL, t. Somerset co. N. J.

MOUNT CARMEL, t. Edwards co. Il. on the Wabash, opposite the entrance of White river and Patoka, 24 m. by land below Vincennes, 25 above Harmony.

MOUNT CLEMENS, t. and cap. Macomb co. Michigan Territory, on the river Huron of St. Clair, 4 m. from its mouth, 25 N. from Detroit, and 552 from W.

MOUNT CLIO, v. Sumpter district, S. C. 52 m. E. from Columbia.

MOUNT DEFIANCE, mt. in S. part of Ticonderoga, N. Y. W. of Lake Champlain.

MOUNT DESERT, isl. and t. on the coast of Maine, in Hancock co. 40 m. E. from Castine, 295 NE. from Boston. Pop. 1,603. The island is 15 m. long, and 12 broad.

MOUNT DISCOVERY, mt. Essex co. N. Y. in the S. part of Lewis. It is one of the highest mountains in the co. of Essex.

MOUNT EPHRAIM, v. Hancock co. Me.

MOUNT HOLLY, t. Rutland co. Vt. 25 m. W. from Windsor. Pop. 1,318.

MOUNT HOLLY, t. and cap. Burlington co. N. J. near Ancocus creek, 23 m. ENE. from Philadelphia, 21 from Trenton, 156 from W. It is a flourishing town, and contains a court-house, a jail, a market-house, a bank, 2 houses of public worship, 1 for Episcopalians, and 1 for Friends, valuable mills, and 200 dwelling-houses.

MOUNT HOPE, v. Orange co. N. Y.

MOUNT HOPE, v. Shenandoah co. Va.

MOUNT HOPE, v. Morris co. N. J. about 4 m. N. of Rockaway. Here is a furnace for casting hollow ware.

MOUNT HOPE, hill, R. I. on the W. shore of Mount Hope Bay, in the township of Bristol, 2 m. NE. of the town. It is of a conical form, with an acute and nearly pointed apex; and though of inconsiderable height, (less than 300 feet above full tide,) the prospect from the summit is peculiarly interesting. It is famous for being the former residence of king Philip.

MOUNT HOPE BAY, NE. part of Narraganset Bay, extending up between Tiverton and Bristol, and a short distance into Massachusetts. Taunton river flows into the NE. part of it.

MOUNT HOREB, t. Nelson co. Va.

MOUNT INDEPENDENCE, mt. Orwell, Vt. on E. side of Lake Champlain, opposite the old fort of Ticonderoga.

MOUNT JOY, t. Lancaster co. Pa.

MOUNT LAUREL, t. Halifax co. Va.

MOUNT MAGOLIA, v. Rapides co. La.

MOUNT PISGAH, v. Iredell co. N. C.

MOUNT PLEASANT, t. Westchester co. N. Y. on E. side of the Hudson, 36 m. N. from New York, 265 from W. Pop. 4,932. This town possesses considerable trade.

MOUNT PLEASANT, t. Westmoreland co. Pa. 10 m. NW. from Washington.

MOUNT PLEASANT, v. Lancaster co. Pa.

MOUNT PLEASANT, v. Halifax co. Va.

MOUNT PLEASANT, v. Shenandoah co. Va. 13 m. SW. from Woodstock.

MOUNT PLEASANT, v. Jefferson co. Ohio, 10 m. NE. from St. Clairsville, 20 SW. from Steubenville. It is a flourishing town, and contains a market-house, a bank, and a Friends' meeting-house. In the vicinity there are a woollen manufactory, a paper-mill, and other valuable mills.

MOUNT PLEASANT, v. Martin co. In. 142 m. SSW. from Indianapolis.

MOUNT PLEASANT, v. Maury co. Ten. 50 m. SW. from Murfreesborough.

MOUNT PLEASANT, P. O., E. Baton Rouge Parish, Louisiana, 106 m. NW. from New Orleans.

MOUNT PLEASANT, mills and t. Union co. Pa. 46 m. N. from Harrisburg.

MOUNT PLEASANT, v. Rockingham co. N. C. 135 m. NW. from Raleigh.

MOUNT PLEASANT, v. Fairfield co. S. C. 44 m. N. from Columbia.

MOUNT PLEASANT, t. Columbia co. Pa.

MOUNT PLEASANT, t. Wayne co. Pa. Pop. 874.

MOUNT PLEASANT, v. Md. in Caroline and Queen Anne cos. 11 m. E. from Churchill.

MOUNT PLEASANT, t. Jefferson co. Ken. It contains a society of Friends.

MOUNT PLEASANT, t. Hamilton co. Ohio, 10 m. from Cincinnati, 12 from Hamilton. Pop. 219.

MOUNT PROSPECT, v. Edgecombe co. N. Carolina.

MOUNT RICHARDSON, t. Jackson co. Tennessee.

MOUNT SOLUS, v. Hinds co. Mis. 70 m. S. from Jackson.

MOUNT STEPHEN'S, v. Rockingham co. Virginia.

MOUNT STERLING, v. Switzerland co. In. 103 m. SE. from Indianapolis.

MOUNT STERLING, t. and cap. Montgomery co. Ken. 60 m. from Frankfort, and 501 from W. Pop. 561. It contains a court-house, jail, bank, and academy.

MOUNT TABOR, t. Rutland co. Vt. 26 m. W. from Windsor. Pop. 210.

MOUNT TIRZAH, v. Person co. N. C.

MOUNT TOM, mt. Mass. on the W. side of Connecticut river, near Northampton.

MOUNT UPTON, v. on Unadilla river, opposite the mouth of Butternut creek, Chenango co. N. Y. 10 m. SE. from Norwich.

MOUNT VERNON, v. Chester co. Pa.

MOUNT VERNON.

MOUNT VERNON, seat of Gen. Washington, pleasantly situated on the W. bank of Potomac river, 18 m. below the city of Washington, and 9 m. below Alexandria.

MOUNT VERNON, t. Boone co. Ken. on the Ohio, 24 m. from Cincinnati.

MOUNT VERNON, t. Kennebeck co. Me. 14 m. NW. from Augusta, or Kennebeck river. Pop. 1,439.

MOUNT VERNON, t. Hillsborough co. N. H. 92 m. S. from Concord. Pop. 763.

MOUNT VERNON, v. and seat of justice, Montgomery co. Geo. lat. 32° 13′ N.

MOUNT VERNON, t. and seat of justice, Knox co. Ohio, on the N. bank of Owl creek, 20 m. from its mouth. The town contains a printing-office, a brick court-house and jail, a merchant-mill, and a saw-mill, and within 6 m. there are 9 grist and saw-mills, 3 carding-machines, one of which is for cotton. Distance 40 m. W. from Coshocton, 54 NW. from Zanesville, and 44 NE. from Columbus. Lat. 40° 24′ N.; lon. from W. 5° 32′ W.

MOUNT VERNON, v. and seat of justice, Rockcastle co. Ken. 75 m. SE. from Frankfort. Lat. 37° 24′ N.

MOUNT VERNON, v. Bullit co. Ken. 25 m. SSE. from Louisville.

MOUNT VERNON, v. on the right bank of Ohio river, Posey co. In. 5 m. above the mouth of Wabash river.

MOUNT VERNON, v. Jefferson co. Il. 69 m. S. from Vandalia.

MOUNTVILLE, v. Loudon co. Va.

MOUNT VINTAGE, v. Edgefield district, S. Carolina.

MOUNT WASHINGTON, the highest of the White mountains, N. H. According to the measurement of Capt. Partridge, it is 6,634 feet above the level of the sea.

MOUNT WASHINGTON, t. Berkshire co. Mass. 20 m. SSE. from Lenox. Pop. 345.

MOUNT ZION, v. Union co. Ken. 236 m. SW. by W. from Frankfort.

MOUNT ZION, v. Hancock co. Geo. 26 m. NE. from Milledgeville.

MOUNT ZION, v. Monroe co. Miss. 176 m. from St. Charles.

MOXAHALA, or Jonathan's Creek, rising in the N. part of Perry co. Ohio, flows E. across Muskingum co. into Muskingum river, which it enters, 3 m. below Zanesville.

MUD CREEK, N. Y. joins Canandaigua creek in Phelps.

MUDDY RIVER, Il. runs into the Mississippi. It is navigable 40 m.

MUDGE, *Point*, cape on an island in the Gulf of Georgia, on the NW. coast of America Lon. 235° 9′ E.; lat. 50° N.

MUD ISLAND, fortified isl. Pa. in Delaware river, 7 m. below Philadelphia.

MUHLENBURG, co. Ken. Pop. 5,341. Chief town, Greenville.

MULBERRY, r. runs into the N. side of the Arkansas, below Fort Smith.

MULLEN'S ISLAND, isl. Florida, in the Gulf of Mexico. Lon. 82° 55′ W.; lat. 28° 1′ N.

MULLICO HILL, v. Gloucester co. N. J.

MULLICUS, r. N. J. runs into Little Egg-harbor, 4 m. E. from Leeds. It is navigable 20 m. for vessels of 60 tons.

MULTNOMAH, or Wallaumut, r. falls into the Columbia from the S. about 100 m. from the Pacific. It is 500 yards wide near its mouth, and very deep.

MUNCEY, t. Lycoming co. Pa. Pop. 1,564.

MUNCEY CREEK, Pa. runs into the E. side of the Susquehannah, 23 m. above Northumberland.

MUNDFORDVILLE, t. Hardin co. Ken. on Green river, 30 m. below Greensburg, and 30 from Litchfield.

MUNSTER, v. Cambria co. Pa.

MURFREESBOROUGH, t. Hertford co. N. C. at the head of navigation on Meherrin river, 50 m. NW. from Edenton. It is a place of considerable trade. The public buildings are an academy and a Methodist church.

MURFREESBOROUGH, t. Rutherford co. Ten. and former capital of the state, 32 m. SE. from Nashville, 160 W. from Knoxville. Lat. 35° 52′ N.; lon. 86° 35′ W. The surrounding country is level and very fertile, abounding with wheat, cotton, and tobacco. The town was made the seat of government in 1817, and contains a court-house, jail, academy, bank, meeting-house, and about two hundred houses; and, in 1818, more than 1,000 inhabitants. The seat of government has since been removed to Nashville.

MURPHY'S SETTLEMENT, v. St. Genevieve co. Missouri, on the road from St. Louis to Arkansas and Red rivers.

MURR ISLANDS, small islands near the S. coast of Labrador. Lon. 59° 8′ W.; lat. 50° 32′ N.

MURRAY, t. Northumberland co. U. C. on the bay of Quinte, at the mouth of the river Trent.

MURRAY, t. Orleans co. N. Y. on Lake Ontario, 18 m. NE. from Batavia. Pop. 3,138.

MURRAY BAY, or Malbay, Seigniory of Northumberland co. L. C. on the N. side of the St. Lawrence, 66 m. NE. from Quebec.

MURRAY HARBOR, harbor on the E. coast of the island of St. John, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Lon. 62° 20′ W.; lat. 46° N.

MURRAY'S FERRY, v. Williamsburg co. S. Carolina.

MUSCLE CANAL, strait on the NW. coast of America, leading into Carter's bay.

MUSCLE SHOALS, in Tennessee river, 250 m. above its mouth, and the same distance below the Suck. They extend about 25 m.; the river spreads to the width of 3 m. and is full of islands. The passage of the shoals is difficult, except when the river is high.

MUSHANAN, r. Pa. which forms the boundary between Centre and Huntingdon cos. and falls into a branch of the Susquehannah.

MUSKINGUM, co. Ohio, on the Muskingum r. bounded on the N. by Coshocton, E. by Guernsey, S. by Morgan, and W. by Perry and Licking cos. It is 28 by 27 m. in extent. Pop. in 1820, 17,824; in 1830, 29,325. Chief town, Zanesville.

MUSKINGUM, t. Muskingum co. Ohio.

MUSKINGUM, r. Ohio, rises in Portage co. and running S. 200 m. joins the Ohio at Marietta. At its mouth, it is 250 yards wide. It is navigable 100 m. to Coshocton for large boats, and for small boats, to its source; whence there is a portage of only one mile to the Cuyahoga, which runs into Lake Erie. At Zanesville there are considerable rapids in the river.

MUSKONGUS, r. Lincoln co. Maine, which flows through Waldoborough into a bay of the same name. Muskongus island, in this bay, contains 1,000 acres.

MYERSTOWN, t. Dauphin co. Pa. 32 m. E. from Harrisburg.

MYSTIC, r. Mass. which flows into Boston harbor. It is navigable for sloops to Medford, 4 m.

MYSTIC RIVER, v. New London co. Ct.

N.

NAAMAN'S CREEK, r. Delaware, which runs into the river Delaware, near the line of Pa.

NACOGDOCHES, formerly *Assinaye*, t. Texas, near the head waters of the Netches. Lon. 94° 17′ W.; lat. 31° 27′ N. It is a small town, having a few farms in its vicinity.

NAGRACA, r. Missouri territory, which joins the Arkansas about lon. 99° 20′ W. It is navigable 150 m.

NAHANT, a peninsula, Mass. in the township of Lynn, 9 m. S. from Salem, 14 m. NE. from Boston. It is connected with the main land by a narrow isthmus, more than a mile and a half in length. It is divided into Great Nahant, Little Nahant, and Bass Neck. On Great Nahant, the eastern division, containing 305 acres of highly cultivated and fertile land, there are several dwelling-houses. At the east end, at low water, in the pools among the large rocks, is found the Animal Flower, or Rose Fish, adhering to small stones in water 4 or 5 feet deep. There is a chasm 30 feet in depth on the northern shore, called the *Spouting Horn*, into which, at about half-tide, the water rushes with great violence and a tremendous sound.

NAHANTICK, bay, Ct. 3 m. W. of the mouth of the Thames.

NAIN, Moravian settlement in Pennsylvania, on Lehigh river, established in 1763; 50 m. N. from Philadelphia.

NAMASKET, r. Mass. which joins Bridgewater river, N. of Middleborough, to form the river Taunton.

NANCEVILLE, v. Harrison co. In.

NANGIRA, or *Neongee*, r. southerly branch of the Osage. About 20 m. from its mouth there is a cascade of 90 feet perpendicular, and near it are two smaller ones.

NANJEMOY, t. and port of entry, Charles co. Md. near the river Nanjemoy, which flows into the Potomac, SW. from Port Tobacco. It is a place of some trade.

NANSEMOND, co. SE. part of Va. bounded NW. by Isle of Wight co. E. by Norfolk co. S. by N. C. and W. by Southampton co. Pop. 11,784. Chief town, Suffolk.

NANSEMOND, r. Va. which runs into the Hampton Road. It is navigable for vessels of 100 tons to Suffolk, and for those of 250 to Sleepy-Hole.

NANTASKET ROAD, the entrance into Boston harbor, Mass. S. of the light-house.

NANTICOKE, v. Broome co. N. Y.

NANTICOKE, creek of Broome co. N. Y. rises between Chenango and Owego rivers, and falls into the Susquehannah about midway between Chenango Point and Owego.

NANTICOKE, r. Md. which rises in Delaware, and runs SW. into Fishing Bay in the Chesapeake.

NANTICOKE FALLS, in Pa. on the Susquehannah, 7½ m. below Wilkesbarre.

NANTUCKET, isl. Mass. 10 m. E. from Martha's Vineyard, about 8 leagues S. from Cape Cod. Lon. 69° 56′ to 70° 13′ W.; lat. 41° 13′ to 41° 22′ N. It is of triangular form, about 15 m. long, and 11 broad in the widest place, containing 29,380 acres. The land is held in common by the inhabitants, and though of a good quality, is little cultivated by them, as they are generally occupied in the whale fishery, in which employment their enterprise and success have gained them great celebrity. Nantucket, with several small islands near it, forms a county, and contains but one town which is of the same name with the island. Pop. in 1820, 7,266; in 1830, 7,202.

NANTUCKET, t. and s-p. on the above island, 10 m. SE. from Falmouth, 60 SE. from

New Bedford, 123 SSE. from Boston. Lon. 70° 8′ W.; lat. 41° 16′ N. It is situated on an arm of a small bay in the NW. side of the island. This bay is formed by two projecting points, the longer of which, extending in a NW. direction, is called *Sandy Point*, on which is a light-house. The town contains between 700 and 800 dwelling-houses, several houses of public worship, 2 banks, two insurance offices, a woollen manufactory, and 30 spermaceti works, which employ a capital of $600,000. The harbor is well land-locked, and safe from all winds. There is a large amount of shipping belonging to this port employed in whaling.

NANTUXET CREEK, r. N. J. which runs into Delaware Bay. Lon. 75° 16′ W.; lat. 39° 21′ N.

NAPLES, t. Ontario co. N. Y. 18 m. S. from Canandaigua, 216 m. W. from Albany. Pop. 1,943.

NAPLES BAY, or Henderson Bay, extends from Hungry Bay, SW. into Henderson, N. Y.

NARRAGANSET, a beautiful bay which opens into the southern coast of R. I. between Seaconnet rocks on the E. and Point Judith on the W. extending N. 28 m. to the city of Providence, where it terminates. It has an average width of about 10 m. varying from 1 to 15. It has been suggested by the navy commissioners, that this bay would afford the most eligible site for a naval depot that could be found NE. of the Chesapeake.

NARRAGUAGUS, v. Washington co. Me. on the Narraguagus, 37 m. W. from Machias.

NARRAGUAGUS, r. Me. which runs into Narraguagus Bay, at Harrington.

NARROWS, *The*, channel between Long Island and Staten Island, connecting New York Bay with the Atlantic, 9 m. S. from N. York. The channel is a little more than a mile wide, and is well defended by forts and batteries.

NARROWS, *The*, in Lake George, N. Y. opposite Bolton, 14 m. N. from Caldwell.

NASH, co. central part of N. C. Pop. 8,492. Chief town, Nashville.

NASHUA, r. which rises in Worcester co. Mass. and runs NE. into the Merrimack at Nashua Village, in Dunstable, N. H. 1½ m. above the meeting-house. Length 40 m.

NASHAUN, one of the Elizabeth islands, Mass. E. of Buzzard's Bay, NW. of Martha's Vineyard.

NASHVILLE, t. and cap. Davidson co. and capital of the state of Tennessee, on S. side of the Cumberland, 110 m. N. from Huntsville, 190 W. from Knoxville, 250 SW. from Lexington, 430 NE. by N. from Natchez, 714 SW. from Washington, 594 NE. from New Orleans, 294 SW. from Cincinnati, 288 S. from Indianapolis, and 937 SW. from N. Y. A branch of the U. S. bank has been fixed here, and has greatly favored the growth of the place. The town is adorned with one of the largest and handsomest market-houses in the western country. It is the seat of the university of Nashville, which, in regard to its professorships, library, chemical and philosophical apparatus, the estimation of its president, and the actual fruits of its utility, has taken a high place among western institutions of the kind. It was founded in 1806, and the number of students ranges from 70 to 100. Number of volumes in the libraries, 2,500. The commencement is on the first Wednesday in October. There are two vacations in a year; the first, from commencement 5½ weeks; the second, from first Wednesday in April 5½ weeks. This town contains, also, a number of churches, a lyceum, and many handsome private dwellings. It issues four or five gazettes, which rank among the most respectable in the West. The citizens in general evince an encouraging interest in the advancement of science, literature, and taste. Few towns impart more pleasant impressions of general hospitality and urbanity to strangers. It contains 5,566 inhabitants. There is a steam-boat navigation from Nashville to New Orleans. The Cumberland is navigable to this place for vessels of 30 or 40 tons, 9 months in the year, and at certain times, for ships of 400 tons.

NASHVILLE, v. and seat of justice, Nash co. N. C. 50 m. NE. by E. from Raleigh, 273 from W.

NASSAU, cap. of the island of New Providence, one of the West Indies. Lon. from W. 0° 50′ W.; lat. 24° 55′ N.

NASSAU, t. Rensselaer co. N. Y. 15 m. SE. from Albany. Pop. 3,254.

NASSAU, r. Florida, rising between St. John's and St. Mary's rivers, and flowing parallel to each, falls into the Atlantic Ocean between Talbot and Amelia islands, after a comparative course of about 70 m. Lat. 30° 44′ N.; lon. 81° 42′ W.

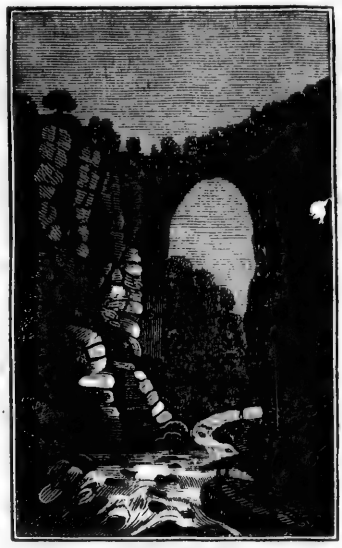
NASSAU ROAD, sailing passage, on the coast of Mississippi, W. of Mobile Bay.

NATA, or Santiago de los Cabarellos, city of N. America, in Veragua. Lon. from W. 3° 17′ W.; lat. 8° 22′ N.

NATCHAUG, r. Ct. which joins the Shetucket, in Windham.

NATCHEZ, city and port of entry, Adams co. Mississippi, on E. bank of the Mississippi, 322 m. above New Orleans by the course of the river, 156 by land, 90 W. from Monticello, 430 SW. by S. from Nashville, and 1,146 from W. The site of the town is very irregular, the principal part being built on a high bluff, and the remainder at its foot on the bank of the river. The streets of the upper town are regular, crossing at right angles. It contains a court-house, jail, a bank, an academy, several churches, and issues 3 or 4 weekly newspapers. Pop. 2,790.

NATCHITOCHES, t. and cap. Natchitoches co. La. on the SW. bank of Red river, about 200 m. above its junction with the Mississippi, 200 in a right line NW. from New Orleans, and 1,448 from W. Lon. 93° 10′ W.; lat. 31° 46′ N. This town was settled before New Orleans, but continued until lately an inconsiderable village. It is now flourishing, and contains a Roman Catholic church, a jail, a U. S. factory, and about 800 inhabitants.



NATURAL BRIDGE.

NATURAL BRIDGE, in Rockbridge co. Va. This bridge, which is over Cedar creek, is one of the greatest natural curiosities in the world. See page 95.

NAUGATUCK, r. Ct. which flows S. and joins the Housatonnuc, at Derby. Length 50 miles.

NAVESINK, harbor on the coast of Monmouth co. N. J. 5 m. NW. from Shrewsbury. The *Navesink Hills*, 282 feet high, are the first land seen in approaching the coast.

NAVY, t. Orleans co. Vt. 60 m. NE. from Montpelier.

NAVY ISLAND, in the Niagara, between Grand Isle and the Falls; 1 m. long, and 1 broad; 15 m. NNE. from Navy Hall.

NAZARETH, t. Northampton co. Pa. 7 m. NW. from Easton, 10 NNE. from Bethlehem, 62 N. from Philadelphia. This is a pleasant and handsome town, regularly built of stone, and contains a celebrated Moravian academy.

NEEDHAM, t. Norfolk co. Mass. on the river Charles, opposite Newton, 6 m. WNW. from Dedham, 12 WSW. from Boston. Pop. 1,420. Between this town and Newton the river has 2 falls; one of 20 feet. These afford many excellent mill-seats; and on Needham side there are 3 paper-mills, besides other mills.

NEHOGATOOANNAH, r. America, which runs into the Mississippi, lon. 93° 5′ W.; lat. 44° 24′ N.

NEHUMIKEAG, isl. in the Kennebeck, 14 m. above the Merrymeeting Bay.

NELSON, formerly Packersfield, t. Cheshire co. N. H. 8 m. NE. from Keene, 40 WSW. from Concord. Pop. 875. Here is a cotton and woollen manufactory.

NELSON, t. Madison co. N. Y. 35 m. SW. from Utica. Pop. 2,445.

NELSON, t. Ashtabula co. Ohio.

NELSON, t Portage co. Ohio.

NELSON, English settlement in N. America, on the W. side of Hudson's Bay, at the mouth of the river Nelson, 250 m. SE. of Churchhill Fort. It belongs to the Hudson's Bay Company, who carry on a great trade in beaver and other skins. Lon. 92° 35′ W.; lat. 57° 7′ N.

NELSON, co. Va. bounded by James river or Buckingham SE. Amherst SW. the Blue Ridge or Rockbridge and Augusta NW. and Albemarle NE. Length 23 m. mean width 15. Besides being washed by James river, it is drained by Rock Fish and Tye rivers. Warminster, the chief town, is about 60 m. a little N. of W. from Richmond. Pop. in 1820, 10,137; in 1830, 11,251, of whom 5,308 are colored.

NELSON, co. Ken. bounded E. and SE. by Washington, S. and SW. by the Rolling fork of Salt river, or Hardin, NW. by Bullit, and N. by Salt river or Shelby. Length 30 miles, mean width 17. Chief town, Bairdstown. Pop. in 1820, 16,273; in 1830, 14,916.

NELSON'S FORT, a British factory at the mouth of Nelson's river. Lon. from W. 15° 42′ W.; lat. 57° 12′ N.

NELSON'S RIVER, large r. of N. America, in Cabotia, or British America. It rises in Lake Winnipeg, and flowing about 350 m. in a NE. direction, empties into Hudson's Bay, in lat. 57° 30′ N.; lon. 93° W.

NELSON'S FERRY, v. S. C. 50 m. N. from Charleston.

NEMAHA, r. La. which runs into the Missouri, 380 m. from the Mississippi.

NEN. r. U. C. empties itself into Lake Ontario, in the t. of Pickering.

NEOPSCO CREEK, r. Va. which runs into the Potomac.

NEPANOSE, t. Lycoming co. Pa. on W. branch of the Susquehannah. Near this town is a remarkable valley.

NEPONSET, a handsome village, partly in Milton and partly in Dorchester, Norfolk co. Mass. on both sides of Neponset river, 6 m. S. from Boston. It has a number of establishments, where paper, chocolate, cards, and other articles, are manufactured; also fulling-mills, corn-mills, and various others.

NEPONSET, creek of Boston harbor, navigable four miles to Milton, for vessels of 150 tons.

NESCOPECK, r. Luzerne co. Pa. which runs into the Susquehannah, at Nescopeck Falls.

NESCOPECK, t. Luzerne co. Pa. at the junction of the Nescopeck with the Susquehannah, about 38 m. ENE. from Northumberland.

NESCOPECK, mt. Pa. on the borders of the Susquehannah.

NESHAMINY, r. Bucks co. Pa. which runs SE. into the Delaware, 5 or 6 m. below Bristol.

NESHNABATONA, r. La. which runs into the Missouri, 508 m. from the Mississippi.

NETCHEZ, r. Louisiana, which runs south-

erly, west of the state of Louisiana, and flows into the Sabine Lake.

NEUS, river of N. C. which enters Pamlico Sound, below Newbern, where it is a mile and a half broad. It rises in Person co. interlocking sources with Dan river, branch of Roanoke, and flowing through Granville, Orange, Wake, Johnson, Wayne, Lenoir, and Craven cos. empties into Pamlico Sound. It is navigable for boats to Raleigh.

NEVERSINK, or Navesink, t. Sullivan co. N. Y. Pop. 946. It lies on E. side of Rockland.

NEVERSINK, r. Ulster co. N. Y. It lies on E. side of Rockland, and runs into the Delaware.

NEVERSINK HILLS. See *Navesink*.

NEVILLA, t. Clermont co. Ohio.

NEVILLSVILLE, v. Clermont co. Ohio, containing about 200 inhabitants, 30 m. above Cincinnati.

NEVIS, one of the leeward Caribbee islands in the West Indies, divided from the E. end of St. Christopher's by a narrow channel. It has but one mountain, which is in the middle, very high, and covered with large trees to the summit. Here are springs of fresh water and a hot bath, of a nature similar to those of Bath, in Eng. It is a small island, but very fruitful, and subject to the English. Charleston is the capital.

NEW ALBANY, v. Bradford co. Pa.

NEW ALBANY, handsomely situated, t. and seat of justice for Floyd co. In. It is situated on the right bank of Ohio river, 4 m. below Louisville, and 2 below Shippingport in Ken. It contains about 1,500 inhabitants, a steam, saw and grist mill, and a ship-yard.

NEW ALEXANDRIA, v. Westmoreland co. Pa. on Loyalhanna river, 11 m. NE. from Greensburg.

NEW ALEXANDRIA, small town of Columbiana co. Ohio.

NEW ANTRIM, t. Orange co. N. Y. situated on the post and stage-road, from N. Y. to Albany, 34 m. N. by W. of the former, and 33 SE. of Goshen.

NEWARK, U. C. is situated on the W. side, at the entrance of Niagara river, opposite the fortress of Niagara, on Lake Ontario. This town was laid out in the year 1794. It now contains about 150 persons, 2 churches, a jail, and academy. The first provincial parliament met at this place, and the public offices of government have been held *pro tempore* here.

NEWARK, v. and seat of justice, Essex co. N. J. situated on the W. side of Passaic river, on a plain; the streets are wide and generally straight. Here are two banks, and several extensive tanneries, and other manufacturing establishments. There are extensive quarries of valuable building stone in its vicinity. It is 9 m. W. of N. Y. and 6 NNE. from Elizabethtown.

NEWARK, v. Tioga co. N. Y.

NEWARK, v. Ontario co. N. Y.

NEWARK, t. Newcastle co. Del. 14 m. SW. from Wilmington.

NEWARK, v. Worcester co. Md.

NEWARK, v. Louisa co. Va. 25 m. NW. from Richmond.

NEWARK, t. and seat of justice, Licking co. Ohio. It is situated near the confluence of the principal branches of Licking river, 26 m. W. by N. from Zanesville, 26 N. by E. from Lancaster, and 33 E. by N. from Columbus. It contains a Presbyterian meeting-house, and a court-house of brick. Pop. 511.

NEWARK BAY, sheet of water extending from Staten Island Sound to the mouth of Passaic and Hackensack rivers, in a direction of NNE. 2 m. wide and 6 long.

NEW ASHFORD, t. Berkshire co. Mass. 25 m. N. from Lenox. Pop. 285.

NEW ATHENS, v. in the southern part of Harrison co. Ohio, 6 m. S. from Cadiz. It is seated on both sides of the line, dividing Cadiz from Short creek, lying, therefore, partly in both of those two towns.

NEW ATHENS, or *Tiogatown*, v. Bradford co. Pa. It is situated near the confluence of the Tioga river, and the E. branch of the Susquehannah; a situation very convenient to intercept the trade of both rivers.

NEW BALTIMORE, v. and t. Greene co. N. Y. on the Hudson, 18 m. below Albany. Pop. 2,370.

NEW BALTIMORE, v. Fauquier co. Va. 45 m. from W.

NEW BARBADOES, t. Bergen co. N. J. Pop. 1,693.

NEW BEDFORD, v. and seaport of Mass. in Bristol co. on a small arm of Buzzard bay. It has a secure harbor. The principal occupation of the inhabitants is fishing, preparing whale oil, spermaceti, and candles, which articles they export in considerable quantities.

NEW BEDFORD, p. Mahoning t. Mercer co. Pa. 15 m. SW. from Mercer.

NEW BERLIN, t. Chenango co. N. Y. Pop. 2,643.

NEW BERLIN, v. and seat of justice, Union co. Pa. on Penn's creek, 11 m. W. from Sunbury, and 168 from W.

NEWBERN, v. Montgomery co. Va.

NEWBERN, capital of Craven co. N. C. situated on the S. bank of the river Neuse, at its junction with the Trent, 33 m. S. of Washington, on Pamlico river, and 81 S. by W. of Edenton, on Albemarle Sound. This is a village and port of entry, the most populous in the state, and was the seat of government before the revolution.

NEWBERNVILLE, v. Oneida co. N. Y. 25 m. from Utica.

NEWBERRY, district of S. C. bounded by Lexington SE. Saluda river or Edgefield SW. Laurens NW. Ennoree river or Union N. and Broad river or Fairfield NE. Length 25, mean width 20 m. The soil is productive in cotton, which is the principal staple. Chief town, Newberry. Pop. in 1820, 16,104; in 1830, 17,441.

NEWBERRY, v. Burlington co. N. J.

NEWBERRY, v. Christian co. Ken.

NEWBERRY, v. Lycoming co. Pa. on the

W. bank of Lycoming creek, opposite Williamsport.

NEWBERRY, t. and seat of justice, Newberry district, S. C. 40 m. NW. from Columbia.

NEW BLOOMFIELD, v. Perry co. Pa. 25 m. SW. from Harrisburg.

NEW BOSTON, t. Hillsborough co. N. H. Pop. 1,680. It is situated on a branch of the Merrimack river, 50 m. westward from Portsmouth.

NEW BOSTON, v. Berkshire co. Mass. 119 m. westerly from Boston.

NEW BOSTON, v. Madison co. N. Y. 30 m. from Utica.

NEW BOSTON, v. Clarke co. Ohio, on the western side of Mad river, 4 m. SW. from Springfield.

NEW BOURBON, v. St. Genevieve co. Miso. containing about 70 houses and 350 inhabitants. It stands 2 m. below St. Genevieve.

NEW BOWLING GREEN, v. Washington co. Miso. 99 m. SSW. from St. Louis.

NEWBORN, v. Jasper co. Geo. 63 m. NW. from Milledgeville.

NEW BRAINTREE, t. Worcester co. Mass. 18 m. WNW. from Worcester.

NEW BROWNSVILLE, Wayne co. Ohio, on Jerome's fork.

NEW BRUNSWICK. See *Brunswick, New.*

NEW BRUNSWICK, in British America. See page 167.

NEWBURGH, t. Penobscot co. Me.

NEWBURGH, t. and half-shire Orange co. N. Y. on the W. bank of the Hudson, 95 m. S. of Albany, and 70 on the stage-road N. of N. Y. Pop. of the whole town, 6,424. The village is pleasantly situated on the Hudson. Its trade employs 50 vessels or more. It is increasing rapidly in wealth and population. It contains a bank, court-house, academy, and several houses of public worship, for Presbyterians, Episcopalians, and Methodists. On Chambers' creek is an extensive cannon foundery.

NEWBURGH, t. Cuyahoga co. Ohio, SE. of Cleveland. Pop. 869.

NEWBURY, t. Orange co. Vt. on Connecticut river, opposite Haverhill, 34 m. ESE. from Montpelier, 47 above Windsor. Pop. 2,252.

NEWBURY, t. Essex co. Mass. on the S. bank of Merrimack river, opposite to Salisbury, with which it is connected by a bridge, 24 m. N. from Salem, 32 NNE. from Boston. Pop. 3,803. It contains 2 academies, and 5 Congregational churches.

NEWBURY, district, S. C. See *Newberry.*

NEWBURY, t. Geauga co. Ohio. Pop. 594.

NEWBURYPORT, t. and port of entry, Essex co. Mass. on the S. bank of the Merrimack, 3 m. from its mouth, 24 N. from Salem, 24 SSW. from Portsmouth, 33 NNE. from Boston. Lon. 70° 47′ W.; lat. 42° 49′ N. Pop. 6,388.

NEWBY'S CROSS-ROADS, v. Culpeper co. Va.

NEWCASTLE, t. Lincoln co. Me. 7 m. NNE. from Wiscasset, 165 NE. from Boston. Pop. 1,544. Here is an academy.

NEWCASTLE, or Great Island, isl. and t. Rockingham co. N. H. in the mouth of the Piscataqua, 2 m. E. from Portsmouth. Pop. 592. On the NE. point are a light-house and a fort.

NEWCASTLE, t. Westchester co. N. Y. 6 m. W. from Bedford, 37 N. from New York. Pop. 1,336.

NEWCASTLE, co. Delaware, bounded N. by Pennsylvania, E. by Delaware river and bay, S. by Kent co. and W. by Maryland. The Chesapeake and Delaware canal crosses this co. Length 36 m. mean width 12; area 432 sq. ms. Pop. in 1820, 27,899; in 1830, 29,710. Chief towns, Newcastle and Wilmington.

NEWCASTLE, t. and cap. Newcastle co. Delaware, on W. bank of the river Delaware, 5 m. SSW. from Wilmington, 33 SW. from Philadelphia, 103 from W. Lon. 75° 35′ W.; lat. 39° 43′ N. It contains 2 houses of public worship, 1 for Episcopalians and 1 for Presbyterians, a court-house, a jail, an academy, and about 150 houses, and has some trade. A rail-road passes from this place to Frenchtown, Md.

NEWCASTLE, t. Mercer co. Va.

NEWCASTLE, t. Hanover co. Virginia, on the Pamunky, 24 miles NE. from Richmond.

NEWCASTLE, t. Muskingum co. Ohio.

NEWCASTLE, t. and cap. Henry co. Ken. on the river Kentucky, 18 m. S. from Westport, 556 from W. It contains the county buildings, a bank, and about 150 houses.

NEW CHESTER, t. Grafton co. N. H. on the Merrimack. Pop. 1,090.

NEWCOME, v. Preble co. Ohio, 103 m. SW. by W. from Columbus.

NEWCOMERSTOWN, settlement, in the SW. quarter of Tuscarawas co. Ohio, 18 m. SW. by W. from New Philadelphia, and 4 E. from Coshocton.

NEW CONCORD, v. Columbia co. N. Y. 48 m. from Albany.

NEW DURHAM, t. Strafford co. N. H. 40 m. NW. from Portsmouth. Pop. 1,162.

NEW EGYPT, v. Monmouth co. N. J. 35 m. NE. by E. from Philadelphia.

NEW ENGLAND, name given at an early period to all the country that lies between Canada and New York, and which at present comprises New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, and Maine.

NEWENHAM, *Cape*, rocky point of considerable height, on the W. coast of N. America. It was discovered by Capt. Cook, in 1778. Lon. 162° 24′ W.; lat. 58° 42′ N.

NEW FAIRFIELD, t. Fairfield co. Ct. Pop. 958. It is situated between Brookfield and the state of N. York.

NEW FANE, t. Windham co. Vt. Pop. 1,441. It is situated on the E. side of West river, 8 m. NW. from Fulham.

NEW FELICIANA, parish, La. bounded N. by Mississippi, E. by Amite river, or parish St. Helena, S. by East Baton Rouge, and SW. by the Mississippi river. St. Francisville is the only town worthy of notice. Pop. in 1820, 12,732; in 1830, 16,876.

NEWFIELD, v. Tompkins co. N. Y. 210 m. W. from Albany, 9 from Ithaca. Pop. 2,664.

NEWFIELD, t. York co. Me. 40 m. NNW. from York. Pop. 1,289.

NEWFOUND LAKE, lake, N. H. in Hebron, New Chester, Alexandria, and Bridgewater, 6 m. long from N. to S. and 2¼ broad.

NEWFOUNDLAND, isl. on the E. coast of N. America, between 47° and 52° N. lat. It was discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1496, and, after many disputes with the French, it was ceded to the English in 1713. It is of a triangular form, from 300 to 350 m. on a side. It has several harbors, and there are about 5 or 600 English families settled here, beside the garrison of St. John, Placentia, and other forts. In the fishing season, which begins in May and ends in September, it is resorted to by at least 10,000 people, on account of the cod fisheries on the banks near it.

NEWFOUND RIVER, r. N. H. which flows from Newfound Lake, and after a southerly course of 4 or 5 m. runs into the Merrimack near Bristol.

NEWFOUND MILLS, v. Hanover co. Va.

NEW GARDEN, t. Chester co. Pa.

NEW GARDEN, v. Robinson co. N. C.

NEW GARDEN, v. Columbiana co. Ohio.

NEW GENEVA, v. Fayette co. Pa.

NEW GEORGIA, islands, 12 in number, in the Polar sea, discovered in 1819, by Lieut. Parry. The largest is Melville Island.

NEW GERMANTOWN, v. Huntingdon co. N. J.

NEW GLASGOW, v. Amherst co. Va. Here is an academy for young ladies.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, one of the U. S. See p. 48.

NEW HAMPTON, t. Strafford co. N. H. on the Merrimack, 30 m. above Concord. Pop. 1,904.

NEW HAMPTON, v. Hunterdon N. J. 21 m. N. by W. from Flemington, 40 NW. from New Brunswick.

NEW HANOVER, co. N. C. bounded by the Atlantic ocean SE. Cape Fear river, or Brunswick SW. Bladen W. Sampson NW. Duplin N. and Orslon E. Length 50 m. mean width 25. Surface mostly flat, and in part marshy. Staples, cotton and tobacco. Chief town, Wilmington. Pop. in 1820, 10,866; in 1830, 10,759.

NEW HARTFORD, t. Litchfield co. Ct. 22 m. W. by N. of the city of Hartford, and 12 m. NE. of Litchfield, the shire town. Pop. 1,766.

NEW HARTFORD, v. Oneida co. N. Y. 4 m. W. from Utica.

NEW HAVEN, t. Addison co. Vt. on Otter creek.

NEW HAVEN, co. Ct. bounded by Long Island Sound S. Housatonnuc river, or Fairfield SW. Litchfield NW. Hartford N. and Middlesex NE. Length 27 m. mean breadth 22. This county is one of the most pleasingly diversified of any in the United States. A chain of mountains of moderate elevation, pervades it from SSW. to NNE. and the surface is in general undulating, except near the Sound. Chief town, New Haven. Pop. in 1820, 39,616; in 1830, 43,848.

NEW HAVEN, city, seaport, and cap. of New Haven co. Ct. and semi-capital of the state, stands at the head of a bay which opens 4 m. into the land, from Long Island Sound. It is surrounded by a beautiful and extensive plain, bounded on all sides, except towards the water, by lofty hills, which rise in some places to the height of 300 or 400 feet. It is laid out with great regularity and neatness; the streets are 64 feet in width, and their intersections rectangular. A square in the centre is laid out as a public ground. It is adorned with rows of handsome shade trees and spacious walks. On this square stand the public buildings, the college edifices, and 4 churches. For beauty, there are few squares in the Union to compare with this. Two of the churches are for Congregationalists, and are very elegant structures. Another is for Episcopalians, and is a most superb Gothic edifice of stone. The state-house, which stands in front of this square, is one of the handsomest buildings of the kind in the United States. This city contains also a Methodist meeting-house, a jail, an alms-house, a museum, an observatory, 2 banks, a large gun factory, and manufactories of paper and cotton. Yale College, at this place, was founded in 1700, and ranks as the second literary institution in the Union. The college library contains 8,500 volumes, and the students', 9,000. The philosophical and chemical apparatus is excellent and complete. The faculty consists of a president, 10 professors, and 5 tutors. The whole number of students in 1829, divided among the departments of law, medicine, theology, and the academic course, was 496. Of this number, the college students made 269. The requisites for admission into the freshman class, are, a good knowledge of Cicero's Select Orations, Virgil, Sallust, Græca Minora, the Greek Testament, and common Arithmetic. The candidate must also be 14 years of age. The following is the course of study: 1st year, Livy, five first books, Homer, 5 or 6 books, Geography, Webber's Arithmetic, Day's Algebra, Adams' Roman Antiquities; 2d year, Horace, Græca Majora, Murray's English Grammar, Elements of History and Chronology, Euclid, Plain Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation, Conic Sections, Spherical Geometry and Trigonometry, and Rhetoric; 3d year, Cicero de Oratore, and de Officiis, Tacitus' History, 5 books, de Vita Agricola, and de Moribus Germanorum, Græca Majora, 1st vol. finished, Vince's Fluxions, Enfield's Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, Ferguson's History of Civil Society, and Chemistry; 4th year, Hebrew, Natural Philosophy, and Chemistry continued, Locke on the Human Understanding, Hedge's Logic, Blair's

Rhetoric, Paley's Moral Philosophy, Natural Theology, and Evidences of Christianity. The students attend the lectures of the several professors on their respective branches, and have frequent exercises in speaking and composition. Commencement is held on the 2d Wednesday in September. There are 3 vacations; the 1st from commencement, 6 weeks; the 2d from the 2d Wednesday in January, 3 weeks; the 3d from the Wednesday immediately preceding the 2d Thursday in May, 3 weeks. The whole number of graduates up to 1830, was 4,355, of whom 1,257 had devoted themselves to the ministry. There is connected with the college, a Medical Institution, which was established in 1813, and has 4 professors, one of materia medica and botany, one of the theory and practice of physic, surgery, and obstetrics, one of Chemistry and pharmacy, and one of anatomy and physiology. The Medical College is an elegant edifice of stone. There are belonging to this department a valuable anatomical museum, and a medical library. The lectures commence on the 1st of November. The course of each professor includes about 100 lectures. New Haven is the largest seaport in the state. A large amount of shipping is owned here. Steam-boats run daily between it and New York. Pop. 10,180.

NEW HAVEN, t. Oswego co. N. Y. Pop. 1,410.

NEW HAVEN, v. Huron co. Ohio.

NEW HAVEN, t. New Haven co. Ct. and containing New Haven city. Pop. in 1820, 8,326; in 1830, 10,678.

NEW HAVEN, t. in the S. borders of Huron co. Ohio.

NEW HAVEN, v. Hamilton co. Ohio, 129 m. SW. from Columbus.

NEW HAVEN, v. Gallatin co. Il. 74 m. SSE. from Vandalia.

NEW HOLLAND, t. Lancaster co. Pa. 13 m. NE. from Lancaster.

NEW HOPE, v. Spartansburg district, S. C.

NEW HOPE, v. Hancock co. Geo. 20 m. from Milledgeville.

NEW IBERIA, v. Louisiana, parish of St. Martin's, on the right bank of Teche, 48 m. above its mouth, consisting of one street along the river, containing about 40 houses, and 200 inhabitants. The bank is here something higher than it is either above or below; schooners drawing 4 or 5 feet water come up to New Iberia at all seasons. Lat. 30° N.

NEWINGTON, t. Rockingham co. N. H. on the E. side of Great Bay, 5 m. NW. from Portsmouth. Pop. 549.

NEW INLET, coast of N. J. See *Little Eggharbor*.

NEW INLET, one of the mouths of Cape Fear river, N. C.

NEW IPSWICH, t. Hillsborough co. N. H. 52 m. N. from Boston. It contains an academy and a number of mills. Pop. 1,673.

NEW JERSEY, one of the states of the U. S. See page 74.

NEW KENT, co. Va. bounded N. by Pamunky river, E. by James City co. S. by Charles City and Henrico cos. and W. by Hanover co. Pop. 6,457. Chief town, New Kent C. H.

NEW LEBANON, v. Columbia co. N. Y. on the road from Pittsfield to Albany, 24 m. from the latter place. This town is remarkable for a tepid spring which has become a watering place of much resort. The Shakers own 3,000 acres of land in this town, and have a very flourishing settlement near Lebanon village.

NEW LEBANON, v. Camden co. N. C. 220 m. NE. from Raleigh.

NEW LEXINGTON, v. Richland co. Ohio, on the W. bank of Mohican creek, 10 m. from Belleville.

NEW LEXINGTON, v. Knox co. Ohio, 13 m. E. from Mount Vernon.

NEW LEXINGTON, t. in the eastern part of Preble co. Ohio, on Twin creek, upon the road from Dayton to Eaton, 6 m. E. from Eaton, 19 W. from Dayton, and 85 W. by S. from Columbus.

NEW LEXINGTON, v. Scott co. In. 17 m. W. from Madison. Salt wells have been dug here to the great depth of 700 feet. It contains about 60 houses, 300 inhabitants, and one printing-office.

NEW LIBERTY, v. Owen co. Ken. 40 m. by postroad from Frankfort.

NEW LISBON, t. Otsego co. N. Y. 10 m. SW. from Cooper's-town. Pop. 2,232.

NEW LISBON, v. Montgomery co. Md. near the E. side of Cattail creek, branch of the Patuxent, and on Frederick turnpike, 22 m. W. from Baltimore.

NEW LISBON, flourishing v. and seat of justice, Columbiana co. Ohio, 35 m. S. from Varren in Trumbull co. 56 m. NE. from Pittsburg, 160 NE. from Columbus. It contains some elegant county buildings, a bank, and 2 brick meeting-houses. In the vicinity are a furnace, glass factory, paper-mill, and other valuable mills and manufacturing establishments.

NEW LONDON, t. Hillsborough co. N. H. 30 m. NW. from Concord.

NEW LONDON, SE. co. of Ct. bounded by Rhode Island E. by Long Island Sound S. by Middlesex co. Ct. W. Hartford and Tolland NW. and Windham N. Length 30 m. mean width 20. Connecticut river forms part of its W. boundary; but beside this stream, New London co. is in a remarkable manner indented with bays and rivers. The soil is productive in fruits, grain, and pasturage. Staples, grain, flour, live-stock, lumber, fish, &c. Chief town, New London. Pop. 1820, 35,943; in 1830, 42,295.

NEW LONDON, city, sea-port, and, alternately with Norwich, seat of justice for New London co. Ct. is situated on the W. side of the Thames, 3 m. above its mouth, 14 m. below Norwich, and 42 SE. from Hartford. Lon. 4° E.; lat. 41° N. from W. Beside the ordinary county buildings, it contains 2 banks, a marine insurance office, several churches, and 2 or 3 printing-offices. Having a depth of 5 fathoms water, the harbor is the best between

New York and Newport, and is very seldom obstructed by ice. The city is defended by forts Griswold and Trumbull, the former on Groton side opposite the city, and the latter on the New London side of the harbor. Distance from W. 354 m.

NEW LONDON, Ann-Arundel co. Md. 5 m. SSW. from Annapolis.

NEW LONDON, v. Campbell co. Va. 18 m. SW. from Lynchburg.

NEW LONDON, t. in the SE. quarter of Huron co. Ohio. Pop. 407.

NEW LONDON, v. Jefferson co. In. on Ohio river, 30 m. above Louisville.

NEW LONDON, v. and seat of justice, Ralls co. Miso. on Salt river, about 100 m. NW. from St. Louis. Lat. 39° 32′ N.

NEW LONDON, t. Campbell co. Va. 123 m. WSW. from Richmond. It contains a court-house, a jail, an academy, and about 130 houses.

NEW LONDON, t. Chester co. Pa.

NEW LONDON CROSS-ROADS, v. Chester co. Pa.

NEW MADISON, v. Darke co. Ohio, 81 m. a little N. of W. from Columbus.

NEW MADRID, v. and seat of justice, New Madrid co. Miso. 70 m. below the mouth of the Ohio. It contains about 60 houses and 300 inhabitants. Lat. 36° 36′ N.; lon. 12° 24′ W. from W.

NEW MADRID, co. Miso. bounded by Mississippi river SE. Arkansas Territory S. St. Francis river NW. and Cape Girardeau N. Length 60 m. mean width 25. Staples, Indian corn, pork, cotton, and other articles. Chief town, New Madrid. Pop. in 1820, 2,296; in 1830, 2,351.

NEWMARKET, t. Rockingham co. N. H. 11 m. W. from Portsmouth. Pop. 2,013. Lamprey river falls into Great Bay, near the NE. corner of this town, where there is a considerable village, and about 2 m. distant from this there is another pleasant village, containing an academy. Here is a bridge crossing a branch of the Piscataqua, which connects this town with Stratham.

NEWMARKET, t. Dorchester co. Md. 9 m. E. from Cambridge.

NEWMARKET, t. Frederick co. Md. 13 m. WSW. from Fredericktown.

NEWMARKET, t. Shenandoah co. Va. 22 m. SSW. from Woodstock, 50 NE. from Staunton. It contains a handsome Episcopal church, and 80 or 100 houses.

NEWMARKET, t. King and Queen co. Va.

NEWMARKET, t. Spottsylvania co. Va.

NEWMARKET, t. Prince William co. Va.

NEWMARKET, t. Amherst co. Va. on James river, 100 m. above Richmond.

NEWMARKET, t. Bertie co. N. C.

NEWMARKET, t. Highland co. Ohio, 42 m. W. from Chillicothe, 51 E. from Cincinnati. Pop. 1,259.

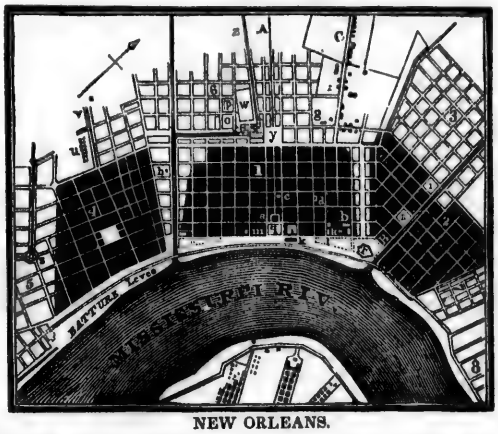
NEWMARKET, t. Geauga co. Ohio, about 25 m. E. from Cleveland.

NEW MILFORD, t. Litchfield co. Ct. 16 m. N. of Danbury, and 18 SW. of Litchfield, on the NE. side of Housatonnuc river. Pop. 3,979.

NEW MILLS, v. in Danvers, Mass. 2 m. NW. from Salem.

NEW MILLS, v. Burlington co. N. J. 8 m. E. from Mount Holly.

NEWNSTOWN, t. Dauphin co. Pa. on Mill Creek, 14 m. ENE. from Harrisburg.



NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, city, port of entry, and capital of Louisiana, stands on the left bank of the Mississippi river, 105 m. above its mouth. The city proper contains six complete squares, each having a front of 319 feet in length. Each square is divided into 12 lots. Many of the streets do not exceed 40 feet in width. The public buildings are a town-house, hospital, the Cathedral church of St. Louis, the barrack-custom-house, market-house, 5 banks, and two theatres, one for French, and the other for American actors. There is also a convent of Ursuline nuns. The Spanish and French modes of building prevail, and most of the houses are finished outside with stucco, which gives the city rather a fantastic appearance to a stranger. The ground on which it stands, is lower than the surface of the river, which

is confined within its channel by an artificial bank called *the levee*, which was raised at great expense, and extends 50 m. The land is so spongy that the houses are necessarily without cellars. It is very advantageously situated for commerce, the Mississippi and its numerous branches wafting to it the productions of a fertile country of more than 2,000 miles in extent. It is already one of the most important commercial ports in America, and is probably destined to become, at no distant period, the rival of the first in Europe. The harbor presents an area of many acres, covered with all the grotesque variety of flat-boats, keel-boats, and water craft of every description, that have floated from all points of the valley above. Sloops, schooners, brigs, and ships occupy the wharves, arranged below each other, in the order of their size, showing a forest of masts. The foreign aspect of the stuccoed houses in the city proper, the massive buildings of the Fauxbourg St. Mary, the bustle and movement on every side, all seen at one view in the bright coloring of the brilliant sun and sky of the climate, present a splendid spectacle. There have been counted in the harbor, 1,500 flat-boats at a time. Steam-boats are coming and departing every hour; and 50 are frequently seen lying in the harbor at a time. There are often 5 or 6,000 boatmen from the upper country here; and it is not uncommon to see 40 vessels advertised for Liverpool and Havre. No place in the United States has so much activity and bustle of commerce, crowded into so small a space, in the months of February and March. During the season of bringing in the cotton crop, whole streets are barricaded with cotton bales. The amount of domestic exports from this city exceeds 12 millions of dollars a year, being greater than that of any other city of the Union, except New York, and nearly equalling that. The greatest items that make this amount, are sugar and cotton. Its advantages of communication with the country, immediately adjacent to it, have been overlooked, in comparison with those of its relation to the upper country. But even in these respects it is unrivalled. By the basin of the canal, and the Bayou St. John, it communicates with Lake Ponchartrain, and the connected lakes; with the opposite Florida shore, with Mobile, Pensacola, and the whole Gulf shore, east and west. Not a few vessels clear from the basin for the Atlantic and Mexican ports. The basin is scarcely distant a quarter of a mile from the ship landing on the Mississippi. A person on the basin wharf can see the masts of the vessels, lying on the shore of the levee, and yet a vessel sailing from the basin, would have to sail through the lakes along the Gulf shore, and up the Mississippi, some hundreds of miles, to arrive at so little distance from her former position. Even the commerce and shipping of the basin would be sufficient for the support of a considerable city. There is an incorporation, to connect the lake with the Mississippi by a canal, directly from the one to the other. A most necessary and important canal is also contemplated, for connecting Attal[illegible] with the city. A rail-road 4½ m. in leng[illegible], from the city to Lake Ponchartrain, has been recently finished. It is perfectly straight, and varies only 16 inches from a dead level from end to end. No city in the United States contains such a variety of inhabitants from every state in the Union, and from every nation in Europe; and there are not a few from the Spanish country, and the islands. There is an astonishing contrast of manners, language, and complexion. One half the population is black or colored. The French population probably as yet predominates over the American. Among the Americans, the inhabitants of the city of New York seem to have the greater number, and New Orleans has more intercourse with New York, than any other American city. The intercourse with Havana and Vera Cruz is great, and constantly increasing. The college is a respectable building, and has ample endowments, but has, as yet, done little for the literature of the country. There are a number of charitable institutions in this city, of respectable character; and when the epidemic yellow fever visits it, the manner in which the inhabitants bestow charity, nursing, shelter, and medical aid to the sick, is worthy of all praise. A library, for the use of the poorer reading young men of the city, has been instituted, and in the extent of her efficient and useful charities, New Orleans is not far behind her Atlantic sisters. There are fewer churches in the city, than in any other town of the same size in the United States. There are but three Catholic places of worship, one Presbyterian, one Episcopalian, a Mariners' church, a Baptist and a Methodist place of worship. Very little observance of the Sabbath, as northern people estimate it, is seen in this city. It is well known, that the forms of the Catholic worship do not forbid amusements on the Sabbath. The city and Fauxbourgs (suburbs) contained, in 1830, 46,310 inhabitants. It is about 1,000 m. below the mouth of the Ohio, and 1,203 m. from Washington.

NEW ORLEANS, parish, La. including the city of New Orleans, bounded by the Gulf of Mexico S. the interior of Lafourche and German coast W. Lake Ponchartrain N. the Rigolets and Lake Borgne NE. and Plaquemine E. Length 80 m. mean width 16. It lies between lat. 29° 14′ and 30° 12′ N. Pop. exclusive of the city, 3,793. Chief town, New Orleans.

NEW PALTZ, t. Ulster co. N. Y. 15 m. below Kingston landing, and 7 m. S. from Poughkeepsie. Pop. 5,105.

NEW PALTZ LANDING, v. Ulster co. N. Y. on Hudson river, opposite Poughkeepsie.

NEW PARIS, v. Preble co. Ohio, 92 m. a little S. of W. from Columbus.

NEW PHILADELPHIA, v. and seat of justice, Tuscarawas co. Ohio. It is situated on the left bank of Muskingum river, on a beautiful plain, opposite the mouth of Sugar creek. It contains the county buildings, several stores, and 410 inhabitants. It is 50 m. NE. from Zanesville, and 314 from W.

NEW PHILADELPHIA, v. Hardin co. Ken. 5 m. from Ohio river, 30 above Louisville.

NEWPORT, t. Cheshire co. N. H. 8 m. E. of Claremont, 42 WNW. of Concord. Here is a cotton manufactory.

NEWPORT, t. Kennebeck co. Me.

NEWPORT, co. R. I. Pop. 16,534.

NEWPORT, t. s-p. and cap. Newport co. on SW. end of the island of Rhode Island, 5 m. from the sea, 15 S. from Bristol, 30 S. by E. from Providence, 55 E. by N. from New London, 71 S. by W. from Boston. Lon. 71° 19′ W.; lat. 41° 25′ N. Pop. 8,010. Among the public and other principal buildings are, a state-house, a jail, an academy, 2 banks, 2 insurance-offices, a public library containing 1,600 volumes, and 11 houses of public worship, 2 for Congregationalists, 3 for Baptists, 1 for Sabbatarians or Seventh-day Baptists, 1 for Episcopalians, 1 for Friends, 1 for Methodists, 1 for Moravians, and a Jews' Synagogue. It has a very spacious and safe harbor, where a large fleet may ride at anchor, defended by three forts. Newport was once the greatest commercial seaport in the state, but its prosperity has of late years greatly declined.

NEWPORT, t. Herkimer co. N. Y. 20 m. N. from Herkimer, 95 NW. from Albany.

NEWPORT, t. Cumberland co. N. J.

NEWPORT, t. Newcastle co. Delaware, on Christiana creek, 3 m. SW. from Wilmington, 31 SW. from Philadelphia. It contains about 30 houses.

NEWPORT, t. Charles co. Md. 11 m. SE. from Port Tobacco.

NEWPORT, t. Wood co. Va. on the Ohio, at the junction of the Little Kenhawa, opposite Belpre.

NEWPORT, t. Washington co. Ohio, on the Ohio, 11 m. ENE. from Marietta.

NEWPORT, t. and cap. Campbell co. Ken. on the Ohio, opposite Cincinnati, and just above the entrance of the Licking, which separates it from Covington, 498 m. from W. It is situated on an elevated and beautiful plain, commanding a fine prospect of Cincinnati and Covington, and contains a court-house, a jail, a bank, a market-house, an academy, and a U. S. arsenal.

NEWPORT, t. and cap. Cocke co. Ten.

NEWPORT, t. Liberty co. Geo. 34 m. S. from Savannah.

NEWPORT, r. N. C. which runs into the sea.

NEW PRESTON, v. Litchfield co. Ct. 10 m. SW. by W. from Litchfield, and 43 a little S. of W. from Hartford.

NEW PROSPECT, v. Bergen co. N. J. 88 m. NE. from Trenton.

NEW PROVIDENCE, t. Essex co. N. J. 12 m. W. from Newark. Pop. 910.

NEW RICHMOND, v. Clermont co. Ohio, containing 600 inhabitants. It stands on Ohio river, 15 m. SW. from Williamsburg.

NEW RIVER, small stream of Onslow co. N. C. entering the Atlantic Ocean by New Inlet, 45 m. WSW. from Cape Lookout.

NEW RIVER, small r. of Beaufort district, S. C. falling into the estuary of Savannah river, 18 m. E. from Savannah.

NEW RIVER, r. of La. draining the angle between the Mississippi and Amite rivers, flows E. and falls into the western extremity of Lake Maurepas.

NEW ROCHELLE, v. Westchester co. N. Y. planted originally by French Huguenots. It lies 20 m. NE. of the city of New York.

NEW ROWLEY, v. Essex co. Mass. 35 NNE. from Boston.

NEW RUMLEY, v. Harrison co. Ohio, 11 m. northerly from Cadiz, and 130 NE. from Columbus.

NEWRY, t. Oxford co. Me. 24 m. NW. of Paris. Pop. 345.

NEWRY, v. Huntingdon co. Pa.

NEW SWITZERLAND, v. Switzerland co. Ohio, on the right bank of Ohio river, 65 m. below Cincinnati. The inhabitants are mostly Swiss emigrants, who have made some not unsuccessful attempts to cultivate the vine.

NEWTON, t. Middlesex co. Mass. on the river Charles, opposite Needham, 9 m. W. of Boston. Pop. 2,377. The falls on the river between Newton and Needham afford many excellent mill-seats; and on the Newton side there are five paper-mills, iron manufactories, several snuff-mills, &c.

NEWTON, t. and cap. Sussex co. N. J. 106 m. NNE. from Philadelphia, 76 N. from Trenton, 288 from. W. It is a pleasant and flourishing town, and contains a court-house, a jail, an academy, a bank, a printing-office, a Presbyterian church, about 50 compact houses, and has a manufactory of iron carried on in a furnace and 4 forges. Here is a remarkable cave, called the Devil's Hole.

NEWTON, t. Delaware co. Pa.

NEWTON, t. Cumberland co. Pa.

NEWTON, t. Licking co. Ohio. Pop. 879.

NEWTON, t. Miami co. Ohio. Pop. 715.

NEWTON, t. Muskingum co. Ohio. Pop. 2,361.

NEWTON, t. Trumbull co. Ohio.

NEWTOWN, t. Rockingham co. N. H. 10 m. NNW. from Newburyport, 26 SW. from Portsmouth. Pop. 665.

NEWTOWN, t. Fairfield co. Ct. 9 m. E. by N. from Danbury, 25 WNW. from New Haven. Pop. 3,099. It is a pleasant town, and contains an academy.

NEWTOWN, t. Queens co. N. Y. on Long Island, 8 m. E. from New York. Pop. 2,610. Near the centre of the township there is a pleasant village containing 3 houses of public worship. From this place come those well-known apples, called "Newtown Pippins."

NEWTOWN, t. Bucks co. Pa. 10 m. W. from Trenton, 22 NNE. from Philadelphia. It is situated on a branch of the Nashiminy, and contains a Presbyterian church, an academy, &c. and was formerly the seat of justice for the county.

NEWTOWN, t. Gloucester co. N. J. Pop. 3,298.

NEWTOWN, t. Frederick co. Md.

NEWTOWN, v. Worcester co. Md.

NEWTOWN, v. King and Queen co. Va. 41 m. NE. from Richmond.

NEWTOWN, v. Loudon co. Va. 55 m. fr. W.

NEWTOWN, v. Hamilton co. Ohio, on Little Miami, 6 m. above its mouth.

NEWVILLE, v. Herkimer co. N. Y. 79 m. NW. by W. from Albany.

NEWVILLE, v. Cumberland co. Pa. 12 m. nearly W. from Carlisle.

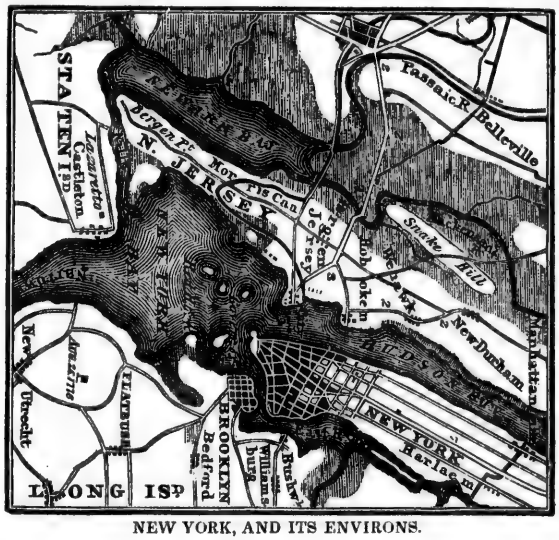
NEWVILLE, v. Barnwell district, S. C. 110 m. SW. from Columbia.

NEW WASHINGTON, v. Clarke co. In. 105 m. SSE. from Indianapolis.

NEW WINDSOR, t. Orange co. N. Y. on the W. side of Hudson river, 60 m. N. of New York, and 95 S. of Albany. Pop. 2,310.

NEW WOODSTOCK, v. Madison co. N. Y.

NEW YORK, one of the U. S. See p. 66.



NEW YORK, AND ITS ENVIRONS.

NEW YORK, city and co. of New York, situated on Manhattan Island, between Hudson river, East river, New York Bay, and Haerlem river. Lat. 40° 42′ N. and lon. 74° W. from London, and 3° E. from W. 143 m. below Albany, 90 NE. from Philadelphia, and 210 SW. from Boston. Manhattan Island, which forms the county of New York, is about 12 m. long, and has an average width of 1½, containing about 18 sq. ms. The city of New York is the grand commercial emporium of the United States. The harbor is deep, safe, and not subject to be frozen, and so spacious as to accommodate any number of vessels of any size. The shipping belonging to this port exceeds 350,000 tons. In its exterior, New York has a more imposing appearance than any other city in the U. States. Its principal street, Broadway, which nearly bisects the city, is 80 feet wide, and more than 3 m. in length, and generally built up with noble and elegant buildings. The Battery is a place of great public resort in the southern part of the island. Castle Garden is also much frequented. The Park is a beautiful common, finely shaded with trees, and contains 6 acres of ground. In this square stands the City Hall, a superb and massive structure of white marble, 216 ft. in length by 105 in breadth. It contains the Police Office, the Municipal Court rooms, and the Common Council chamber, ornamented with portraits of distinguished revolutionary heroes.

The New York Institution is of brick, 260 feet by 44, and is appropriated to associations of literature and the fine arts, such as the Literary and Philosophical Society, the Historical Society with its library, the American Academy of Fine Arts with its paintings, and the New York Lyceum of Natural History with its collections. The University is in a central point. The building is of stone, 200 feet in length, and 3 stories high. The state prison, in the eastern part of the city, is 204 feet in length, by 200 in depth, and is built of freestone. The Alms House is still further east. It is an inclosure, containing the work-house and penitentiary. The dimensions of the first are 320 by 50 feet, the next 200 by 25, and the third 250 by 50. The Park Theatre and the Bowery Theatre are conspicuous buildings. St. Paul's church, containing the monument and remains of Gen. Montgomery, and Trinity church, are spacious Episcopalian churches, both in conspicuous points on Broadway. St. John's church in Hudson Square, one of the finest in the city, has the tallest spire in New York. The Medical College is a large and conspicuous edifice. The establishment is amply endowed, and generally contains from 2 to 300 medical students. The following are all spacious public buildings: Clinton Hall, the Bible Society's Depository, the American Tract Society's buildings, both in Nassau-street, the Arcade, and the Arcade Baths, the New York Baths, the Public Ma-

rine Bath, the Manhattan Water Works, the Exhibition Room of the National Academy of the Arts of Design, Rutgers' Medical College and Public School, Masonic Hall, Orphan Asylum, Fever Hospital, House of Refuge for juvenile delinquents, Lunatic Asylum, the City Hotel, the Mansion House, the National Hotel, the Franklin House, Tammany Hall, and many other spacious hotels. The city has 10 market-houses, 14 or 15 banks, between 20 and 30 insurance offices, over 100 houses of public worship, of which those of Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Dutch Reformed, and Methodists are the most numerous. There are 8 spacious buildings appropriated to public schools, valued with their furniture at $150,000. The High School of this city is an interesting institution, and the largest establishment of the kind in the U. States. There are a number of public libraries. The Sunday Schools and *Infant* Schools are efficient and useful establishments.

EXCHANGE, NEW YORK.

The New York Exchange fronting upon Wall-street, is also of white marble, and adorned with columns in front. It contains the Exchange, Post Office, Commercial Reading Rooms, insurance offices, and offices of several daily papers. The cupola commands a fine view of the city, and is surmounted with a telegraph, by which ship-arrivals are announced when at the distance of more than 30 m. from the city.

Columbia College was founded in 1754; it has a president, five professors, and the number of students ranges from 120 to 150. The libraries contain 14,000 volumes. Commencement is on the first Tuesday in August; vacation from commencement to the first Monday in October. A proposal has lately been made in the city, to erect a university which should be suited to the demands of all classes. This has called forth from Columbia college a new and improved plan, intended to meet the demands. 1. The course of instruction now existing, is to be maintained and denominated *the full course.* Another course is established, called *the literary and scientific course;* the whole, or any part of which, matriculated students may attend. 2. Those in the scientific and literary course shall study the modern languages, instead of the Latin and Greek. In other studies, the two courses are similar, except that the literary and scientific has some additional studies. 3. Persons not matriculated, may attend the literary and scientific course. 4. Matriculated students, who shall pass through the new course, shall receive testimonials of the same. 5. The fees in the new course shall not exceed $15 per annum for each professor. 6. Enlarged instruction shall be given in Greek and Roman literature. 7. The two courses may be united at the lectures. 8. Various public bodies in New York are entitled to have two students always in the college, free of all charges of tuition; every school from which, in any one year, 4 students shall be admitted into college, shall have the privilege of sending one free of expense; every religious denomination in the city may educate one who is designed for the ministry, free of expense. The above course embraces lyceum, high school, and college instruction. The number of graduates, since the establishment of the college, to and including the year 1831, is about 1,100. There are now in the college about 100.

The College of Physicians and Surgeons was founded in the year 1807, by an act of the legislature of New York, at the recommendation of the Regents of the University, by whose immediate government it is controlled. Lectures commence on the first Monday of November annually, and continue four months. Degrees conferred by the Regents of the University at the recommendation of the board of trustees. The college building is situated in Barclay street, New York. The whole expense of all the courses is $100.

The government of the city of New York is composed of a mayor, 10 aldermen, and 10 assistants. This city has been constantly and rapidly increasing for the last 30 or 40 years. It more than doubled its population within the last 20 years. Packets sail from New York to Liverpool and London every week; to Havre every 10 days, and to Hull, Greenwich, Belfast, Vera Cruz, Carthagena, and all the chief ports of the United States at different times. It is the second commercial city in the world, as the amount of shipping owned here is equal

to more than half that of London. During the year 1830, there arrived 1,489 vessels from foreign ports; sailed for foreign ports 1,138; entered coastwise 1,332, cleared coastwise 3,474; total arrived and departed 7,433. The revenue collected at the custom-house in 1829 was 13,052,676 dollars; being more than half the whole revenue of the United States from foreign commerce.

CITY EXPENSES AND REVENUE FOR 1832.

Expenses.

The Comptroller estimates the expenses of the city, for 1832, (including interest on debt $50,000) at $600,475 00

Revenue.

From rents, auction duties, licenses, &c.	$159,000 00	
The amount to be raised by taxes in 1832	550,000 00	
		709,000 00
Leaving an amount to apply to contingencies and deficiencies of former years of . .		108,525 00

Licenses in 1831.

45 Licensed Lottery Offices which pay $250 each—one-half to the Public Schools of the city, and one-half to the New-York Deaf and Dumb Institution.
2997 Grocery and Tavern Licenses, were issued in 1831.
2350 Cartmen's Licenses, do.
130 Porters' Licenses, do.
200 Hackney Coach Licenses, do.
67 Stage Licenses, do.
25 Licenses for Dealers in second-hand articles.
12 Pawnbrokers' Licenses.
40 Master Chimney Sweeps, with an average of 2 boys to each.
1 General Patentee for Patent Sweeps.

The number of watchmen at present employed in the city, including their officers, is 546. Annual expense to the city, $90,000.

CENSUS OF NEW YORK FOR 1830,

Taken from the Marshal's Returns.

White.	Males.	Females.
Under 5 years	13,644	13,265
5 to 10	10,357	10,665
10 to 15	8,656	9,802
15 to 20	9,918	11,556
20 to 30	21,409	23,556
30 to 40	13,659	12,916
40 to 50	6,625	6,694
50 to 60	3,207	3,702
60 to 70	1,468	1,793
70 to 80	479	666
80 to 90	80	178
90 to 100	14	31
100 and upwards .	7	2
Total	89,523	93,826

Colored.	Males.	Females.
Under 10 years	1,261	1,431
10 to 20	1,358	2,135
20 to 36	1,774	2,495
36 to 55	1,269	1,530
55 to 100	371	449
100 and upwards	5	5
Total	6,038	8,045
Total persons classed		197,432
Persons returned not classed		5,525
Total		202,957

For further statistical information, see page 71.

NEW YORK, t. Albemarle co. Va. 23 m. W. from Charlotte.

NEW YORK, t. Champaign co. Ohio.

NEXAPA, t. Mexico, 15 m. W. from Oaxaca.

NIAGARA, r. in N. America, which carries the surplus waters of lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron, and Erie into lake Ontario. Its general course from lake Erie to lake Ontario is N. For the first 2 miles its current is rapid—it then becomes smooth and gentle, with a width varying from half a mile to a mile and a half, and flows 7 m. to Grand Isle, where it divides into two large branches, which unite again at the foot of this island (which is 18 m. long) three miles above the Great Falls. Its width here is upwards of a mile; but now its breadth gradually diminishing as its velocity increases, it becomes reduced to $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile in width, when its waters are poured down a precipice of 160 feet perpendicular, accompanied with a tremendous roar, which is heard at the distance of 15 miles. There is a small island in the river just above the brink of the falls, which divides the stream in two parts, but they unite long before they reach the bed of the river below. This river, which is the boundary line between N. Y. and Upper Canada, is 35 m. in length. This stupendous cataract is justly regarded as one of the most sublime and imposing spectacles exhibited in nature. It may well be supposed that so magnificent a spectacle should attract thousands of visitors. It has become a place of great fashionable resort; and during the summer months, it is thronged with visitors from every quarter of the civilized world. It may appear singular, yet it is affirmed to be true, that some persons have lived and grown old within hearing of the roar of these falls without ever having seen them, while many have made journeys of thousands of miles for the purpose, and thought themselves richly rewarded for their curiosity.

NIAGARA, co. N. Y. bounded N. by Lake Ontario, E. by Genesee co. S. by Tonnewanta creek which separates it from Erie co. and W. by Niagara river. Pop. 18,485. Chief town, Lockport.

NIAGARA, t. Niagara co. N. Y. on Niagara river, just above the falls.

NIAGARA, t. and fort, Niagara co. N. Y. on the Niagara, at its entrance into Lake Ontario, 15 m. below the great falls. It was taken by the British in 1813, and the town was destroyed, but has since been rebuilt in a better style than before. Pop. 1,401.

NICHOLAS, co. of Western Va. formed in 1818, of a part of Greenbrier co. Pop. 3,349, of whom 120 are colored. Seat of justice, Nicholas C. H.

NICHOLAS, co. Ken. Pop. 8,832. Chief town, Carlisle.

NICHOLAS ISLAND, small island on the N. coast of Cuba. Lon. 79° 40′ W.; lat. 23° 15′ N.

NICHOLASVILLE, t. and cap. Jessamine co. Ken. 20 m. SW. from Lexington, and 546 from W. Pop. 409.

NICOLET, r. L. C. rises in Buckingham co. by two sources, which flow NW. between Becançour and St. Francis rivers, unite about 60 m. and fall into the lower end of Lake St. Peter, 10 miles above Three Rivers.

NILE, t. Scioto co. Ohio.

NIMISHILLEN CREEK, considerable stream, rising in the northern part of Stark co. Ohio, and running from thence a S. direction above 40 m. into the NE. quarter of Tuscarawas co. where it unites with Sandy creek, when the joint stream flows W. 5 m. into the E. side of Tuscarawas river.

NIMISHILLEN, t. Stark co. Ohio, situated on the above described creek, north-easterly from Canton. Pop. 1,336.

NIMMONS MILLS, v. Wayne co. Ohio, 92 m. NE. from Columbus.

NINE BRIDGES, v. Queen Anne's co. Md.

NINE PARTNERS, N. Y. a tract of land, granted to 9 partners, or proprietors, now comprised within the towns of Amenia, Clinton, Stanford, and Washington.

NINEVEH, v. Frederick co. Va.

NIPEGON LAKE, U. C. lies to the northward of Lake Superior, about half-way between it and Albany river, James' Bay.

NIPISSING LAKE, lies NE. of Lake Huron, and is connected with it by the river François.

NITTANY, mt. Pa. which commences in Centre co. and extends between Lycoming and Northumberland cos. almost to the W. branch of the Susquehannah.

NIXON'S, v. Maury co. Ten. 50 m. SE. from Murfreesborough.

NIXONTON, t. Pasquotank co. N. C. on Little river, 28 m. ENE. from Edenton.

NOBLE, NE. t. of Morgan co. Ohio. Pop. 859.

NOBLEBOROUGH, t. Lincoln co. Maine. Pop. 1,876. Situated on the E. side of Kennebeck river.

NOBLESVILLE, v. Hamilton co. In. 25 m. N. from Indianapolis.

NODDLE'S ISLAND, isl. Mass. in Boston harbor, ¾ of a mile from Long Wharf, Boston. A strong fortress, called Fort Strong, is built on this island.

NOLACHUCKY, r. Ten. and N. C. rises in the northern part of Buncombe co. of the latter, and flowing W. enters Carter co. in the former, and crossing Carter, Washington, and Greene, joins the French Broad r. 40 m. above its junction with the Holston at Knoxville.

NOLIN'S CREEK, r. Hardin co. Ken. which runs WSW. into Green river.

NOMISNY BAY, bay in the river Potomac, on the coast of Virginia. Lon. 76° 50′ W.; lat. 38° 11′ N.

NONESUCH, r. Me. which runs through Scarborough into the sea. It received its name on account of its extraordinary freshets.

NOQUE'T'S BAY, bay in NW. Territory, on NW. coast of Lake Michigan. It is north of Green Bay; 45 m. long, and 18 wide. Lon. 86° 20′ W.; lat. 45° 25′ N.

NORFOLK, co. Mass. bounded NW. and W. by Middlesex co. E. by Boston harbor, S. by Plymouth and Bristol cos. and W. by Rhode Island and Worcester co. Pop. 41,993. Chief town, Dedham.

NORFOLK, t. Litchfield co. Ct. 18 m. N. from Litchfield, 35 WNW. from Hartford, 42 ESE. from Hudson. Pop. 1,485. It contains various mills and manufacturing establishments, among which are 2 forges and a woollen manufactory.

NORFOLK, v. Litchfield co. Ct. 35 m. NW. by W. of Hartford, and 20 m. N. of Litchfield.

NORFOLK, co. SE. part of Va. bounded N. by Hampton Road and Chesapeake Bay, E. by Princess Anne co. S. by North Carolina, and W. by Nansemond co. Pop. 14,998, of whom 5,842 are slaves. Chief towns, Norfolk and Portsmouth.

NORFOLK, bor. and port of entry, Norfolk co. Va. on NE. bank of Elizabeth river, 8 m. above its entrance into Hampton Road, and 32 from the sea, 110 m. by water below City Point, 112 ESE. from Richmond. Lon. 76° 42′ W.; lat. 37° 12′ N. Pop. 9,816. The Farmers' Bank, the orphan asylum, and the Lancasterian school, are among the most conspicuous buildings. The position of the town is not pleasant, being low, and in some places marshy; but it affords agreeable society, and the citizens are distinguished for their hospitality. It has a spacious and commodious harbor, strongly defended by 3 forts. It has more maritime commerce and shipping than any other town in the state. The handsome marine hospital is on Washington Point, one mile distant, and a short distance up the river is a large U. S. navy-yard. It contains a court-house, a jail, a market-house, a theatre, 2 insurance-offices, 3 banks, including a branch of the U. S. Bank, an academy, an orphan asylum, an athenæum containing about 1,000 volumes, and 6 houses of public worship, 1 for Episcopalians, 1 for Presbyterians, 2 for Baptists, 1 for Roman Catholics, and 1 for Methodists.

NORFOLK, co. U. C. is bounded on the N. and E. by the co. of Lincoln and the river Thames, on the S. by Lake Erie until it meets the Orwell river, thence by a line running N. 16° W. until it intersects the river Thames, and thence up the said river until it meets the NW. boundary of the co. of York. It sends, in conjunction with the fourth riding of the co. of Lincoln, one representative to the provincial parliament.

NORFOLK, v. St. Lawrence co. N. Y. 251 m. NNW. from Albany.

NORMAN'S KILL, or Creek, r. Albany co. N. Y. which falls into the Hudson, 2½ m. S. of Albany.

NORRIDGEWOCK, t. and cap. Somerset co. Me. on the Kennebeck, 94 m. NNE. from Portland, 205 NNE. from Boston. Pop. 1,710. It is finely situated on both sides of the river, is a very pleasant town, and contains a court-house, a jail, a meeting-house, and has considerable trade. Here is an elegant bridge across the river.

NORRISTOWN, t. and cap. Montgomery co. Pa. on the N. side of the Schuylkill, 17 m. NW. from Philadelphia, 143 from W. Lon. 75° 23′ W.; lat. 40° 10′ N. Pop. 1,826. It contains a court-house, a bank, and an academy, and 3 weekly newspapers are published here.

NORTE, *Del*, or Rio Bravo del Norte, river, Mexico, which rises in the Rocky Mountains,

near the sources of the Arkansas, about 41° N. lat. runs SSE. and empties itself into the Gulf of Mexico, lon. 96° 40′ W.; lat. 26° N. Length, about 2,000 m.

NORTH BEND, v. Hamilton co. Ohio, on the Ohio r. 16 m. below Cincinnati, and 520 from W.

NORTH CAROLINA, one of the U. S. See page 100.

NORTH CASTLE, t. Westchester co. N. Y. 33 m. NE. from New York. Pop. 1,653.

NORTH EAST, t. Dutchess co. N. Y. 24 m. NE. from Poughkeepsie. Pop. 1,689.

NORTH EAST, t. Cecil co. Md.

NORTH EDISTO INLET, inlet, S. C. 11 m. SW. from Stone Inlet.

NORTH END, v. Matthews co. Va.

NORTH HAVEN, t. New Haven co. Ct. 7 m. NNE. from New Haven. Pop. 1,282.

NORTH HEMPSTEAD, t. and capital, Queens co. N. Y. on Long Island Sound, 9 m. E. from Jamaica, 22 E. from New York. Pop. 3,062. The township is indented by 3 large bays, and between two of them, on a headland, called Cow Neck, there is a light-house, 10 m. N. from the C. H.

NORTH HERO, t. and cap. Grand Isle co. Vt. on an island of the same name, in Lake Champlain, 32 m. N. from Burlington, and 545 from W. Pop. 638.

NORTH ISLAND, isl. in the Atlantic, at the mouth of the Great Pedee River, near the coast of South Carolina. Lon. 79° 3′ W.; lat. 33° 20′ N.

NORTH MOUNTAIN, a ridge which extends NE. through Franklin and Cumberland counties, Pa.

NORTH MOUNTAIN CREEK, r. N. A. which runs into the Missouri, 239 m. below the Falls.

NORTH POINT, cape, on N. side of the entrance of the Patapsco into Chesapeake Bay.

NORTH RIVER, r. N. H. which joins the Lamprey r. in the N. part of Epping.

NORTH RIVER, r. N. C. runs into Albemarle Sound. Lon. 76° 10′ W.; lat. 36° 6′ N.

NORTH RIVER, r. Mass. which runs E. into the sea, S. of Scituate.

NORTH RIVER. See *Hudson River*.

NORTH RIVER, branch of Fluvanna river, in Virginia.

NORTH YARMOUTH, t. Cumberland co. Me. on Casco Bay, 12 m. NNE. from Portland, 127 NNE. from Boston. Pop. 2,664. It is a large township, and contains 5 houses of public worship, 3 for Congregationalists, 1 for Baptists, and 1 for Methodists; an academy, a social library, a paper-mill, and has some trade in the fisheries.

NORTHAMPTON, t. Rockingham co. N. H. 10 m. SW. from Portsmouth. Pop. 767.

NORTHAMPTON, t. and cap. Hampshire co. Mass. on W. bank of Connecticut river, opposite Hadley, with which it is connected by a bridge, 1,060 feet long; 18 m. N. from Springfield, 21 S. from Greenfield, 40 E. from Pittsfield, 42 N. from Hartford, 95 W. from Boston. Lat. 42° 16′ N. The compact part of the town is delightfully situated, and contains a very elegant brick court-house, a stone jail, and several houses for public worship. Pop. 3,613. It is 376 m. from W.

NORTHAMPTON, t. Montgomery co. N. Y. 18 m. NW. from Ballston-Spa, 50 NW. from Albany. Pop. 4,392.

NORTHAMPTON, t. Burlington co. N. J. 7 m. SE. from Burlington. Mount Holly is within this township.

NORTHAMPTON, co. E. side of Pa. bounded N. by Wayne co. E. by the Delaware, ESE. by Bucks co. SW. by Berks co. and NW. by Luzerne co. It is watered by the Delaware and Lehigh. Pop. 39,267. Chief town, Easton.

NORTHAMPTON, co. E. side of Va. bounded N. by Accomack co. E. by the Atlantic, S. by the entrance into Chesapeake Bay, and W. by Chesapeake bay. Pop. 8,644. Chief town, Eastville.

NORTHAMPTON, co. N. part of N. C. Pop. 13,103.

NORTHAMPTON, C. H. Northampton co. N. C. 80 m. SW. from Norfolk, Va. and about 90 NE. from Raleigh. Lat. 36° 21′ N.; lon. from W. 0° 30′ W.

NORTHAMPTON, v. in the W. borders of Portage co. Ohio, 15 m. W. from Ravenna. Pop. 293.

NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH, v. Bristol co. Mass. 29 m. SSW. from Boston, and 12 NNE. from Providence.

NORTH BLENHEIM, v. Schoharie co. N. Y. 55 m. SW. by W. from Albany, and about 45 SW. from Schenectady.

NORTHBOROUGH, t. Worcester co. Mass. 11 m. from Worcester. Pop. 994.

NORTH BROOKFIELD, t. Worcester co. Mass. Pop. 1,241.

NORTH BRANCH, v. N. part of Somerset co. N. J. 46 m. from Trenton.

NORTH BRIDGE, t. on Pawtucket river, in the S. part of Worcester co. Mass. 46 m. SW. from Boston. Pop. 1,053.

NORTH BRIDGETOWN, v. in the NW. part of Cumberland co. Me. 43 m. NW. from Portland.

NORTH CASTLE, t. Westchester co. N. Y. on the E. side of Hudson river, about 16 m. from King's-bridge. Pop. 1,653.

NORTH EAST, t. Dutchess co. N. Y. on the E. side of Hudson river, about 90 m. N. of New York. Pop. 1,689.

NORTH EAST, v. Erie co. Pa. in the NE. angle of the county, 15 m. NE. from the village of Erie.

NORTH EAST, v. Cecil co. Md. 46 m. NE. from Baltimore.

NORTH EAST, r. Cecil co. Md. flows into the Chesapeake, 5 m. SE. Charlestown.

NORTHFIELD, t. Washington co. Vt. 9 m. SSW. from Montpelier. Pop. 1,412. Here is a woollen manufactory.

NORTHFIELD, t. Franklin co. Mass. E. of the Connecticut r. 8 m. NE. from Greenfield, 94 WNW. from Boston. Pop. 1,757. Here is a handsome village situated near the E. bank of the river.

NORTHFIELD, t. Richmond co. N. Y. on the NW. part of Staten Island, 5 m. W. from Southfield. Pop. 2,171.

NORTHUMBERLAND, t. Coos co. N. H. on the Connecticut, 7 m. N. from Lancaster. Pop. 342.

NORTHUMBERLAND, t. Saratoga co. N. Y. on the Hudson, 11 m. NE. from Ballston-Spa, 44 N. from Albany. Pop. 1,606.

NORTHUMBERLAND, co. central part of Pa. bounded N. by Lycoming co. E. by Columbia, S. by Dauphin, and W. by the Susquehannah r. It is watered by both branches of the Susquehannah. Pop. 18,168. Chief town, Sunbury.

NORTHUMBERLAND, t. Northumberland co. Pa. on a point of land in the forks of the Susquehannah, 2 m. N. from Sunbury, 124 NW. from Philadelphia. Pop. of the borough, 1,090. The town is regularly laid out, pleasant, and flourishing, and contains an academy. Here is a covered bridge across the N. branch of the Susquehannah.

NORTHUMBERLAND, co. Va. bounded NE. by the Potomac, E. by Chesapeake Bay, SW. by Lancaster and Richmond cos. and W. by Westmoreland co.; 151 m. from W. Pop. 7,953. At the court-house there is a village of about 40 houses.

NORTHWOOD, t. Rockingham co. N. H. 20 m. E. from Concord, 27 WNW. from Portsmouth. Pop. 1,342. Crystals, crystalline spars, and black lead, are found in this town.

NORTON, t. Essex co. Vt. 75 m. NE. from Montpelier.

NORTON, t. Bristol co. Mass. 8 m. NNW. from Taunton, 36 SSW. from Boston. Pop. 1,484. Here are manufactories of iron and cotton.

NORTON, t. Delaware co. Ohio. 34 m. N. from Columbus.

NORWALK, t. Fairfield co. Ct. near the mouth of a small river of the same name, on Long Island Sound, 31 m. WSW. from New Haven, 45 NE. from New York. Pop. 3,793. It is a pleasant town, and has an academy, iron works, and some trade to New York and the West Indies.

NORWALK, t. and seat of justice, Huron co. Ohio, 14 m. from Lake Erie, and 100 NE. from Columbus. Lon. from W. 5° 3[illegible] W.; lat. 41° 16′ N.

NORWALK ISLANDS, cluster of small islands in Long Island Sound, near the coast of Connecticut. Lon. 72° 22′ W.; lat. 41° 4′ N.

NORWAY, t. Oxford co. Me. 5 m. SW. of Paris, 152 NNE. of Boston. Pop. 1,712.

NORWAY, t. Herkimer co. N. Y. 20 m. N. of Herkimer, 90 NW. of Albany.

NORWICH, t. Windsor co. Vt. on the Connecticut, opposite Hanover, 21 m. N. of Windsor. Pop. 2,316. Here is an academy.

NORWICH, t. Hampshire co. Mass. 7 m. WSW. of Northampton, 150 W. of Boston. Pop. 787.

NORWICH, city, New London co. Ct. on the Thames, at the head of navigation, 14 m. N. from New London, 38 SE. from Hartford, 45 WSW. from Providence, 362 from W. Lon. 72° 29′ W.; lat. 41° 34′ N. Pop. 5,169. It contains a court-house, a jail, 2 banks, and several houses of public worship. It comprehends three villages, the town, Chelsea Landing, and Bean Hill. In the last there is an academy, and in the town is an endowed school. Norwich is a pleasant town, and considerable both for trade and manufactures. It is favorably situated, at the head of navigation, and has an extensive back country. The falls of the river afford seats for various mills and manufacturing establishments. The courts for the county are held alternately at this city and New London.

NORWICH, t. and cap. Chenango co. N. Y. on the Chenango, 8 m. N. from Oxford, 100 W. from Albany, 332 from W. It is a pleasant and flourishing village, containing a court-house, jail, and bank.

NORWICH, t. Franklin co. Ohio, on the Scioto, above Montgomery.

NOTAHACKY, or Notahucky, r. Ten. which rises in N. C. and joins the French Broad a little above Dandridge.

NOTTAWAY, co. S. part of Va. bounded N. by Amelia co. E. by Dinwiddie co. S. by Lunenburg co. and W. by Prince Edward co. Pop. 10,141.

NOTTAWAY, r. Va. which unites with the Meherrin in N. C. to form the Chowan.

NOTTINGHAM, t. Rockingham co. N. H. 24 m. NW. of Portsmouth. Pop. 1,157.

NOTTINGHAM, *West*, v. Hillsborough co. N. H. on the E. side of Merrimack river, 45 m. N. by W. of Boston.

NOTTINGHAM, t. Burlington co. N. J. Pop. 3,900.

NOTTINGHAM, *East* and *West*, the two SW. and contiguous towns, Chester co. Pa. They are situated on the E. side of Octararo creek, and join Maryland.

NOTTINGHAM, t. Prince George co. Md. on the W. side of Patuxent river, 27 m. SE. from W.

NOTTINGHAM, a hilly t. Harrison co. Ohio, 7 m. W. from Cadiz. This t. contains the village of Moorfield. Pop. 1,227.

NOVA IBERIA, t. Attakapas co. La. on the Teche, about 10 m. from St. Martinsville.

NOVA SCOTIA. See page 167.

NOWLAND'S FERRY, v. Loudon co. Va.

NOXONTON, v. Newcastle co. Del. 22 m. SSW. from Wilmington.

NULHEGEN, r. Vt. which is formed in Averill, and flows into the Connecticut, between Minehead and Brunswick.

NUNDA, t. Alleghany co. N. Y. on the Genesee, 14 m. N. from Angelica. Pop. 1,291.

NUNICK MOUNTAINS, mountains of S. C. Lon. 83° W.; lat. 35° N.

O.

OAK CREEK, r. Ohio, which runs into the Ohio, a few miles above Augusta, Ken.

OAK GROVE, t. Lunenburg co. Va.

OAK HILL, v. Greenville district, S. C.

OAK HILL, v. Laurens district, S. C.

OAK HILL, v. Greene co. N. Y.

OAK HILL, t. Fauquier co. Va.

OAK HILL, v. Mecklenburg co. Va.

OAK'S CREEK, r. Otsego co. N.Y. which runs S. 10 miles, and unites with the Susquehannah.

OAK ISLAND, small isl. on the coast of N.C. at the mouth of Cape Fear river.

OAKHAM, t. Worcester co. Mass. 15 m. WNW. from Worcester, 55 W. from Boston. Pop. 1,010.

OAKINGHAM, v. Laurens district, S. C. 92 m. NW. from Columbia.

OAKLAND, co. Michigan ter. on Huron of Lake St. Clair, lying NW. from Wayne, and W. from Macomb cos. and about 40 m. NW. from Detroit.

OAKMULGEE, r. Geo. which joins the Oconee to form the Alatamaha. Lon. 83° W.; lat. 32° 24′ N.

OAKS, v. Hanover co. Va.

OAXACA, state of Mexico, bounded by the Atlantic Ocean S. Puebla W. and NW. Vera Cruz N. and NE. and Guatemala E. Length from E. to W. 240 m. mean width 180. Between lat. 15° 40′ and 18° N. This state is one of the most delightful countries on this part of the globe. The beauty and salubrity of the climate, the fertility of the soil, and the richness and variety of its productions, all combine to minister to the prosperity of its inhabitants; and this province has, accordingly, from the remotest periods been the centre of an advanced civilization.

OAXACA, city of Mexico, and capital of the state of the same name, stands on one of the confluents of the Chicometepec river, 240 m. SSE. from the city of Mexico. Lat. 16° 55′ N. It enjoys an atmosphere of peculiar serenity, but the country is subject to earthquakes. Pop. 25,200.

OBED'S RIVER, r. Ten. which rises in Overton co. and runs into the Cumberland, in Jackson co. a few miles below the Kentucky line.

OBIAN, r. Tennessee, which runs into the Mississippi. Lat. 35° 48′ N.

OCATAHOOLA, r. Louisiana, which runs SSE. through the greatest part of its course, then turns to the E. passes through a lake of the same name, and joins the Ouachitta, at the junction of the Tensaw.

OCCACHAPPO, r. Al. which runs N. into the Muscle Shoals.

OCCONEACHEA ISLANDS, three small islands on the river Roanoke, belonging to Virginia. Lat. 36° 35′ N.

OCCOHAPPY, or Bear Creek, r. Ten. which runs into the Tennessee river.

OCCOQUAN, v. Prince William co. Va. 23 m. from W.

OCCOQUAN CREEK, r. Va. which runs into the Potomac, 7 m. SW from Mount Vernon.

OCONEE, r. Geo. which rises in the Oconee mountains, flows by Milledgeville, and unites with the Oakmulgee, and forms the Alatamaha.

OCTARARO CREEK, r. Pa. which divides Lancaster and Chester cos. and runs into the Susquehannah, in Md. about 5 m. below Pennsylvania line.

OCTARARO, t. Lancaster co. Pa.

OGDENSBURG, v. St. Lawrence co. N. Y. at the confluence of the Oswegatchie with the St. Lawrence, 116 m. N. from Utica, 212 NW. from Albany. Here are numerous manufactures, and the harbor is safe and spacious, and is a place of considerable trade. Pop. of the township, 3,934.

OGEECHEE, r. Geo. which rises near the Apalachian mountains, flows SE. nearly parallel with the Alatamaha, into Ossabaw Sound, at Hardwick. Length 200 m.

OGLETHORPE, co. NW. part of Georgia. Pop. 13,558, of whom 8,004 are colored. Chief town, Lexington.

OHIO, r. U. S. formed by the union of the Alleghany and Monongahela, at Pittsburg, Pa. It separates Virginia and Kentucky on the S. from the states of Ohio and Indiana, and the Illinois territory on the N. and after a WSW. course of 949 m. joins the Mississippi, 193 m. below the Missouri, in lon. 88° 58′ W.; lat. 37′ N. The Ohio, from its commencement, affords most delightful prospects. Rivers of romantic and beautiful character come in, almost at equal distances, as lateral canals. Its bottoms are of extraordinary depth and fertility; generally high and dry, and for the most part healthy; while the configuration of the country on the banks has all that grandeur, softness, or variety, still changing and recurring in such combinations as are requisite to destroy a monotonous effect. For thirty miles below Pittsburg its course is NW. It then slowly turns to the WSW. and pursues that general direction 500 m. Thence SW. 170 m. Thence W. 280 miles. Thence SW. 170 miles. through that low and swampy country, in which it finds the Mississippi. Between Pittsburg and the mouth, it is diversified with 100 considerable islands, besides a greater number of tow-heads and sand-bars, which in low stages of the water greatly impede navigation. Some of these islands are of exquisite beauty, and afford most lovely situations for retired farms. The passages between them, and the sand-bars at their head, are among the difficulties of the navigation of this river. The Ohio at Pittsburg is 600 yards wide. At Cincinnati, which may be considered its mean width, it is not much more. Below the Cumberland. its average width is 1,000 yards. Its valley is deep, and heavily timbered, and has nowhere the slightest indication of prairie. It varies from 2 to 10 m. in width. It is bounded in its whole course by bluffs, sometimes towering sublimely from the shores of the river, and sometimes receding 2 or 3 miles. Beyond the immediate verge of the bottom is a singular line of hills, more or less precipitous, stretching from 5 to 10 m. from the banks. They are known on the Ohio by the familiar appellation of the 'Ohio hills.' Different estimates have been made of the rapidity of its current. This rapidity being continually varying, it would be difficult to assign any very exact estimate. It is found, according to the different stages of the water, to vary between 1 and 3 miles. In the lowest stages of the water in the autumn, a floating substance would proba-

bly not advance a mile an hour. It is subject to extreme elevations and depressions. The average range between high and low water, is fifty feet. Its lowest stage is in September; and its highest in March. But it is subject to sudden and very considerable rises through the year. It has been known to rise 12 feet in a night. When these sudden elevations take place, at the breaking up of the ice, a scene of desolation sometimes occurs; and boats and every thing in its course are carried away by the accumulated power of the ice and the water. Its average descent in a mile, is not far from six inches. At Cincinnati, the surface of the river at low water, is supposed to be 130 feet below the level of Lake Erie, and 430 above that of the tide-water of the Atlantic. Between Pittsburg and the mouth, it makes three and a half degrees of southing in latitude. The average time of the suspension of its navigation by ice, is five weeks. One-half of the remainder of the year, on an average, it is navigable by large steam-boats in its whole course. The other half, it can be navigated easily only by steam-boats of a small draft of water. Since the Louisville and Portland canal has been completed, steam-boats of small draft can descend at all times from Pittsburg to the Mississippi. Flat and keel-boats descend the river at all seasons; but in periods of low water, with frequent groundings on the sand-bars, and the necessity of often unloading to get the boat off. It would be difficult to decide when the Ohio has the most beautiful appearance—in the spring, when it rolls along between full banks, or in the autumn, when between the ripples it is calm and still, with broad and clean sand-bars; or in the ripples, where its transparent waters glide rapidly over the pebbly and shelly bottom, showing every thing, as through the transparency of air. The Ohio, and all its tributaries, cannot have less than 5,000 miles of boatable waters; and taking all circumstances into consideration, few rivers in the world can vie with it either in utility or beauty.

The following table of distances is taken from Dr. Drake; the distances are founded on the surveys made by the U. S. on the north bank:

From Pittsburgh to	*miles.*	*whole dist.*
Big Beaver river	30	30
Little Beaver river	13	43
Steubenville	26	69
Wheeling	26	95
Marietta	83	178
Great Kenhawa river	87	235
Big Sandy river	47	312
Scioto river	40	352
Maysville	50	402
Little Miami river	56	458
Cincinnati	7	465
Great Miami river	20	485
Kentucky river	48	533
Louisville	54	587
Salt river	23	610
Anderson's river	98	708
Green river	52	760
Wabash river	61	821
Shawneetown	10	831
Cave-in-rock	20	851
Cumberland river	40	891
Tennessee river	12	903
Fort Massac	8	911
Mississippi	38	949

WHOLE NUMBER OF STEAM-BOATS BUILT ON THE WESTERN WATERS.

When built.	Whole No.	Now running.	Lost or worn out.
1811	1		1
1814	4		4
1815	3		3
1816	2		2
1817	9		9
1818	23		23
1819	27		27
1820	7	1	6
1821	6	1	5
1822	7		7
1823	13	1	12
1824	13	1	12
1825	31	19	12
1826	52	36	16
1827	25	19	6
1828	31	28	3
1829	53	53	
1830	30	30	
1831	9	9	
	348	198	150

Of the boats now running,

68 were built at Cincinnati,
68 ——— Pittsburg,
2 ——— Louisville,
12 ——— New Albany,
7 ——— Marietta,
2 ——— Zanesville,
1 ——— Fredericksburg,
1 ——— Westport,
1 ——— Silver Creek,
1 ——— Brush Creek,
2 ——— Wheeling,
1 ——— Nashville,
2 ——— Frankfort,
1 ——— Smithland,
1 ——— Economy,
6 ——— Brownsville,
3 ——— Portsmouth,
2 ——— Steubenville,
2 ——— Beaver,
1 ——— St. Louis,
3 ——— New York,
1 ——— Philadelphia,
10 ——— Not known where.

198

Of this whole number, 111 were built at Cincinnati, 68 of which were running in 1831. Of the 150 lost or worn out, there were 63 of the latter, 36 lost by snags, 14 burnt, 3 lost by collision, and 34 by other accidents not ascertained. Total 150.

OHIO, one of the U. States. See p. 134.

OHIO, co. NW. part of Va. bounded NW. and W. by the Ohio, N. by Brooke co. and Pennsylvania, E. by Pennsylvania, SE. by Monongalia and Harrison cos. and SW. by

Wood co. Pop. 15,590. Chief town, Wheeling.

OHIO, t. Clermont co. Ohio. Pop. 2,681.

OHIO, t. Gallia co. Ohio. Pop. 313.

OHIO, co. Ken. bounded by Butler SE. Green river, or Muhlenburg S. and SW. Davies NW. Breckenridge N. and Grayson NE. Length 32 m. mean width 20. Chief town, Hartford. Pop. in 1820, 3,879; in 1830, 4,913.

OHIOPYLE FALLS, cataract in the river Youghiogeny, 20 feet perpendicular, about 30 m. from its union with the Monongahela.

OHOOPEE, r. of Geo. which runs into the Alatamaha, lon. 82° 10′ W.; lat. 31° 31′ N.

OIL CREEK, t. Crawford co. Pa.

OIL CREEK, r. Pa. which runs into the Alleghany, 6 m. E. from Franklin. See *Franklin.*

OIL SPRING, v. Cataraugus co. N. Y.

OKEFONOCO. See *Ouaquaphenogaw.*

OKETIBBEHA, r. Al. which joins the Tombigbee, at the dividing line of the Chickasaws and Choctaws.

OK-LOCK-ONE, r. U. S. rises in Geo. and flowing SSW. falls into Ok-lock-one Bay, 40 m. E. from the mouth of the Apalachicola river.

OK-LOCK-ONE BAY, is the extreme inland extension of the Apalache Bay, and receives the Ok-lock-one and St. Mark's rivers. Lat. 30° 8′ N.

OLD BRIDGE, v. Middlesex co. N. J.

OLDTOWN, t. Jefferson co. Geo. on the Ogeechee, 12 m. SE. from Louisville.

OLDTOWN, or Skipton, t. Alleghany co. Md. on N. branch of the Potomac, 142 m. W. from Baltimore.

OLDTOWN, t. Alleghany co. Md. on the N. side of Potomac river, near the mouth of the SW. branch, 14 m. SE. of Cumberland, and 134 NW. of W.

OLDTOWN, v. Ross co. Ohio, 12 m. NW. from Chillicothe, and 54 a little S. of E. from Columbus. Pop. 248.

OLDTOWN CREEK, r. N. C. which runs into Cape Fear river, lon. 78° 9′ W.; lat. 34° 8′ N.

OLEAN, t. Cataraugus co. N. Y. on the Alleghany, 173 m. NNE. from Pittsburg. Pop. 561.

OLEAN, or Oil Creek, r. Cataraugus co. N. Y. which runs into the Alleghany, 25 m. long.

OLIVERIAN, r. N. H. which runs into the Connecticut, in Haverhill.

OLYMPIAN SPRINGS, v. Bath co. Ken.

OMPOMPONOOSUC, r. Vt. which runs into the Connecticut, 3 m. N. from Dartmouth College.

ONEIDA, co. N. Y. bounded N. by Lewis co. E. by Herkimer co. SW. by Madison co. and W. by Oswego co. Pop. 71,326. Chief towns, Whitesborough, Utica, and Rome.

ONEIDA, lake, chiefly in Oneida co. N. Y. 20 m. long, and 4 broad. It receives Wood creek on the E. end, and communicates with Lake Ontario by the Oswego. It is a beautiful lake, abounding in fish.

ONEIDA CASTLE, v. Oneida co. N. Y.

ONEIDA CREEK, r. N. Y. which runs N. into E. end of Oneida Lake. Length 25 m.

ONE LEG, an eastern t. of Tuscarawas co. Ohio.

ONION RIVER, r. Vt. which runs W. into Lake Champlain, 4 m. NW. from Burlington village. It is one of the principal rivers of Vermont. Between Colchester and Burlington it has worn through a solid rock of limestone, forming a chasm of 70 or 80 feet deep, and at Bolton there is another similar chasm. Length 70 m.

ONONDAGA, co. N. Y. bounded N. by Oswego co. E. by Madison co. S. by Cortlandt co. and W. by Cayuga co. Pop. 58,974. Chief town, Syracuse.

ONONDAGA, t. Onondaga co. N. Y. 50 m. W. from Utica, 145 W. from Albany. It is a large and flourishing town, and has two villages, Onondaga-Hollow and West Hill. The latter is 2 m. W. of the former, and contains several churches and a printing-office.

ONONDAGA, or Salt Lake, lake in Onondaga co. N. Y. 7 m. N. from Onondaga. It is 7 m. long, and 2 broad. It discharges its waters from N. end into Seneca river. On its borders are celebrated salt-springs.

ONONDAGA-HOLLOW, v. Onondaga co. N. Y. 6 m. S. from Salina. It contains a state-arsenal, an academy, a meeting-house, a printing-office, and considerable manufactures.

ONSLOW, co. SE. part of N. C. on the coast. Pop. 7,814.

ONTARIO, lake, N. A. between New York and Upper Canada. Lat. 43° 15′ to 44° N. It is 190 m. long, and 55, where widest, broad; about 600 m. in circumference. It discharges its waters through the St. Lawrence into the Atlantic, from NE. end, and communicates with Lake Erie at SW. part, by the river Niagara. It is a very deep lake, with sufficient water in every part, but has few good harbors. It furnishes a variety of excellent fish.

ONTARIO, co. in U. C. consists of the following islands; Amherst Island, Wolfe Island, Gage Island, and all the islands between the mouth of the Gananoqui, to the easternmost extremity of Point Pleasant.

ONTARIO, co. N. Y. bounded N. by Monroe and Wayne cos. E. by Seneca, S. by Steuben and Yates, and W. by Livingston. Pop. 40,167. Chief towns, Canandaigua and Geneva.

ONTARIO, t. Wayne co. N. Y. on S. side of Lake Ontario, 20 m. W. from Canandaigua. Pop. 1,587.

OOLENOY MOUNTAIN, S. C. in the vicinity of Table Mountain. It is remarkable for a cataract, the descent of which is from 600 to 700 feet.

OOSTANAULEE, r. Geo. in the country of the Cherokees. It flows SW. and unites with the Etowee to form the Coosa.

OOTAGAMIS, *Upper*, t. NW. Territory, on the river Ouisconsin, about 40 m. from the Mississippi. Lat. 42° 42′ N.

OOTAGAMIS, *Lower*, t. NW. Territory, at the conflux of the Ouisconsin and Mississippi.

OPELOUSAS, t. and cap. of St. Landry district, La. about 60 m. W. from Baton Rouge.

Lat. 30° 32′ N. It contains a court-house, a jail, an academy, and a Roman Catholic church.

OPICKON, r. Berkeley co. Va. which runs into the Potomac, E. of Bath.

OPPENHEIM, t. Montgomery co. N. Y. on N. side of the Mohawk, 15 m. W. from Johnstown, 56 WNW. from Albany. Pop. 3,650.

OQUAGO, v. Broome co. N. Y. on the Susquehanna, 16 m. E. from Chenango-Point.

ORAN, v. Onondaga co. N. Y.

ORANGE, co. E. side of Vt. bounded N. by Caledonia and Washington cos. E. by Connecticut river, S. by Windsor co. W. by Addison co. and NW. by Washington co. Pop. 27,285. Chief towns, Chelsea, Newbury, and Randolph.

ORANGE, t. Orange co. Vt. 13 m. SE. from Montpelier. Pop. 1,016.

ORANGE, t. Grafton co. N. H. 14 m. SW. from Plymouth, and 40 NNW. from Concord. Pop. 405.

ORANGE, t. Franklin co. Mass. 14 m. E. from Greenfield, and 75 WNW. from Boston. Pop. 880.

ORANGE, co. N. Y. bounded N. by Sullivan and Ulster cos E. by the Hudson, SE. by Rockland co. SW. by New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Pop. in 1820, 41,213; in 1830, 45,372. Chief towns, Newburgh and Goshen.

ORANGE, t. Essex co. N. J. 4 m. W. from Newark. Pop. 3,887. It adjoins to Newark, on the W. Here is an academy. The excellent cider, known by the name of Newark cider, is chiefly made in this township.

ORANGE, co. In. bounded by Crawford S. Dubois SW. Owen W. Lawrence N. and Washington E. Length 22 m. mean width 18. Pop. in 1820, 5,368; in 1830, 7,909. Chief town, Paoli.

ORANGE, co. central part of Va. bounded N. by Madison and Culpeper cos. SE. by Spottsylvania co. S. by Louisa and Albemarle cos. and WNW. by Rockingham. Pop. 14,637, of whom 7,983 are slaves. Chief town, Orange.

ORANGE, co. N. part of N. C. Pop. 23,875. Chief town, Hillsborough.

ORANGE, t. Delaware co. Ohio, watered by Alum Creek. Pop. 369.

ORANGE, t. Grafton co. N. H. Pop. 405.

ORANGEBURG, district, central part of S. C. Pop. 18,455.

ORANGEBURG, t. and cap. Orangeburg district, S. C. on N. branch of the Edisto, 40 m. SSW. from Columbia, and 77 NNW. from Charleston. It contains a court-house, a jail, about 20 houses, and an academy.

ORANGE SPRINGS, or Gum Springs, v. Orange co. Va.

ORANGETOWN, t. Rockland co. N. Y. on W. side of the Hudson, 28 m. N. from New York. Pop. 1,947. This town lies on the S. part of Tappan Bay, an expansion of the Hudson. Major André was hanged here as a spy.

ORANGEVILLE, t. between Sheldon and Warsaw, Genesee co. N. Y. on the head of Tonnewanto creek, 20 m. S. from Batavia. Pop. 1,525.

ORANGEVILLE, v. Columbia co. Pa.

ORFORD, t. Grafton co. N. H. on the Connecticut, opposite Fairlee, with which it is connected by a bridge, 10 m. S. from Haverhill, 64 NNW. from Concord. Pop. 1,829. Here is a pleasant village, and the town contains a valuable quarry of soapstone.

ORFORD, v. Hartford co. Ct.

ORLAND, t. Hancock co. Me. on E. side of the Penobscot, opposite Prospect, 14 m. N. from Castine, 238 NE. from Boston. Pop. 975.

ORLEAN, v. Fauquier co. Va.

ORLEANS, co. N. part of Vt. bounded N. by Canada, E. by Essex co. SE. by Caledonia co. S. by Washington co and W. by Franklin co. Pop. in 1820, 6,976; in 1830, 13,980. Chief towns, Irasburg, Craftsbury, and Brownington.

ORLEANS, t. Barnstable co. Mass. 20 m. E. from Barnstable, and 85 SE. from Boston. Pop. 1,709.

ORONO, t. Penobscot co. Me. on W. side of the Penobscot above Bangor, 43 m. N. from Castine, 246 NE. from Boston. Pop. 1,473.

ORPHAN ISLAND, isl. Me. near the mouth of the Penobscot, between Prospect and Orland, containing about 10,000 acres.

ORRESKANNY, v. Oneida co. N. Y.

ORRINGTON, t. Penobscot co. Me. on E. side of the Penobscot, opposite Hampden, 33 m. N. from Castine. Pop. 1,234.

ORRSVILLE, v. Pendleton district, S. C.

ORVILLE, v. Onondaga co. N. Y.

ORWELL, t. Ashtabula co. Ohio. Pop. 106.

ORWELL, t. Rutland co. Vt. on Lake Champlain, 58 m. SW. from Montpelier. Pop. 1,598.

ORWELL, t. Oswego co. N. Y. Pop. 501.

ORWELL, v. Bradford co. Pa.

ORWICKSBURG, t. bor. and seat of justice, Schuylkill co. Pa. It stands on a rising ground, 7 m. above the Schuylkill Water-gap, and 10 E. from the coal-mines near Mount Carbon, 26 m. NW. from Reading. It contains a court-house and jail, a number of stores, and an academy.

OSAGE, r. La. which joins the Missouri, 133 m. from the Mississippi. It is a very crooked river, and is navigable for boats about 600 miles.

OSNABURG, v. and t. Stark co. Ohio, 5 m. E. from Canton, on the road leading to New Lisbon. Pop. 1,620.

OSSIAN, t. Alleghany co. N. Y. Pop. 812.

OSSIPEE, t. Strafford co. N. H. 55 m. NNW. from Portsmouth. Pop. 1,935.

OSSIPEE, lake, N. H. chiefly in NE. part of the township of Ossipee, about 1,000 rods long from N. to S. and 600 broad.

OSSIPEE, r. which flows from Ossipee Lake into the Saco, N. of Cornish, in Maine, 15 m. E. from Lake Ossipee.

OSSIPEE, *Little*, r. Me. which runs into the Saco, 12 m. below Great Ossipee.

OSWEGATCHIE, t. St. Lawrence co. on the St. Lawrence, at N. end of Black Lake; 116 m. N. from Utica, 212 NW. from Albany. Pop. 3,934. It contains the village of Ogdensburg.

OSWEGATCHIE, r. St. Lawrence co. N. Y. which runs into the St. Lawrence at Ogdensburg. Length 120 miles.

OSWEGO, r. N. Y. which runs from Oneida Lake into Lake Ontario. After a very

crooked course of 18 m. it meets Seneca river at Three River Point, whence to its mouth it is 24 miles. The principal fall is in Volney, 12 m. from Oswego. Its navigation is improved by locks and canals.

OSWEGO, co. N. Y. bounded NW. by Lake Ontario, N. by Jefferson co. E. by Lewis and Oneida cos. S. by Oneida Lake, Onondaga and Cayuga cos. and W. by Cayuga. Pop. 27,104. Chief towns, Oswego and Richland.

OSWEGO, v. Oswego co. N. Y. at the mouth of the Oswego; 114 m. W. from Utica, 379 from W. Lat. 43° 28′ N. Pop. 2,703. This is a flourishing, commercial village. Great quantities of salt are brought here from the salt-works at Liverpool and Salina, and exported. It is well situated for manufacturing, the Oswego river forming convenient water-power, conducted to this place from the falls in a canal. It has some shipping.

OSWEGO FALLS, v. Oneida co. N. Y.

OTEGO, t. Otsego co. N. Y. 20 m. SW. of Cooperstown. Pop. 1,148.

OTEGO CREEK, r. Otsego co. N. Y. which runs into the Susquehannah, in the township of Otego. Length 28 miles.

OTIS, t. Berkshire co. Mass. 28 m. SE. of Lenox, 34 W. of Springfield, 116 W. of Boston. Pop. 1,014.

OTISCO, t. Onondaga co. N. Y. 7 m. S. of Onondaga, 50 W. of Utica. Pop. 1,938.

OTISCO CREEK, r. in Onondaga co. N.Y. which runs into Onondaga Lake.

OTSEGO, co. central part of N. Y. bounded N. by Herkimer and Montgomery cos. E. by Schoharie co. S. by Delaware co. and W. by Chenango and Madison cos. Pop. in 1820, 44,856; in 1830, 51,372. Chief town, Cooperstown.

OTSEGO, t. and cap. Otsego co. N. Y. 66 m. W. of Albany. Pop. 4,363, including Cooperstown. See *Cooperstown*.

OTSEGO, lake, in Otsego co. N. Y. 66 m. W. from Albany; 9 m. long, and 3 broad.

OTSELIC, t. Chenango co. N. Y. Pop. 1,238.

OTSQUAGA CREEK, r. N. Y. which runs into the Mohawk, E. of Minden. Length 25 m.

OTTAWA, large river of British America, rises N. from Lake Huron, and flowing SE. falls into the St. Lawrence, 25 m. NW. from Montreal. It forms part of the boundary between Upper and Lower Canada. Its volume of water is very great, for its length of course. Though much obstructed by rapids, it is one of the channels of inland trade from Montreal to the NW.

OTTER BRIDGE, v. Bedford co. Pa.

OTTER CREEK, r. Vt. which rises near Dorset, and running W. of N. flows into Lake Champlain, at Basin Harbor, in Ferrisburg. It is navigable for sloops to Vergennes, 6 m. Length 85 miles.

OTTER CREEK, r. Ken. which runs into the Ohio.

OTTER CREEK, r. Va. which runs into the Staunton.

OTTSVILLE, v. Buck[illegible] Pa.

OUISCONSIN, r. of the U. S. in the NW. Territory, rises at lat. 46° N. and between lon. 12° and 13 W. from W. interlocking with the Menomonie of Green Bay, and with the southern rivers of Lake Superior. It thence flows S. to about lat. 43° 45′, where it approaches so very near Fox river of Green Bay, as to leave only a portage of one mile and a half. Below the portage the Ouisconsin turns to SW. by W. and falls into Mississippi, about 5 m. below Prairie du Chien, at lat. 43° N. This stream forms one of the great natural channels of communication between the St. Lawrence and Mississippi basins. Though generally rapid in its current, it is unimpeded by cataracts, or even dangerous shoals. The entire length by comparative courses is 350 miles, nearly one half of which distance is below the portage.

OUIATAN, or Ouatinon, v. and fort, In. on the Wabash, about 400 m. above its mouth; 130 m. S. from Fort St. Joseph. Lat. 40° 30′ N. The Wabash is navigable to this place with keel-boats.

OVERTON, co. Ten. bounded by Cumberland co. in Ken. N. Morgan co. Ten. E. Bledsoe S. White SW. and Jackson W. Length 40 m. mean width 15. Chief town, Monroe. Pop. in 1820, 7,128; in 1830, 7,188.

OVERTON, t. Perry co. Ten. 153 m. W. from Murfreesborough.

OVID, t. and cap. Seneca co. N. Y. 20 m. S. by E. from Geneva, 41 N. from Elvira, 205 W. from Albany, 317 from W. Pop. 2,756. It is situated between Seneca and Cayuga lakes, and is a large and excellent agricultural town. It contains the county buildings, a printing-office, and 4 houses of public worship.

OWASCO, t. Cayuga co. N. Y. 3 m. SE. of Auburn, 160 W. of Albany. Pop. 1,350.

OWASCO, lake, in Cayuga co. N. Y. 11 m. long, and 1½ broad. Owasco creek runs from this lake and joins the Seneca. Length 15 m.

OWEGO, v. in Tioga, Broome co. N. Y. on the Susquehannah, near the mouth of Owego creek, 10 m. S. from Spencer, 170 SW. from Albany. It is a considerable and flourishing village, and has a printing-office.

OWEGO CREEK, r. N. Y. which runs into the Susquehannah, near the village of Owego; 25 miles long.

OWEN, co. Ken. bounded by Kentucky r. W. Gallatin NW. Garrat N. Harrison E. and Scott and Franklin S. Length 20 m. mean width 12. Chief town, Owentown. Pop. in 1820, 2,031; in 1830, 5,793.

OWEN, co. In. bounded by Dubois S. Davies W. Martin N. and Lawrence and Orange E. Length 24 m. width 18. Chief town, Greenwich. Pop. in 1820, 838; in 1830, 4,060.

OWENTON, t. and seat of justice, Owen co. Ken. on a branch of Eagle creek, 20 m. NNE. of Frankfort. Lat. 38° 31′ N. Pop. 143.

OWENVILLE, v. Gibson co. In. 190 m. SW. from Indianapolis.

OWINGSVILLE, v. Bath co. Ken. 70 m. E. from Frankfort. Pop. 241.

OWENBOROUGH, v. Davies co. Ken. Pop. 229.

OWL CREEK, r. Ohio, which joins the Mohiccon, on the borders of Coshocton co.

OWL'S HEAD, cape of Me. on W. side of the entrance of Penobscot Bay, on E. side of Thomastown.

OXBOW, *Great*, remarkable bend of the river Connecticut, in the township of Newbury, Vt. containing 450 acres of the finest meadow land.

OXFORD, co. W. part of Me. bounded E. by Somerset and Kennebeck cos. S. by Cumberland and Oxford cos. and W. and NW. by N. H. Pop. in 1820, 27,104; in 1830, 35,217. Chief town, Paris.

OXFORD, t. Worcester co. Mass. 11 m. S. from Worcester, 50 SW. from Boston. Pop. 2,034.

OXFORD, t. New Haven co. Ct. 16 m. NW. from New Haven. Pop. 1,762.

OXFORD, t. Chenango co. N. Y. 8 m. S. from Norwich, 110 W. from Albany. Pop. 2,947. It has an academy, and a considerable village. A weekly newspaper is published here.

OXFORD, t. Warren co. N. J. on E. side of the Delaware, 17 m. NNE. from Easton. Pop. 3,665.

OXFORD FURNACE, v. Sussex co. N. J.

OXFORD, t. Chester co. Pa.

OXFORD, t. Philadelphia co. Pa. on the Delaware, 8 m. NE. from Philadelphia.

OXFORD, t. Adams co. Pa.

OXFORD, t. and port of entry, Talbot co. Md. on the Treadhaven, 8 m. above its mouth, 13 SSW. from Easton, 48 SE. from Baltimore. It is a place of considerable trade.

OXFORD, t. Caroline co. Va.

OXFORD, t. Granville co. N. C. 30 m. N. by W. from Raleigh. Here are a church and 2 academies.

OXFORD, t. Butler co. Ohio, 35 m. NW. from Cincinnati, 110 SW. from Columbus. The land of this township belongs to the Miami University. Pop. 2,928.

OXFORD, t. Tuscarawas co. Ohio. Pop. 218.

OXFORD, t. Guernsey co. Ohio, 4 m. E. of Cambridge. Pop. 1,798.

OXFORD, t. Coshocton co. Ohio. Pop. 741.

OXFORD, t. Delaware co. Ohio.

OXFORD, t. Huron co. Ohio. Pop. 468.

OXFORD, *Upper*, t. Chester co. Pa. Pop. 1,433.

OYSTER BAY, t. Queen's co. N. Y. on Long Island Sound, 25 m. E. from New York. Pop. 5,193. Here is an academy, and several houses of public worship.

OYSTER BAY, *South*, v. Queen's co. N.Y.

OYSTER RIVER, r. N. H. which rises in Lee, and flows through Durham into Great Bay.

OZAMA, r. Hispaniola, which runs into the sea below the town of St. Domingo.

OZAN, t. Hempstead co. Arkansas.

OZARK MOUNTAINS, U. S. an elevated and mountainous tract, commencing near the confluence of the rivers Missouri and Mississippi, and extending in a SW. direction across Arkansas territory into the province of Texas. It attains its greatest elevation in the NE. diminishing in height and increasing in breadth as you advance to the SW. It is traversed by the Arkansas and Red rivers; its western base is washed by the Illinois and the Osage, and on the E. gives rise to the St. Francis, White river, and the Wachitta.

P.

PACHUCA, t. Mexico, famous for its silver mines. Some authors say, that in the space of six leagues, there are not less than a thousand. One of which, called Trinity, is supposed to be as rich as any in the Spanish dominions, forty millions of silver having been taken from it in 10 years. It is 45 m. NNE. from Mexico.

PACOLET, r. which rises in N. C. and unites with Broad river, at Pinckneyville, in S. C. Pacolet Springs are upon it, 17 m. above Pinckneyville.

PAGAN CREEK, r. Va. which runs into James river.

PAGE, [illegible] N. America, which runs NW. into the Columbia, above the Falls.

PAGESVILLE, v. Newberry district, S. C. 58 m. NW. from Columbia.

PAINESVILLE, t. Geauga co. Ohio, on Grand river, near its mouth, about 30 m. E. from Cleveland. It is a very flourishing town, the largest in the county, and has considerable trade. Pop. 1,499.

PAINESVILLE, t. Amelia co. Va.

PAINT, t. Highland co. Ohio. Pop. 2,162.

PAINT, t. Fayette co. Ohio. Pop. 963.

PAINT CREEK, r. Ohio. It is a western branch of the Scioto, which it joins 5 m. below Chillicothe.

PAINT CREEK, v. Floyd co. Ken. 221 m. SSE. from Frankfort.

PAINTED-POST, t. Steuben co. N. Y. on the Tioga, 20 m. SE. from Bath, 234 WSW. from Albany. Pop. 974. It takes its name from a painted post near the Coshocton, supposed to be an Indian monument of great antiquity.

PAINTER CREEK, western brook of Stillwater rivulet, emptying into said rivulet in Miami co. Ohio. It rises in Darke co.

PAINTLICK CREEK, r. Ken. which runs into the river Kentucky.

PAINTVILLE, t. Wayne co. Ohio, 15 m. SE. from Wooster.

PALATINE, t. Montgomery co. N. Y. on N. side of the Mohawk, 10 m. W. from Johnstown, 51 WNW. from Albany. Pop. 2,745.

PALATINE BRIDGE, v. Montgomery co. N. Y.

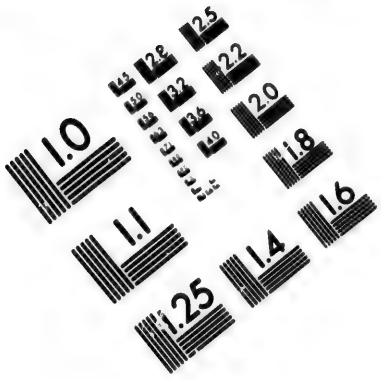
PALESTINE, t. Lawrence co. In.

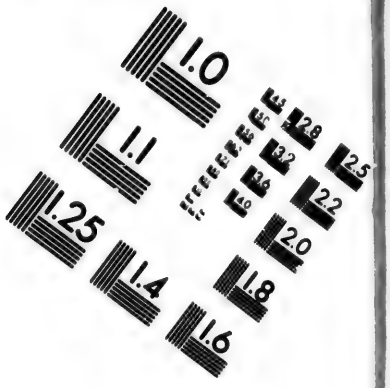
PALESTINE, v. Crawford co. Il. 80 m. eastward from Vandalia.

PALMER, t. Hampden co. Mass. 16 m. E. Springfield, 71 WSW. from Boston. Pop. 1,237.

PALMERSTOWN, v. Saratoga co. N. Y. 46 m. from Albany.

PALMYRA, t. Somerset co. Me. 28 m. E. from Norridgewock, 215 NNE. from Boston. Pop. 912.





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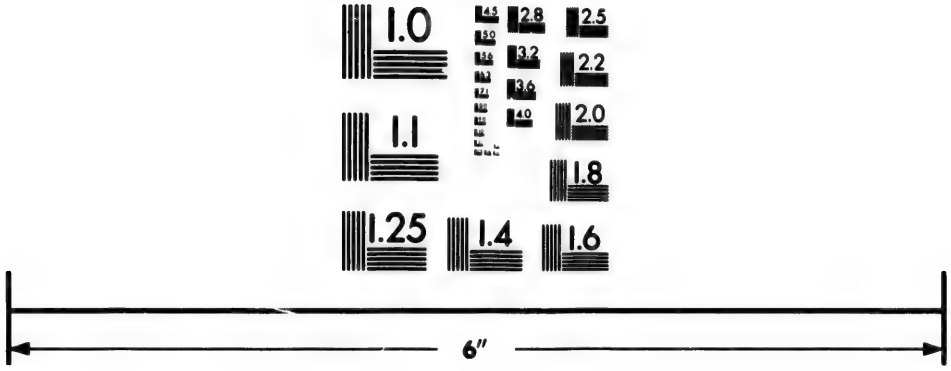

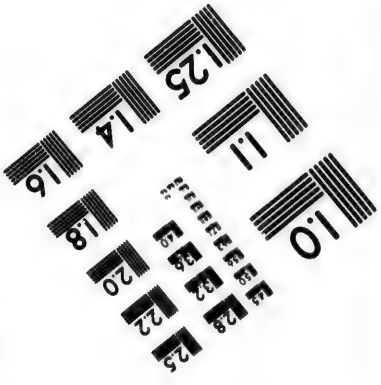

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PALMYRA, t. Dauphin co. Pa. 128 m. W. from W.

PALMYRA, t. Wayne co. Pa.

PALMYRA, t. Portage co. Ohio, 8 m. ESE. from Ravenna. Pop. 839.

PALMYRA, t. Martin co. N. C.

PALMYRA, t. Montgomery co. Tennessee, on the Cumberland, 15 m. below Clarkesville, 65 NW. from Nashville.

PALMYRA, v. Wayne co. N. Y. near Mud creek, and on the Erie canal, 12 m. nearly N. from Canandaigua. Pop. 3,427.

PALMYRA, t. Pike co. Pa. 6 m. SE. from Bethany.

PALMYRA, v. Lebanon co. Pa. 15 m. E. from Harrisburg.

PALMYRA, t. Halifax co. N. C.

PALMYRA, v. at Palmyra Bend, Warren co. Mis. 25 m. below Walnut Hill.

PALMYRA, t. and cap. Edwards co. Il. on the Great Wabash, 20 m. below Vincennes, 40 NE. from Carmi. It is situated in a fine country.

PALMYRA, t. Mississippi, at Palmyra Bend, about 25 m. below Walnut Hills.

PALMYRA, t. Edwards co. Il. on the Wabash, 40 m. by water below Vincennes.

PALMYRA, v. Pike co. Missouri, 192 m. NW. from St. Louis.

PALOURDE, Grassy, Jean, and Verret form a chain of small lakes between Teche and the Fourche river, La. It is through this chain of lakes that a ferry has been established from the mouth of Teche to the Fourche and Mississippi rivers. The intermediate ground is so low and marshy, as to render the formation of a road at any season impracticable. A small canal and creek unite the Fourche, 16 m. from its efflux from the Mississippi, with Lake Verret, from which the lakes mentioned in this article, and their connecting channels, complete the communication between the eastern and western part of the state.

PAMELIA, t. Jefferson co. N. Y. Pop. 2,263.

PAMLICO SOUND, a large bay on the coast of N. Carolina, 86 m. long, and from 10 to 20 broad. It is separated from the sea by a sandy beach hardly a mile wide, which is covered with bushes. It communicates with Albemarle Sound. Ocrecock is its principal outlet.

PAMUNKY, r. Va. formed by the N. and S. Anna. It runs SE. and unites with the Mattapony to form York river.

PANAMA, v. Chatauque co. N. Y.

PANSE, r. In. which flows NW. into the Wabash, a little above the junction of the Tippecanoe.

PANUCO, river of Mexico, rises near San Luis Potosi, and flowing E. over the state of San Luis Potosi, falls into the Moctezuema.

PANUCO, city of Mexico, in the state of Vera Cruz, on the river Panuco, near the Gulf of Mexico, and 170 m. N. by E. of the city of Mexico. Lon. 21° 30′ W.; lat. 23° 13′ N. from W.

PANTHER CREEK, r. Ken. which runs into the Green river.

PANTON, t. Addison co. Vt. on Lake Champlain, 33 m. S. from Burlington. Pop. 605.

PAOLI, t. and cap. Orange co. In. 27 N. from Levenworthville, 40 E. from Vincennes.

PAOLI, v. Orange co. N. Y.

PAOLI, v. Orange co. In.

PAPANTLA, t. of Mexico, in the state of Puebla, about 130 m. NE. from the city of Mexico. Lon. 20° 40′ W.; lat. 20° 30′ N. from W. This place is very remarkable for the magnitude and extent of antiquities found within its vicinity.

PAPASQUIARO, v. of Mexico, in the SW. part of the state of Durango. Lat. 24° 58′ N. It is about 70 m. NW. by W. from Durango.

PAPERVILLE, v. Sullivan co. Ten. 278 m. NE. by E. from Murfreesborough.

PARADISE, v. Lancaster co. Pa.

PARADISE, t. York co. Pa.

PARIS, t. and cap. Oxford co. Me. 48 m. NNW. from Portland, 160 NNE. from Boston. Pop. 2,307. It contains a court-house, a jail, 2 houses of public worship, 1 for Congregationalists, and 1 for Baptists.

PARIS, t. Oneida co. N. Y. 8 m. SW. from Utica, 101 N. of W. from Albany. Pop. 2,765. This is a large and valuable township, and is the most populous in the county, and, next to Whitestown, the most wealthy. It contains 7 houses of public worship, 3 for Congregationalists, 2 for Methodists, 1 for Episcopalians, and 1 for Baptists; several flourishing villages, and considerable manufactures.

PARIS, t. Fauquier co. Va.

PARIS, central t. of Union co. Ohio. Pop. 436.

PARIS, small village, Preble co. Ohio.

PARIS, t. Portage co. Ohio. Pop. 250.

PARIS, eastern t. of Stark co. Ohio. Pop. 1,513.

PARIS, v. Jefferson co. In. about 60 m. W. from Cincinnati.

PARIS, or Bourbonton, t. and cap. Bourbon co. Ken. near the junction of the Houston and Stoner creeks, 13 m. ENE. from Lexington, 80 S. from Cincinnati. It is a pleasant town, situated in a fertile country, and contains a court-house, a jail, a bank, an academy, a Presbyterian and a Methodist meeting-house, and several cotton and woollen manufactories. A great part of the buildings are of brick. The surrounding country is pleasant and fertile. Pop. 1,219.

PARIS, v. and seat of justice, Henry co. Ten. on the dividing ground between the sources of Obiou and Sandy rivers, about 100 m. a little N. of W. from Nashville.

PARIS FURNACE, v. Oneida co. N. Y.

PARISHVILLE, v. of St. Lawrence co. N. Y. 35 m. SE. by E. from Ogdensburg.

PARKE, co. In. on both sides of Wabash river, bounded E. by Putnam, and S. by Vigo. Length and breadth 24 m. each. This co. lies about 60 m. W. from Indianapolis.

PARKER, r. Mass. which falls into the sound opposite Plum Island, NE. of Rowley.

PARKER'S CREEK, r. Md. which runs into the Chesapeake.

PARKER'S ISLAND, isl. at the mouth of the Kennebeck, forming a part of the township of Georgetown.

PARKER'S ISLAND, isl. in the Chesapeake, near the coast of Maryland, 15 m. S. from Annapolis. Lon. 76° 41′ W.; lat. 38° 53′ N.

PARKERSBURG, t. and cap. Wood co. Va.

PARKERSTOWN, t. Rutland co. Vt. 32 m. WNW. from Windsor.

PARKINSON'S FERRY, v. Washington co. Pa.

PARKMAN, t. Somerset co. Me. 38 m. NE. from Norridgewock. Pop. 803.

PARKMAN, t. Geauga co. Ohio.

PARSIPPANY, v. Morris co. N. J. 25 m. NW. from Newark.

PARSON'S, t. Essex co. Mass.

PARSONSFIELD, t. York co. Me. 50 m. NNW. from York co. Me. 118 m. NNE. from Boston. Pop. 2,465.

PARSON'S ISLAND, small isl. near the coast of Maine. Lon. 67° 25′ W.; lat. 44° 36′ N.

PASCAGOULA, t. Miss.

PASCAGOULA, r. Miss. which runs S. into the gulf of Mexico, 38 m. W. from Mobile Bay. It is navigable for vessels drawing 6 feet of water about 50 m. Length about 300 m.

PASCATAQUAS, r. Me. runs E. into the Penobscot, 9 m. above the Passadunky.

PASCUARO, city of Mexico, in the state of Michoacan, on Lake Pascuaro. It is elevated 7,217 feet above the level of the Pacific Ocean, 135 m. W. from Mexico.

PASO, *del Norte*, town of Mexico, in New Mexico, on the Rio Grande del Norte. Lon. from W. 26° 3′ W.; lat. 30° 40′ N.

PASQUIARO, town of Mexico, in Durango, near the Rio Nasos.

PASQUOTANK, r. N. C. which rises in Dismal Swamp, and runs into Albemarle Sound. It is connected with Elizabeth river by a canal, which forms a communication between James river and Albemarle Sound.

PASQUOTANK, co. NE. part of N. C. Pop. 8,616. Chief town, Elizabeth city

PASSADUNKY, or Passadumkeag, r. Me. which runs SE. and joins the Penobscot, 19 m. above Bangor.

PASSAIC FALLS.

PASSAIC, r. N. J. which flows S. into Newark Bay. It is navigable 10 m. for small vessels. At Patterson, which is situated on this stream, are the Passaic Falls: here the river has a fall of 72 feet perpendicular, presenting a scene of singular beauty and grandeur. It is much visited as an interesting natural curiosity.

PASSAMAQUODDY, bay, which forms a part of the boundary between Maine and New Brunswick. It is about 6 m. in extent from N. to S. and 12 from E. to W.

PATAPSCO, r. Md. rises in the NW. corner of Baltimore co. runs SE. and empties into the Chesapeake Bay, between North Point and Bodkin Point. It is navigable to Baltimore city, which is situated on it, 14 m. from its mouth, for vessels of the largest class.

PATCHOGNE, t. on the S. side of Long Island, Suffolk co. N. Y. 50 m. E. from the city of N. Y.

PATCHOGUE, v. in Brookhaven, N. Y.

PATESVILLE, v. Breckenridge co. Ken.

PATIENCE, isl. in Narraganset Bay, R. I. NW. of Prudence Island, 2 miles long and 1 broad.

PATOKA, r. U. S. in In. rising in Orange and Crawford cos. and flowing thence in a western direction, about 80 m. over Dubois, Pike, and Gibson cos. empties into the Wabash, 3 m. below the mouth of White river.

PATRICK, co. S. side of Va. bounded N. by Franklin co. E. by Henry co. S. by N. C. and NW. by Grayson and Montgomery cos. Pop. 7,393.

PATRICKSVILLE, v. Guilford co. N. C.

PATRICKSVILLE, v. Craven co. N. C. near Newbern.

PATRICKTOWN, t. Lincoln co. Me. Pop. 382.

PATRICK, C. H. Patrick co. Va. 45 m. SE. by E. from Evansville, and 270 SW. by W. from Richmond.

PATRICK'S SALT WORKS, Perry co. Ken. 87 m. SE. from Frankfort.

PATTEN'S CREEK, r. Ken. which runs into the Ohio. Lon. 85° 50′ W.; lat. 38° 22′ N.

PATTERSON, t. Essex co. N. J. on the Passaic, 15 m. N. from Newark, 97 m. NNE. from Philadelphia. Patterson is one of the

largest and most flourishing manufacturing villages W. of Massachusetts. It is situated just below the romantic falls of the Passaic, which supplies water-power to any extent. The numerous establishments have recently created a very considerable town. It contains 17 cotton factories, a clock factory, an iron factory, manufacturing 900,000 lbs. iron, and 850,000 lbs. nails. The cotton factories annually manufacture 2,000,000 lbs. The flax factory 600,000 lbs. of flax. There is one machine shop employing 150 hands. Connected with it is an iron and brass foundery, working annually 600,000 lbs. of iron, and 16,500 of brass. It contains 5 or 6 houses of public worship.

PATTERSON, t. Putnam co. N. Y. 23 m. SE. from Poughkeepsie, 107 SSE. from Albany. Pop. 1,536.

PATTISON'S CREEK, r. Va. runs into the Potomac. Lon. 78° 46′ W.; lat. 39° 32′ N.

PATTONSBURG, v. Botetourt co. Va.

PATUCKET FALLS, on the Merrimack, between Chelmsford and Dracut, a little above the mouth of Concord river, 1½ m. below the head of Middlesex canal, 10 m. W. from Andover. The perpendicular descent is 28 feet. A canal 1½ m. long is constructed around the falls, and a bridge is built across the river at the principal descent. Here is a small village in the township of Chelmsford, with a post-office and several cotton manufactories.

PATUXENT, r. Md. which runs SE. into Chesapeake Bay, 18 m. N. of the Potomac. It is navigable for vessels of 250 tons to Nottingham, 50 m.

PAULDING, co. Ohio, bounded by In. W. Williams N. Henry and Putnam E. and Vanwert S. Length 24 m. mean width 18. Maumee river crosses its northern side.

PAULINGS, t. Dutchess co. N. Y. on the Hudson.

PAULIN'S KILL, r. N. J. which runs into the Delaware. Lon. 75° 9′ W.; lat. 40° 54′ N.

PAWCATUCK, r. which runs between Rhode Island and Connecticut, and falls into Stonington Harbor.

PAWLET, r. which rises in Vt. and runs NW. into Wood Creek, in New York.

PAWLET, t. Rutland co. Vt. 33 m. N. from Bennington. Pop. 1,965. This is a considerable agricultural township, and has a village containing some manufactures and trade.

PAWLING, t. Dutchess co. N. Y. 20 m. SE. from Poughkeepsie, 105 S. from Albany. Pop. 1,705.

PAWTUCKET, v. partly in North Providence, R. I. and partly in Seekhonk, Mass. on the Pawtucket r. 4 m. NE. from Providence. Pop. about 4,000. It is noted for the number and extent of its manufactures, and the thriving village that has sprung up about them. These factories are at the charming cascade of Pawtucket river. Five or six public buildings, two banks, ten or twelve cotton factories, and as many other factories, have here been the growth of a few years. The whirling of the mills, the dashing of the water, and the activity of the village, altogether constitute a spectacle of great interest.

PAWTUCKET, r. R. I. which rises in Mass. where it is called the Blackstone, passes through NE. part of Rhode Island, and flows into Narraganset Bay, just below Providence. Below the falls it is called the Seekhonk. The descent at the falls is about 50 feet.

PAWTUXET, v. in Cranston, R. I. at the mouth of the Pawtuxet, 4 m. S. from Providence. It contains a bank and an academy. It is a flourishing village, and has considerable trade.

PAXTON, t. Worcester co. Mass. 8 m. W. Worcester, 48 W. from Boston. Pop. 597.

PAXTON, t. Ross co. Ohio. Pop. 791.

PAYNESVILLE, v. Rockingham co. N.C.

PEABODY, r. N. H. which joins the Androscoggin, in Shelburne.

PEACE RIVER. See *Mackenzie's River*.

PEACHAM, t. Caledonia co. Vt. 6 m. S. from Danville, 27 E. from Montpelier, 51 N. from Dartmouth College. Pop. 1,351. This is a pleasant and valuable agricultural town, and it has a small village containing an academy and a Congregational meeting-house.

PEACH BOTTOM, v. York co. Pa.

PEACH TOWN, v. Tompkins co. N. Y.

PEAKS, mts. extending from Strafford in N. H. to the White Mountains; 2,500 feet high.

PEAKS OF OTTER, in Bedford co. Va. 30 m. W. by N. from Lynchburg. Lat. 37° 33′ N. They are summits of the Blue Ridge, and are considered the most elevated points of land in Virginia. The altitude of the eastern peak, is 3,104 feet; that of the western, 2,946. According to another statement, the elevation is 3,955 feet. The summits are composed of granite.

PEARLINGTON, v. Hancock co. Mis. 56 m. SE. from Jackson.

PEARL RIVER, r. Mis. which runs S. and joins the Rigolets, which forms a communication between Lakes Ponchartrain and Borgne. In the S. part of its course, Pearl River separates the state of Mississippi from Louisiana. It is the largest river between the Mississippi and Mobile.

PEASE, t. Belmont co. Ohio. Pop. 2,271.

PEDEE, *Great*, r. S. C. which rises in N.C. where it is called *Yadkin*, and runs SSE. into Winyaw Bay, near Georgetown, and communicates with the Atlantic, 12 m. below Georgetown. It is navigable for boats of 60 or 70 tons, about 200 m.

PEDEE, *Little*, r. S. C. which rises in N.C. and unites with the Great Pedee, 32 m. above its mouth.

PEDLAR'S MILLS, v. Amherst co. Va. 150 m. W. from Richmond.

PEDRICKSBURG, v. Salem co. N. J. 10 m. N. from Salem.

PEEKSKILL, v. in Cortlandt, Westchester co. N. Y. on E. bank of the Hudson, near the mouth of Peekskill creek, 40 m. N. from New York. It has a printing-office, and considerable trade.

PEELED OAK, v. Bath co. Ken. 73 m. E. from Frankfort.

PEELING, t. Grafton co. N. H. 20 m. N. from Plymouth, and 557 from W. Pop. 203.

There are 3 considerable mountains in this township, viz. Cushman's, Blue, and Black mountains.

PEEPEE, t. Ross co. Ohio, on the Scioto, 18 m. S. from Chillicothe.

PEGUNNOCK, r. N. J. which joins the Passaic, at Horseneck.

PEJEPSCOT, or Pegypscot, t. Cumberland co. Me. on the Androscoggin, 30 m. NNE. from Portland, 140 NNE. from Boston.

PELAGIE, r. La. which runs into the Missouri. Lon. 91° 30′ W.; lat. 38° 30′ N.

PELHAM, t. Rockingham co. N. H. 40 m. SSE. from Concord, 45 SW. from Portsmouth.

PELHAM, t. Hampshire co. Mass. 14 m. ENE. from Northampton, 85 W. from Boston. Pop. 904.

PELHAM, t. Westchester co. N. Y. on Long Island Sound, 18 m. NE. from New York. Pop. 334.

PELICAN ISLAND, small isl. near the S. coast of Mississippi.

PELICAN ISLANDS, cluster of small isls. near the coast of Mississippi.

PEMAQUID, bay on the coast of Maine, containing several small islands. Lon. 69° 30′ W.; lat. 43° 50′ N.

PEMBROKE, t. Merrimack co. N. H. on E. side of the Merrimack, 6 m. SE. from Concord. Pop. 1,312. It is a pleasant town, and contains several paper-mills and other manufacturing establishments.

PEMBROKE, t. Plymouth co. Mass. 12 m. NW. from Plymouth, 23 SSE. from Boston. Pop. 1,324.

PEMBROKE, v. Genese. co. N. Y.

PEMIGEWASSET, name applied to the main branch of the Merrimack, till it is joined by the Winnipiseogee, at Sanborntown. Its sources are from the White Mountains, and Moosehillock, and its length, to its junction with the Winnipiseogee, about 70 m.

PENDLETON, co. central part of Va. bounded NE. by Hardy co. ESE. by Rockingham and Augusta cos. S. by Bath, and WNW. by Randolph. Pop. 6,271. Chief town, Franklin.

PENDLETON, co. N. part of Ken. Pop. 3,866. Chief town, Falmouth.

PENFIELD, t. Ontario co. N. Y. on the S. side of Lake Ontario, 23 m. NNW. from Canandaigua. Here are valuable salt-springs, and abundance of bog iron-ore.

PENNFIELD, NE. t. Monroe co. N. Y. on Irondequot Bay, 6 m. E. from Rochester.

PENNINGTON, v. Hunterdon co. N. J. 9 m. W. from Princeton. It is pleasant and flourishing, and contains 40 or 50 houses.

PENNSBOROUGH, v. Lycoming co. Pa. on E. side of the Susquehannah, about 18 m. ESE. from Williamsport.

PENN'S CREEK, r. Pa. which runs into the Susquehannah, 4 m. below Sunbury.

PENN'S NECK, *Upper*, t. Salem co. N. J.

PENN'S NECK, *Lower*, t. Salem co. N. J.

PENN'S VALLEY, in the SE. part of Centre co. Pa. between the Brush and Path Valley mountains.

PENN YAN, t. and seat of justice, Yates co. N. Y. is situated on the E. and W. line between the townships of Benton and Milo, and a small distance N. of the outlet of Crooked Lake, 13 m. nearly S. from Geneva.

PENNSYLVANIA, one of the U. S. See page 77.

PENNYTOWN, v. Hunterdon co. N. J. 10 m. NNW. from Trenton.

PENO, t. Pike co. Miss.

PENOBSCOT, co. Maine, bounded E. by Washington and Hancock cos. S. by Hancock and Waldo cos. and W. by Somerset co. It is watered by the Penobscot, formed from N. part of Hancock co. Chief town, Bangor. Pop. 31,530.

PENOBSCOT, s.p. Hancock co. Me. on E. side of Penobscot Bay; 4 m. N. from Castine, 240 NE. from Boston. Pop. 1,271. It is a place of considerable trade.

PENOBSCOT, the largest river in Maine. The western and principal branch rises in the western part of the state, some of its sources being near the head-waters of the Chaudiere, and others near those of the St. John's. It flows E. by S. through Chesuncook and Pemmidumpkok lakes, and unites with the eastern branch, 54 miles in a right line N. by E. from Bangor.

PENOBSCOT BAY, large bay of the Atlantic, on S. coast of Maine. It embosoms Long Island, on which is the town of Islesborough, the Fox Islands, containing the town of Vinalhaven, and several smaller islands. It is a very fine bay, affords great advantages of navigation, and its islands present a variety of beautiful landscapes. Its entrance, between the Isle of Holt and Owl's Head, is 18 miles wide, and its length from N. to S. is about 30. Lon. 68° 40′ to 68° 56′ W.; lat. 44° to 44° 30′ N.

PENOBSCOT HILLS, mountains, Me. on the W. coast of Penobscot Bay.

PENSACOLA, t. Escambia co. W. Florida, on the Gulf of Mexico. It is the largest town in West Florida, and has a capacious harbor, but the town can be approached only by small vessels. It is a naval station of the U. States. The situation is comparatively healthy, and the town is somewhat thriving. The town was founded at an early period by the Spaniards. It is 50 m. ESE. from Mobile, 900 SW. from W. Lat. 30° 25′ N.; lon. 87° W. Pop. 2,000.

PEPPERELL, t. Middlesex co. Mass. 6 m. NW. from Groton, 39 NW. from Boston. Pop. 1,440.

PEQUANNACK, t. Morris co. N. J. bordering on Bergen co. Pop. 4,451.

PEQUANOCK, small r. N. J. in Bergen and Morris cos. It joins Long Pond and Rampough rivers, at Pompton, to form Pompton river.

PEQUEA CREEK, r. Pa. which runs into the Susquehannah, 2 or 3 miles below the Conestoga.

PEQUEST, r. N. J. which runs into the Delaware, lon. 75° 10′ W.; lat 40° 47′ N.

PERAMES, v. Bergen co. N. J. 10 m. NNW. from Hackinsack, 21 NNW. from New York.

PERCHE RIVER, v. on a small creek, so called, in Jefferson co. N. Y. The creek rises by a small lake, 18 or 20 m. NE. from Sackett's Harbor, and falls into Black River Bay, 4 miles below Brownsville.

PERCHES AND CAVE, *Rapids de*, on the south-westerly branch of the Ottawa river, immediately above le Portages des Paresseux.

PERCIVAL'S, v. Brunswick co. Va. 68 m. a little W. of S. from Richmond.

PERCY, t. Northumberland co. L. C.

PERCY, t. Northumberland co. U. C. in the rear and N. of Cramahe.

PERDIDO, r. which runs S. separating West Florida from Alabama, and flows into the Gulf of Mexico, 12 m. W. of Pensacola, and 32 E. of Mobile Point. It forms a considerable bay at its mouth.

PERINTON, t. Monroe co. N. Y. between Pittsford and Macedon. The t. lies on both sides of the Erie canal, 10 m. SE. of Rochester. Pop. 2,155.

PERKINS, t. Huron co. Ohio, in which is situated the town called Sandusky City. Pop. 335.

PERKINSONVILLE, v. Amelia co. Va.

PERKIOMEN, r. Montgomery co. Pa. which runs into the Schuylkill, about 10 miles above Norristown.

PEROTE, t. of Mexico, in the state of Vera Cruz, about 75 m. NW. from the city of Vera Cruz, and 110 nearly E. from Mexico. Lat. 19° 30′ N. Near this city rises the vast mountain called by the Spaniards Coffre de Perote, the Naughcampatepetl, of the Aztecs, 13,414 feet above the level of the Gulf of Mexico.

PERQUIMANS, r. N. C. which runs into the Atlantic, lat. 36° 5′ N.

PERQUIMANS, co. N. C. bounded by Albemarle Sound S. Chowan co. W. Gates NW. and Pasquotank NE. and E. Length 20 m. mean width 10. Chief town, Hertford. Pop. 7,417.

PERRY, t. Washington co. Me. 25 m. NE. from Machias. Pop. 735.

PERRY, t. Genesee co. N. Y. Pop. 2,792.

PERRY, co. Pa. bounded by Cumberland S. Franklin SW. Mifflin NW. and the Susquehannah river, or Dauphin SE. Length 38 m. mean width 14. Chief town, New Bloomfield. Pop. 14,257.

PERRY, co. Ken. bounded by Harlan S. Clay W. Estill NW. Pike N. and Floyd E. Length 50 m. mean width 20. Pop. 3,331.

PERRY, interior co. of Ohio, bounded on the N. by Licking co. E. by Muskingum and Morgan, S. by Athens and Hocking, W. by Fairfield co. Length 24 m. width 18. Chief town, Somerset. Pop. 14,018.

PERRY, t. Wayne co. Ohio.

PERRY, t. Shelby co. Ohio. Pop. 349.

PERRY, t. Geauga co. Ohio. Pop. 1,148.

PERRY, t. Richland co. Ohio. Pop. 1,082.

PERRY, t. Brown co. Ohio. Pop. 1,018.

PERRY, t. Coshocton co. Ohio. Pop. 1,055.

PERRY, t. Fairfield co. Ohio, 14 m. S. of Lancaster. Pop. 814.

PERRY, t. Gallia co. Ohio, 10 m. W. from Gallipolis. Pop. 622.

PERRY, t. Franklin co. Ohio. Pop. 634.

PERRY, co. In. bounded by Ohio river SE. and S. Spencer W. Dubois NW. and Crawford N. and NE. Length 28 m. mean width 15. Surface broken, and soil fertile. Pop. in 1820, 2,330; in 1830, 3,378.

PERRY, co. Ten. bounded by Wayne S. Hardin SW. Henderson W. Carroll NW. Humphries N. and Hickman E. Length 33 m. mean width 26. Pop. in 1820, 2,384; in 1830, 7,038. Shannonsville is the chief town.

PERRY, central co. of Al. bounded by Dallas S. Greene W. Tuscaloosa NW. Bibb NE. and Autauga SE. Cahawba river flows across this co. from N. to S. dividing it into almost equal sections. Pop. 11,509.

PERRY, co. Mis. bounded by Jackson and Hancock S. Marion W. Covington N. and Greene E. Length 30 m. breadth 30. Pop. in 1820, 2,037, in 1830, 2,285. Chief town, Augusta.

PERRY, C. H. Perry co. Ken.

PERRY, C. H. Perry co. Al. on Cahawba r. 50 m. SE. from Tuscaloosa.

PERRY, t. Licking co. Ohio.

PERRY, t. Muskingum co. Ohio, 6 m. E. from Zanesville.

PERRY, t. Stark co. Ohio.

PERRY, t. Tuscarawas co. Ohio.

PERRYOPOLIS, v. in the lower, or northern part of Fayette co. Pa. 16 m. a little W. of N. from Uniontown, and 8 m. NE. from Brownsville.

PERRYSBURG, t. Ohio, at the Lower Rapids of the Maumee, 36 m. W. by N. from Croghansville, 140 NW. from Columbus.

PERRYSBURG, NW. t. Cataraugus co. N. Y. on Cataraugus creek, 30 m. S. from Buffalo. Pop. 2,440.

PERRYSBURG, t. Wood co. Ohio, at the Lower Rapids of Maumee river, and on the right bank of that stream, 135 m. NNW. from Columbus, 89 SW. from Detroit, and 50 SW. by W. from the Bass Islands in Lake Erie.

PERRY'S MILLS, v. Tatnall co. Geo. 115 m. SE. from Milledgeville.

PERRYSVILLE, v. Alleghany co. Pa. 7 m. N. from Pittsburg.

PERRYSVILLE, v. Bond co. Il. on the Kaskaskia, 50 m. E. by N. from St. Louis, 30 from Edwardsville.

PERRYSVILLE, t. Mercer co. Ken.

PERRYSVILLE, v. Hunterdon co. N. J.

PERRYSVILLE, t. Richland co. Ohio, on an eastern fork of the Mohiccon creek.

PERRYVILLE, v. Perry co. Miss. about 80 m. a little E. of S. from St. Louis.

PERRYVILLE, v. Perry co. Ten. 112 m. SW. by W. from Murfreesborough.

PERSON, co. N. C. bounded by Virginia N. Granville E. Orange S. and Caswell W. It is a square of 20 m. each side. Pop. in 1820, 9,029; in 1830, 10,027. Chief town, Roxborough.

PERTH AMBOY. See *Amboy*.

PERU, t. Bennington co. Vt. 38 m. NNE. from Bennington. Pop. 455.

PERU, t. Berkshire co. Mass. 16 m. NNE. from Lenox, 125 W. from Boston. Pop. 729.

PERU, t. Clinton co. N. Y. on Lake Champlain, 140 m. N. from Albany. Pop. 4,949.

PERU, v. Huron co. Ohio, 130 m. N. from Columbus.

PERUVIAN MOUNTAINS, in N. York, W. of Lake Champlain.

PESQUEMANSET, r. Bristol co. Mass. which runs into the sea, at Dartmouth.

PETERBOROUGH, t. Hillsborough co. N. H. watered by the Contoocook, 18 m. W. from Amherst, 38 SW. from Concord, 64 NW. from Boston. Pop. 1,984. This is one of the most considerable manufacturing towns in the state, and contains an oil-mill, a paper-mill, a woollen manufactory, and five cotton manufactories.

PETERBOROUGH, v. Smithfield, Madison co. N. Y. 29 m. SW. from Utica. Lon. 75° 38′ W.; lat. 42° 57′ N. It is pleasantly situated on Oneida creek, and on the turnpike, and contains a printing-office, an arsenal, and considerable manufactures and trade.

PETERSBURG, v. Lancaster co. Pa. 47 m. from Harrisburg.

PETERSBURG, v. 8 m. SE. from Gettysburg, Adams co. Pa.

PETERSBURG, v. Perry co. Pa. on the right bank of Susquehannah river, 15 m. above Harrisburg.

PETERSBURG, t. Rensselaer co. N. Y. 18 m. E. from Troy. Pop. 2,011.

PETERSBURG, v. Adams co. Pa. 25 m. SW. from York.

PETERSBURG, t. Cumberland co. Pa. on W. side of the Susquehannah, 15 m. above Harrisburg.

PETERSBURG, port of entry, Dinwiddie co. Va. on S. bank of the Appomatox, just below the Falls, 12 m. above its junction with the James river, at City Point, 25 m. S. by E. from Richmond. It contains an academy, 2 banks, a Masonic Hall, and several houses of public worship. It has considerable commerce in tobacco and flour, owns considerable shipping, and is one of the handsomest and most flourishing towns in the state. Its situation at the head of navigation, and in the vicinity of the Falls, is highly advantageous, as the water-power afforded by the Falls is turned to good account in several extensive and valuable mills. The river is navigable to this place for vessels of 100 tons. The town contains 8,322 inhabitants.

PETERSBURG, t. Columbiana co. Ohio, 14 m. ENE. from New Lisbon.

PETERSBURG, t. Woodford co. Ken. on the river Kentucky, 15 m. SSE. from Frankfort.

PETERSBURG, t. Elbert co. Geo. on the Savannah, 53 m. above Augusta. It is a pleasant and flourishing town.

PETERSBURG, v. Boone co. Ken.

PETERSBURG, v. Pike co. In. 156 m. SSE. from Indianapolis.

PETERSHAM, t. Worcester co. Mass. 30 m. NW. from Worcester, 30 ENE. from Northampton, 67 W. by N. from Boston. It has a pleasant and elevated situation, and is one of the best agricultural towns in the state. It is well watered by several streams which supply a number of factories and forges. Here are also considerable manufactories of straw hats and bonnets. Pop. 1,695.

PETERSTOWN, v. Monroe co. Va.

PETERSVILLE, v. Frederick co. Md.

PEYTONSBURG, v. Pittsylvania co. Va. 18 m. NW. from South Boston.

PHARSALIA, t. Chenango co. N. Y. Pop. 987.

PHELPS, t. Ontario co. N. Y. 12 m. E. from Canandaigua. Pop. 4,798.

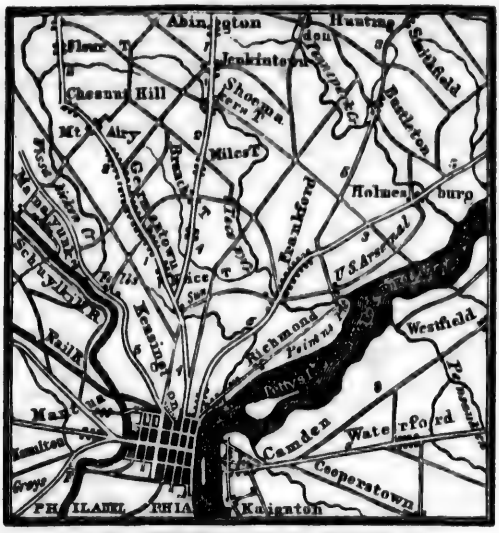
PHILADELPHIA, *New*, t. and cap. Tuscarawas co. Ohio, 50 m. NE. from Zanesville, 314 from W. It is situated on the east branch of the Muskingum, on a large and handsome plain, and contains the county buildings. Pop. 410.

PHILADELPHIA, v. Jefferson co. N. Y. 173 m. NW. from Albany.

PHILADELPHIA, v. on the northern border of Monroe co. Ten. and on Sweet-water creek, about 35 m. SW. from Knoxville.

PHILADELPHIA, co. Pa. bounded N. by Bucks co. E. and SE. by Delaware river, SW. by Delaware co. and W. by Montgomery co. Its greatest length from NE. to SW. is 18 m. average width 7 m. area about 120 sq. ms. The population of this county, exclusive of the city (proper) of Philadelphia, but including the Northern Liberties, Kensington, Spring Garden, and Southwark, is 108,509.

PHILADELPHIA, city, port of entry, and the second city in the Union, is situated in the SE. corner of Pennsylvania, in a county of the same name. It occupies the narrowest part of the isthmus between the rivers Delaware and Schuylkill, about 5 m. above their confluence, and about 100 m. from the sea. It is 300 m. SW. of Boston, 90 SW. of New York, 137 NE. of Washington, and 100 NE. of Baltimore. Lon. 75° 10′ W.; lat. 39° 57′ N. Pop. of the city and liberties, in 1802, 62,000; in 1810, 92,247; in 1820, 108,116; in 1830, 161,437. There is a sufficient depth of water in the Schuylkill to admit large merchant vessels up to the wharves on the W. side of the city, and ships of any size can ascend to it by the Delaware. It is the most regularly built city in the United States. Its principal streets are 100 feet wide, and the others not less than 50. They are perfectly straight, and intersect each other at right angles. Many of them are beautifully shaded, all are well paved, and kept remarkably clean. The houses are of brick, and generally of three stories. It is unquestionably among the most manufacturing cities, all things taken into view, in the United States. Among all the extensive branches for which it is famous, paper, printing, and publishing are important items. A great number of gazettes, periodicals, and monthlies are issued; and one quarterly critical, and another quarterly medical journal. This city vies with Boston in the number and extent of its school and classical books. It has a reputation also for the extent and excellence of its breweries. Its literary, philosophical, and humane institutions are worthy of all praise. The Philadelphia Library owes its origin to the illustrious Frank-



PHILADELPHIA, AND ITS ENVIRONS.

lin. It contains a museum, a philosophical apparatus, the Philadelphia Library, and the Loganian Library, amounting in all to 42,000 volumes. The American Philosophical Society, the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture, the Athenæum, and the Academy of Natural Sciences, are all important institutions, and have libraries and collections. The Friends' Library contains a respectable collection, and the Friends' Common School Institution is an important and efficient one. There are among the literary institutions great numbers of Lancasterian, Sunday, and infant schools. Among the humane institutions is one for the deaf and dumb. One of the noblest establishments in this or any other state is the Pennsylvania Hospital. It extends a front of 273 feet, and has a large building connected with it, sufficient to contain 50 or 60 patients. Appended to it is a beautiful garden. There are admirable arrangements for every thing appertaining to the comfort and restoration of the diseased, both in body and mind. West's splendid picture of Christ Healing the Sick is properly kept in this institution, and for a trifling gratuity shown to strangers. There are over 40 public buildings and 85 houses of public worship. The names, uses, and dimensions of some of the public buildings follow.—The First Presbyterian Church is a noble building, as are the Episcopal churches in Eighth and Tenth streets. The new Roman Catholic Church of St. John's, in Thirteenth street, is considered an admirable specimen of

UNITED STATES BANK, PHILADELPHIA.

the Gothic style, and its interior is splendidly decorated with stained glass, &c. The Market is a low range of buildings in the middle of Market street, extending from the Delaware to Eighth street. The Bank of the United States in Chesnut street, is considered the most finished specimen of pure Grecian architecture in the Union. It is of white marble, with Doric columns in front. The Bank of Pennsylvania fronts two streets with Ionic columns,

and is of white marble. The State House is a large brick building in Chesnut street. Girard's Bank is a beautiful marble building with Corinthian columns. The Arcade is an imposing structure, leading from Chesnut to Carpenter street. It is fitted up with shops, and in the second story with piazzas, and contains Peale's Museum. The Theatre in Chesnut street has a marble front. The Masonic Hall, a little further on, is in the Gothic style. The Academy of Arts is in Chesnut street, between Tenth and Eleventh. Among the statues are the Three Graces of Canova, and a gallery of pictures principally the works of American artists. The Mint of the United States is in Philadelphia, and the building forms an important addition to the public edifices: it fronts on Chesnut near Broad street, and is built entirely of white marble. The amount coined annually varies from two and a half to three million dollars. The Schuylkill Water-Works are a splendid establishment, and noted especially for the rich and varied prospect enjoyed from them. The building in which the machinery is contained is a handsome one, and the machinery is capable of raising 7 million gallons of water in 24 hours. The wheels are driven by a current from a dam above. The reservoirs are on a hill, higher than any part of the city. The pipes extend 34 or 35 m. This grand work abundantly repays the inspection. Pratt's Garden, in full view of the Water-Works, is a charming place, and well worthy to be visited. The Penitentiary has the aspect of a fortress. The wall is of granite, 40 feet high, and incloses a square 650 feet each way. The Navy Hospital, 2 m. SW. of the centre of the city, has a front of 386 feet, and is 3 stories high. It is built partly of granite and partly of marble. The Navy Yard is of great extent, and fitted up with first-rate appurtenances for building frigates and ships of the line. The Pennsylvania, building here, it is said, will be the largest ship in the world, and is to carry 160 guns. The new Alms-House, upon the western bank of the Schuylkill, is a very extensive structure, having a front upon the river of about 1,000 feet. The House of Refuge is near the city, upon the Ridge Road, and is a substantial and commodious edifice. The University of Pennsylvania was incorporated in 1791. The number annually admitted to degrees is usually about 30. The Medical Institution belonging to the University has 8 professors, and has the reputation of being the first institution of the kind in the Union. It has about 500 students from various parts of the U. States. Its buildings are two large and elegant edifices in Ninth street, between Chesnut and Market. The Jefferson Medical College, situated in Tenth street, is another institution of this kind: it has, at present, a smaller number of students. The Philadelphia Prison is a more interesting object to humanity than the most gorgeous palaces. It presents the practical application of principles which worldly men have derided, and philosophy has upheld without daring to hope for their adoption. The convicts are all employed in various kinds of mechanical labor, the proceeds of which, when they exceed the expenses of their prosecution and support during their confinement, are divided, one-half being paid to the prisoner at his discharge, and the balance retained by the state. The humane and rational system of discipline established, and so successfully maintained in this prison, has become a model for those of the other states. Though separated by justice from society, and condemned to years of toil, the prisoners are not supposed to have lost the distinctive attributes of human nature: they are treated as rational beings, operated on by rational motives, and repay this treatment by improved habits of industry and submission. The public squares of this city, from their frequency, verdure, and the number of people promenading them, give it an appearance of rural beauty, which few large and commercial cities possess. No city in the Union can show such long ranges of uniform and magnificent houses as this. Uniformity, neatness, and utility are its standing characteristics. Two men, whose names will be coeval with time, differing in a thousand respects from each other, have been enabled to stamp a blended impress of their own peculiar intellectual character upon the aspect and institutions of Philadelphia. The one is Franklin, the simple and sagacious expounder of the doctrine of utility; the other, William Penn, the memorable patriarch, the immortal asserter of toleration, a doctrine in his time little known, but now as universally admitted and lauded in theory, as it is generally disregarded in practice. Another celebrated individual, Stephen Girard, who closed his life within the present year, by his great exertions and unexampled success in commerce and banking, contributed largely during his life to the prosperity of this city. By perseverance and good fortune, he accumulated possessions in real estate and money, to the amount of more than ten millions of dollars; and at his death, he bequeathed more than three-fourths of this immense sum to the corporation of Philadelphia, and to various charitable and benevolent institutions in the city. By his will, two million dollars are to be appropriated to the building and endowment of a college for the gratuitous support and education of orphans. This college is to be 110 by 160 feet, 3 stories high, and sufficiently spacious to accommodate 300 scholars. It is to be built entirely of white marble, and, together with the Exchange (which is now in a course of erection, and to be formed of the same material) will add to the noble edifices which adorn and beautify the city of Philadelphia.

PHILANTHROPY, v. Butler co. Ohio, 122 m. SW. from Columbus.

PHILLIPS, t. Somerset co. Me. 40 m. NW. from Norridgewock. Pop. 954.

PHILLIP'S POINT, cape in Lynn, Mass. Lon. 70° 54′ W.; lat. 42° 30′ N.

PHILLIP'S RIVER, r. N. H. which unites with the Upper Amconoosuc, in Piercy.

PHILIPS, co. of Ark. lying along the Mis-

sissippi and St. Francis rivers. Chief town, St. Helena, on the Mississippi. Pop. 1,152.

PHILLIPSBURG, v. Jefferson co. Ohio, 70 m. below Steubenville, and on the Ohio river.

PHILLIPSBURG, v. Orange co. N. Y.

PHILLIPSBURG, t. Centre co. Pa. about 24 m. W. from Bellefonte.

PHILLIPSBURG, v. Sussex co. N. J. on the Delaware, opposite Easton, 41 m. above Trenton.

PHILLIPSBURG, t. Lincoln co. Me. on the Kennebeck, 17 m. SW. from Wiscasset. Pop. 1,311.

PHILLIPSTON, v. Worcester co. Mass.

PHILLIPSTOWN, t. Putnam co. N. Y. on the E. side of the Hudson, opposite West Point. Pop. 4,816.

PHILLIPSVILLE, v. Feliciana co. Lou.

PIANKATANK, r. Va. which runs into the Chesapeake. Lon. 76° 25′ W.; lat. 37° 32′ N.

PICKAWAY, co. Ohio, bounded by Ross S. Fayette W. Madison NW. Delaware N. Fairfield E. and Hocking SE. Length 22, width 21 m. Pop. in 1820, 13,149; in 1830, 15,935. Chief town, Circleville.

PICKAWAY, t. Pickaway co. Ohio, 3 m. from Circleville. Pop. 1,766.

PICKENSVILLE, t. Pendleton co. S. C. on the Saluda, 15 m. SE. from Greenville, 110 m. WNW. from Columbia. It contains but a few houses.

PICKERING, t. of York co. U. C. on Lake Ontario, E. from York.

PIERCE'S ISLAND, small isl. in Piscataqua harbor N. H.

PIERCY, t. Coos co. N. H. 9 NE. from Lancaster. Pop. 236.

PIERMONT, t. Grafton co. N. H. on the Connecticut, opposite Bradford, 5 m. S. from Haverhill. Pop. 1,042.

PIERPONT, t. St. Lawrence co. N. Y. Pop. 749.

PIG POINT, v. Ann-Arundel co. Md.

PIGEON RIVER, r. Ten. which runs into the French Broad river. Little Pigeon joins the same river 9 m. below, in Jefferson co.

PIGWACKET, or Pequocket, the Indian name of a tract of country on the borders of N. H. and Maine, including Conway, Fryeburg, and the adjacent towns.

PIKE, t. Alleghany co. N. Y. Pop. 2,016.

PIKE, co. in the NE. part of Pa. on the Delaware river. Length 40, breadth about 25 m. Pop. 4,843. Chief town, Milford.

PIKE, v. Bradford co. Pa.

PIKE, co. Ohio, bounded S. by Scioto, SW. by Adams, W. by Highland, N. by Ross, and E. by Hocking and Jackson. Length 32, breadth 15 m. Chief town, Piketon. Pop. in 1820, 4,253; in 1830, 6,024.

PIKE, co. of In. bounded by Warwick S. Gibson W. White river or Knox and Davies N. and Dubois E. Length 24, breadth 17 m. Patoka, branch of Wabash, passes through the middle of this co. Pop. in 1820, 1,472; in 1830, 2,464. Chief town, Petersburg.

PIKE, t. Knox co. Ohio. Pop. 996.

PIKE, t. Perry co. Ohio. Pop. 1,119.

PIKE, NW. t. Madison co. Ohio. Pop. 339.

PIKE, one of the extreme eastern cos. of Ken. bounded by Harland and Perry SW. by Perry W. by Floyd N. and by Cumberland mountain or Russell and Tazewell cos. Va. SE. Length 50, and mean width 15 m. Pop. 2,677. Chief town, Pikeville.

PIKE, co. Miss. bounded by Lincoln and Montgomery S. by Ralls W. and NW. and by Mississippi river E. This co. would average about 20 m. square, or 400 sq. m. Pop. in 1820, 3,747, but including *then* a large space N. of Missouri river, *now* included in other cos.; in 1830, 6,122. Chief town, Bowling Green.

PIKE, co. Miss. bounded by Lou. S. Amite W. Lawrence N. and Marion E. Length 27, width 30 m. Pop. in 1820, 4,438; in 1830, 5,402. Chief town, Holmesville.

PIKE, t. Wayne co. Ohio.

PIKE, t. in the southern part of Stark co. Ohio. Pop. 1,273.

PIKE, NW. t. of Clarke co. Ohio. Pop. 1,115.

PIKE, C. H. Pike co. Ken.

PIKE, r. Lou. which runs into the Mississippi, 70 m. below Sable Lake.

PIKETON, t. and seat of justice, Pike co. Ohio, 19 m. S. from Chillicothe.

PIKEVILLE, v. and seat of justice, Bledsoe co. Ten. on Sequachee river, 80 m. a little S. of E. from Murfreesborough, and 608 from W.

PIKEVILLE, v. and seat of justice, Marion co. Al. about 70 m. NW. from Tuscaloosa.

PIKESVILLE, v. Baltimore co. Md.

PILESGROVE, t. Salem co. N. J. Pop. 2,150.

PINCKNEY, v. Montgomery co. Miss. on the Missouri river, about 60 m. W. from St. Louis.

PINCKNEY, t. Lewis co. N. Y. Pop. 783.

PINCKNEYVILLE, t. Union district, S. C. on Broad river, 75 m. NNW. from Columbia. It contains but a few houses.

PINCKNEYVILLE, t. Wilkinson co. Miss. 5 m. E. of the Mississippi, and about 16 m. SE. from Fort Adams. It is situated in a very pleasant and fertile country.

PINE CREEK, r. Pa. which runs S. into the W. branch of the Susquehannah, 2 or 3 m. W. of Jersey shore.

PINE GROVE, v. Schuylkill co. Pa. 8 m. from Womelsdorf.

PINE GROVE MILLS, v. Centre co. Pa.

PINE HILL, v. York district, S. C.

PINE RIVER, r. N. H. which flows into Ossipee Lake.

PINE RIVER, r. In. which runs into the Wabash.

PINEVILLE, v. Charleston district, S. C. about 40 miles from Charleston. Here is an academy.

PINEY GROVE, v. Southampton co. Va.

PIPEMAKER'S CREEK, r. Geo. which runs into the Savannah.

PIQUA, or Piquatown, t. Miami co. Ohio, on the Great Miami, 130 m. from its mouth, 8 m. N. from Troy, 30 S. from Wapaghkanetta, 67 WNW. from Columbus, and 125 S. from Fort Meigs. It is delightfully situated, and is a flourishing town. Pop. 488.

PISCASICK, r. N. H. which joins the Lamprey, in Durham.

PISCATAQUA, r. N. H. which rises in Wakefield, separates N. H. from Maine, and pursuing a SSE. course of about 40 m. flows into the Atlantic, below Portsmouth. From its source to Berwick lower falls, it is called Salmon Fall river; thence to the junction of the Chocheco, it takes the name of Newichawannock, and afterwards that of Piscataqua. This river affords a sloop navigation to the towns of Dover, Newmarket, Durham, and Exeter. Piscataqua Harbor, formed by the mouth, is one of the finest on the continent.

PISCATAQUIS, r. Me. which runs E. into the Penobscot, 25 m. below the junction of the Metawamkeak. Length 100 m.

PISCATAQUOG, r. N. H. which rises in Deerfield and Francestown, and runs ESE. into the Merrimack, in NE. corner of Bedford.

PISCATAWAY, t. Middlesex co. N. J. on the Raritan, 3½ m. NE. from New Brunswick, 14 SW. from Elizabethtown. Pop. 2,664.

PISCATAWAY, t. Prince George co. Md. on the Piscataway, 16 m. N. from Port Tobacco.

PISCATAWAY, r. Md. which runs into the Potomac, 8 m. below Alexandria.

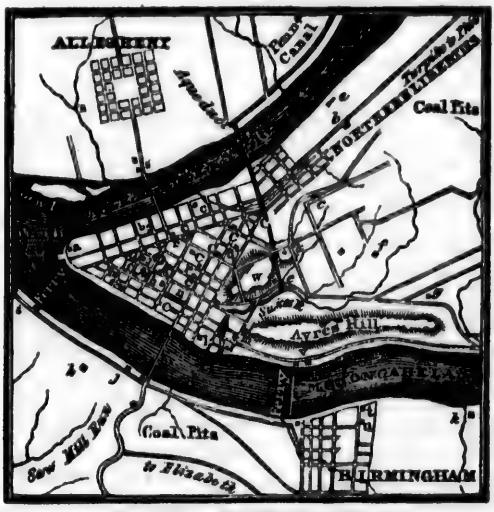
PITCH LANDING, v. Hertford co. N. C.

PITT, co. N. C. Pop. 12,174. Greenville is the chief town.

PITT, *Cape*, cape on NW. coast of America, in Dixon's Entrance. Lon. 132° 10′ W.; lat. 54° 50′ N.

PITT, *Cape*, cape on the S. coast of New Georgia. Lon. 158° 29′ E.; lat. 8° 55′ S.

PITTSBOROUGH, t. and cap. Chatham co. N. C. 30 m. SW. from Raleigh, 54 NNW. from Fayetteville, and 319 from W. It is situated on an eminence, in a very fertile and well cultivated country, and contains a court-house, a jail, and an academy.



PITTSBURG, AND ITS ENVIRONS.

PITTSBURG, city, and cap. Alleghany co. Pa. 230 m. WNW. from Baltimore, 297 W. by N. from Philadelphia, 335 from Lexington, Ken. 1,100 from New Orleans by land and 2,000 by water, and 223 from W. Lat. 40° 40′ N.; lon. 80° W. It is situated on a beautiful plain, on a broad point of land, where the confluence of the Alleghany and Monongahela forms the Ohio. The suburbs of Pittsburg are Alleghanytown, Northern Liberties, Birmingham on the south bank of the Monongahela, Lawrenceville-East Liberty, and remainder of Pitt township. Population of the city proper 12,540, and of the suburbs 9,983. Total, 22,433. The town is compactly, and in some streets handsomely built; although the universal use of pit coal for culinary and manufacturing purposes has carried such quantities of fine black matter, driven off in the smoke into the air, and deposited it on the walls of the houses, and every thing, that can be blackened with coal smoke, as to have given the town a gloomy aspect. Its position and advantages, as a manufacturing town, and its acknowledged healthfulness, will continue, however, to render it a place of attraction for builders, manufacturers, and capitalists. At the present time the following articles are manufactured on a great scale: iron-mongery of every description, steam engines, and enginery, and iron work in general; cutlery of all descriptions; glass and paper, cotton, and woollens, pottery, chemicals, tin, and copper ware are manufactured, and exported to a great extent. Boat and steamboat building have been pursued here on a greater scale, than in any other town in the western country. So long ago as 1814, 4,055 wagons of four and six horses, employed as transport wagons, passed between this place and Philadelphia. Boats of the smaller kinds are continually departing down the river at all seasons, when the waters will admit. In mod-

orate stages of the river, great numbers of steam-boats arrive, and depart. Large contracts are continually ordered from all the towns on the waters of the Ohio and Mississippi, for machinery, steam-boat castings, and the various manufactures it produces. It is supplied with water by a high-pressure steam-engine of 84 horse power, which raises the water 116 feet above the Alleghany river. A million and a half gallons of water can be raised in 24 hours. These works went into operation in 1828. The churches in this city are a Baptist, Roman Catholic, Covenanters', Seceders', a Methodist church, German Lutheran church, Union church, Episcopal church, first and second Presbyterian churches, Unitarian church, second Methodist church, and an African church, making a total of 13. The other public buildings are the Western University of Pennsylvania, Pittsburg High School, Pittsburg Exchange, Mansion House, and Hotel, Lambdin's Museum, the U. S. Bank, and the Pittsburg Bank. There are 11 large establishments of iron founderies, in which were manufactured from pigs, in 1830, 5,339 tons. There are six rolling mills and iron works with nail factories attached, in which were manufactured in the same year 7,950 tons of pigs into blooms, and 2,805 tons into nails. There are four large cotton factories, in the largest of which are 10,000 spindles, spinning 1,400 pounds of yarn weekly. There are two large establishments of glass works, and 270 other large manufacturing establishments of a miscellaneous character. This city has immense advantages of artificial as well as natural water communications. The great Pennsylvania canal, over 500 miles in length, terminates here. Another canal is laid out to connect it with Lake Erie through Meadville; and still a third is proposed to the mouth of Mahoning, where it will connect with a branch of the Ohio and Erie canal from its summit head.

PITTSFIELD, t. Rutland co. Vt. 40 m. NW. from Windsor. Pop. 505.

PITTSFIELD, t. Berkshire co. Mass. 6 m. N. from Lenox, 36 ESE. from Albany, 40 W. from Northampton, and 136 W. from Boston. Pop. 3,570. It is watered by the Housatonnuc, is a pleasant and flourishing town, and a place of considerable trade and manufactures. It contains 3 houses of public worship, 2 for Congregationalists and 1 for Methodists, a bank, a town-house, an excellent female academy, a printing-office from which is issued a weekly newspaper, several woollen manufactories, a marble manufactory, a manufactory of small-arms, and a drum manufactory. Large numbers of chaises, coaches, and wagons are made here. Good marble is found here. The U. S. have barracks here sufficient to accommodate 2,000 men, and a hospital. Pittsfield is situated in a very fertile tract of country, and is one of the best agricultural towns in the state.

PITTSFIELD, t. Otsego co. N. Y. 15 m. WSW. from Cooperstown. Pop. 1,005.

PITTSFIELD, v. Somerset co. Me. 98 m. N. from Portland.

PITTSFORD, t. Rutland co. Vt. on the Otter Creek, 34 m. NW. from Windsor. Pop. 2,005. Here is a valuable quarry of marble.

PITTSGROVE, t. Salem co. N. J. 26 m. S. from Philadelphia.

PITTSTON, t. Kennebeck co. Me. on E. side of the Kennebeck, opposite Gardiner, 7 m. S. from Augusta, and 160 NNE. from Boston. Pop. 1,804.

PITTSTON, t. Hunterdon co. N. J. 58 m. NNE. from Philadelphia.

PITTSTON, t. Luzerne co. Pa.

PITTSTOWN, t. Rensselaer co. N. Y. NE. from Lansingburg. Pop. 3,702.

PITTSYLVANIA, C. H. Pittsylvania co. Va. on Bannister river, 176 m. SW. from Richmond.

PITTSYLVANIA, co. Va. bounded by N. Carolina S. Henry and Franklin cos. W. Roanoke river, or Bedford and Campbell N. and Halifax E. Length 36 m. mean width 28. Pop. in 1820, 21,313; in 1830, 26,023. Chief town, Danville.

PLACENTIA, spacious bay on the E. coast of Newfoundland.

PLAIN, t. Wayne co. Ohio, W. from Wooster. Pop. 1,263.

PLAIN, t. Franklin co. Ohio. Pop. 842.

PLAINFIELD, t. Washington co. Vt. watered by the Onion river, 9 m. E. from Montpelier. Pop. 874.

PLAINFIELD, t. Sullivan co. N. H. on the Connecticut, 11 m. S. from Dartmouth College, 14 N. from Claremont, 55 NW. from Concord. Pop. 1,581. Union Academy, a well endowed seminary, is in this town. It has a principal, an assistant, and about 100 students. There are falls in the Connecticut at this place.

PLAINFIELD, t. Hampshire co. Mass. 21 m. NW. from Northampton, and 110 W. from Boston. Pop. 983.

PLAINFIELD, t. Windham co. Ct. on E. side of the Quinebaug, 4 m. E. from Canterbury, and 15 NE. from Norwich. Pop. 2,289. This is a pleasant and valuable town, and contains a respectable academy.

PLAINFIELD, t. Otsego co. N. Y. 15 m. NW. from Cooperstown, 81 W. from Albany. Pop. 1,626.

PLAINFIELD, t. Essex co. N. J.

PLAINFIELD, v. Coshocton co. Ohio, 76 m. NE. from Columbus.

PLAISTOW, t. Rockingham co. N. H. 12 m. W. from Newburyport, and 28 SW. from Portsmouth.

PLANE, t. Stark co. Ohio. Pop. 1,469.

PLAQUEMINE, outlet of the Mississippi, 117 m. above New Orleans, 36 above the efflux of Lafourche, and 96 below that of Atchafalaya.

PLAQUEMINE BEND, remarkable bend of the Mississippi, 70 m. below New Orleans.

PLAQUEMINES, parish, La. on both sides of the Mississippi, near its mouth. Pop. 4,489.

PLAQUEMINES, fort, La. on the Mississippi, 43 m. below New Orleans. A small garrison is kept here for the purpose of examining all vessels that pass.

PLATTE, *La*, r. Vt. which runs into Lake Champlain, at Shelburne.

PLATTE, *La*, r. La. which rises in the

Rocky Mountains, and after an E. course of about 1,600 m. joins the Missouri, 600 m. from the Mississippi.

PLATTE, *Little*, r. La. which runs into the Missouri, 349 m. from the Mississippi.

PLATTEKILL, t. Ulster co. N. Y. 22 m. S. from Kingston. Pop. 1,936.

PLATTSBURG, t. and cap. Clinton co. N. Y. on W. side of Lake Champlain, at the mouth of the Saranac, 160 m. N. from Albany, 60 S. from Montreal. Lon. 73° 25′ W.; lat. 44° 42′ N. Pop. 4,913. The U. S. barracks are 4 m. above the village, on the Saranac. Plattsburg village is handsomely laid out; it contains a court-house, a jail, a Presbyterian church, an academy, a bank, and a printing-office, and is a place of considerable trade. This place is memorable for the effectual resistance, on the 11th of Sept. 1814, of 2,500 Americans, under Gen. Macomb, to the British force of 14,000 men, under Sir George Prevost; and in the bay before this town, Commodore M'Donough obtained a signal victory over the British fleet.

PLEASANT, t. Fairfield co. Ohio. Pop. 1,763.

PLEASANT, t. in the SW. corner of Franklin co. Ohio. Pop. 164.

PLEASANT, t. in the SE. corner of Madison co. Ohio. Pop. 857.

PLEASANT, t. in the north-eastern part of Clarke co. Ohio. Pop. 821.

PLEASANT, t. Brown co. Ohio, in which is situated the town of Ripley. Pop. 1,917.

PLEASANT GROVE, v. Lunenburg co. Va.

PLEASANT GROVE, v. Orange co. N. C.

PLEASANT GROVE, v. Greenville district, S. C.

PLEASANT PLAINS, v. Franklin co. Ten.

PLEASANT RIVER, r. Me. which runs into the sea, between Columbia and Addison, and forms a bay at its mouth, to which it gives name, lon. 67° 40′ W.; lat. 44° 35′ N.

PLEASANT VALLEY, v. in Clinton, Dutchess co. N. Y. 7 m. E. of Poughkeepsie. This is a flourishing village, and has considerable manufactories.

PLEASANT VALLEY, v. in Elizabethtown, N. Y.

PLEASANT VALLEY, t. Fairfax co. Va.

PLEIN, r. which rises in the NW. Territory, flows into Indiana, and unites with the Theakiki, to form the Illinois.

PLESIS, v. Jefferson co. N. Y. 184 m. NW. from Albany.

PLUCKEMIN, v. Somerset co. N. J.

PLUIE, *La*, lake, N. America. Lon. 93° 40′ W.; lat. 48° 50′ N.

PLUIE, *La*, r. which forms a communication between Lake la Pluie and the Lake of the Woods.

PLUM ISLAND, isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of Massachusetts, between Newburyport and Ipswich, 9 m. long and 1 broad. Its south end is on the north side of the entrance of Ipswich harbor, and its north end on the south side of the entrance of Newburyport harbor. Near the north end there are two lights. Several houses have been erected on this island by the Marine and Humane Society, for the relief of distressed mariners. This island is a place of much resort in the summer.

PLUM ISLAND, small isl. near the NE. coast of Long Island, in the state of N. Y. It is annexed to Southold.

PLUYE, r. In. which runs into the Theakiki.

PLYMOUTH, t. Windsor co. Vt. 18 m. W. from Windsor. Pop. 1,237. A remarkable cavern was discovered in this town in 1818. It is situated at the foot of a mountain, near the head of Black river, and has 5 apartments, the largest of which is 30 feet long, 20 broad, and 20 high. Two of the others are nearly as large. The rocks which form the cavern are wholly of limestone. Numerous petrifactions are found here, most of which resemble icicles hanging from the rocks.

PLYMOUTH, t. Grafton co. N. H. on W. side of the Merrimack, 31 m. SSE. from Haverhill, 43 N. from Concord, 70 NW. from Portsmouth. Pop. 1,175. In the north part of the town there is a pleasant village, containing a court-house and a Congregational meeting-house. The courts of the county are held alternately here and at Haverhill.

PLYMOUTH, co. Mass. bounded by Cape Cod and Boston Bays NE. Barnstable co. and Buzzard's Bay SE. Bristol co. SW. and Norfolk co. NW. Length 30 m. mean width 20. Pop. in 1820, 38,136; in 1830, 42,993. It is the original seat of the colonization of New England. Chief town, Plymouth.

PLYMOUTH, s-p. and cap. Plymouth co. Mass. 36 m. SSE. from Boston. Lon. 70° 30′ W.; lat. 41° 58′ N. Pop. 4,751. It contains a court-house, a jail, a bank, and 4 houses of public worship—3 for Congregationalists, and 1 for Baptists. The harbor is spacious, but shallow. Vessels drawing more than 10 or 11 feet of water cannot approach the wharves without being lightened at some distance from them. A small stream which passes through the town, furnishes valuable water-power, where have been erected several important manufactories of cotton and woollen goods, and extensive iron works. Plymouth is the oldest town in New England. The first settlers landed here on the 22d of December, 1620; this anniversary is still observed. The rock on which they landed was conveyed, in 1774, to the centre of the town.

PLYMOUTH, t. Litchfield co. Ct. 10 m. SE. from Litchfield. Pop. 2,064.

PLYMOUTH, t. Chenango co. N. Y. 7 m. NW. from Norwich, 107 W. from Albany. Pop. 1,591.

PLYMOUTH, t. Luzerne co. Pa. on the Susquehannah, nearly opposite Wilkesbarre.

PLYMOUTH, t. Montgomery co. Pa.

PLYMOUTH, s-p. and cap. Washington co. N. C. near the mouth of the Roanoke, 20 m. S. from Edenton.

PLYMOUTH, t. the northern limits of Richland co. Ohio.

PLYMOUTH, v. Windsor co. Vt. 15 m. SE. by E. from Rutland.

PLYMPTON, t. Plymouth co. Mass. 10 m. NW. from Plymouth, 32 S. from Boston. Pop.

920. It contains a cotton, a woollen manufactory, and a forge.

POCAHONTAS, t. Chesterfield co. Va. on N. side of the Appomatox, opposite Petersburg, and included within the borough of Petersburg.

POCATALIGO, v. Beaufort district, S. C. 64 m. WSW. from Charleston.

POKOMOKE, r. in SE. part of Md. which runs SW. into the Chesapeake, forming a considerable bay at its mouth. Length 40 m.

POESTON KILL, r. N. Y. which runs into the Hudson, S. of Troy. Length 20 m.

POINT ADAMS, cape, on W. coast of N. America, S. of the entrance into the river Columbia. Lon. 124° 57′ W.; lat. 46° 15′ N.

POINT ALDERTON, SW. point of Boston Harbor, on the coast of Massachusetts.

POINT AU FER, headland in N. part of Lake Champlain, given by the British to the United States, in 1769.

POINT BAGADUCE, cape in Penobscot Bay, on the coast of Maine.

POINT CHICOT, v. of Arkansas, on the bank of the Mississippi, at the mouth of the Arkansas river.

POINT COMFORT, cape on the coast of Va. at the mouth of James river.

POINT COUPEE, co. La. Pop. 5,936. Chief town, Point Coupee.

POINT COUPEE, t. and cap. Point Coupee co. La. on W. bank of the Mississippi, 30 m. N. from Baton Rogue, 1,210 from W.

POINT HARMER, v. in the township of Marietta, Ohio, on the Muskingum. It is very pleasantly situated, and contains a steam-mill of stone, 4 stories high, and about 50 handsome dwelling-houses.

POINT JUDITH, cape on the SE. corner of South Kingston, Rhode Island, on W. side of Narraganset Bay, 9 m. SSW. from Newport. Lon. 71° 35′ W.; lat. 41° 24′ N.

POINT LABADDIE, v. on Missouri river, in Franklin co. Miso. 30 m. above St. Charles.

POINT LOOKOUT, cape on the coast of Md. on N. side of the mouth of the Potomac.

POINT MARYLAND, headland in the river Potomac, W. of Port Tobacco.

POINTOPOLIS, v. Clermont co. Ohio, 190 m. SW. from Columbus.

POINT PLEASANT, t. Mason co. Va. just above the confluence of Kenhawa with the Ohio, 5 m. NE. from Gallipolis.

POINT PLEASANT, v. Clermont co. Ohio, on the N. bank of the Ohio river. It contains about 25 houses, immediately below the mouth of Indian creek, 21 m. SW. from Williamsburg. Pop. 116.

POINT PLEASANT, v. Martin co. In. 126 m. SSW. from Indianapolis.

POINT REMOVE, v. Pulaski co. Arkansas, 60 m. from Little Rock.

POINT SALISBURY, cape, on the coast of Massachusetts, at the entrance of the Merrimack river, N. of the entrance of Newburyport harbor.

POINT SHERIFF, cape in Columbia river, on W. coast of N. America.

POINT TOBACCO, cape on the coast of Maryland, in the Potomac, 37 m. SSW. from Annapolis.

POKETALICO, r. Va. runs into the Kenhawa. Lon. 81° 51′ W.; lat. 38° 16′ N.

POLAND, t. Cumberland co. Me. on the S. side of the entrance of the Little Androscoggin, 30 m. N. from Portland, 140 m. NNE. from Boston.

POLAND, t. Trumbull co. Ohio, on the Mahoning, 18 m. SE. from Warren, 62 NW. from Pittsburg. Pop. 1,186. It contains a furnace, a forge, and other mills.

POLLARDSVILLE, v. Greenville district, S. Carolina.

POMFRET, t. Windsor co. Vt. 22 m. N. from Windsor. Pop. 1,867.

POMFRET, t. Windham co. Ct. 40 m. E. from Hartford, 57 SW. from Boston. It is an excellent agricultural town, and has a very large cotton manufactory. Near the centre of the town there is a pleasant village, where several turnpikes meet.

POMFRET, t. Chatauque co. N. Y. on Lake Erie, containing the villages of Dunkirk and Fredonia. Pop. 3,386.

POMME, r. La. runs into the Mississippi. Lon. 90° 15′ W.; lat. 37° 18′ N.

POMPEY, t. Onondaga co. N. Y. 11 m. SE. from Onondaga, 146 W. from Albany. Pop. 4,812. This is a valuable agricultural town, and has an academy.

POMPTON, t. Morris co. N. J.

POMUNKY CREEK, r. Maryland, which runs into the Potomac.

PONDICHERRY, mt. N. H. in Breton Woods, and Jefferson.

PONCHARTRAIN, lake, La. about 35 m. long from E. to W. and 25 broad, and generally from 12 to 20 feet deep. It communicates with Lake Borgne on the SE. with Lake Maurepas on the NW. and with the city of New Orleans by Bayou St. John, on the S.

PONTIAC, v. and seat of justice, Oakland co. Mich. on Huron river of Lake St. Clair. It stands in a very fertile district.

POOL, r. Mississippi, which runs into the Gulf of Mexico.

POOL'S ISLAND, small isl. in the Chesapeake. Lon. 76° 23′ W.; lat. 39° 22′ N.

POOLESVILLE, v. Spartanburg district, S. Carolina.

POOLSVILLE, t. NW. part of Montgomery co. Md. 33 m. NW. from W.

POOSHAW, lake, in Hancock co. Me. It is 9 m. long, and 4 broad. It communicates with the Penobscot by Pooshaw river, which, after a course of 15 m. flows into the Penobscot, on W. side, opposite Marsh Island.

POPACHTON, r. one of the higher confluents of Delaware river, rises in Greene co. N. Y. and thence flowing into Delaware co. continues a SW. course of 50 m. into the Delaware river.

POPE, co. Il. bounded SE. and S. by Ohio river, W. by Johnson, and N. and NE. by Gallatin. Length 30 m. mean width 20. Pop. in 1820, 2,610; in 1830, 3,323. Chief town, Golconda.

POPLAR CREEK, r Ten. which runs into the Clinch.

POPLAR CREEK, r. Md. which runs into the Potomac.

POPLAR GROVE, v. Newbury district, S. Carolina.

POPLAR ISLAND, isl. in Chesapeake Bay, about 10 m. in circumference. Lat. 38° 5′ N.

POPLAR PLAINS, v. Fleming co. Ken. a little N. of E. 106 m. from Frankfort.

POPLAR SPRINGS, v. Ann-Arundel co. Maryland.

POPLAR TOWN, or Trap, t. Worcester co. Maryland.

POPLIN, t. Rockingham co. N. H. 24 m. WSW. from Portsmouth. Pop. 429.

POPOCATEPETL, volcanic mountain of Mexico, in Puebla, rising to the great elevation of 17,716 feet above the level of the ocean.

PORCUPINE, r. N. America, runs into the Missouri, 110 m. above the Yellow-stone.

PORCUPINE RIVER, r. NW. Territory, runs into Lake Superior. Lat. 46° 14′ N.

PORTAGE, co. Ohio, bounded by Columbiana SE. Stark S. Medina W. Cuyahoga NW. Geauga N. and Trumbull E. Length 30 m. breadth 24. Pop. in 1820, 10,095; in 1830, 18,827. Chief town, Ravenna. The land is generally high, elevated and considerably broken.

PORTAGE DESSIEUX, v. St. Charles co. Miso. 25 m. from St. Charles.

PORT AU PRINCE, seaport of St. Domingo, seated on a bay on the W. side of the island, of which part it is the capital. It was taken by the English and royalists in 1794, but the whole island has been since evacuated by the English. Lon. 72° 10′ W.; lat. 18° 45′ N.

PORT BYRON, v. Cayuga co. N. Y.

PORT CONWAY, v. King George's co. Va. 65 m. S. from W.

PORTER, t. Oxford co. Me. 34 m. SW. from Paris. Pop. 841.

PORTER, t. Niagara co. N. Y. on Lake Ontario.

PORTER, t. on the Ohio river, in Scioto co. Ohio. Pop. 917.

PORTER BRIDGE, v. Oxford co. Me. 45 m. NW. from Portland.

PORT GIBSON, seat of justice for Claiborne co. Miss. on the waters of the Bayou Pierre, 45 m. NE. of Natchez, and 12 m. E. of the Mississippi river, contains a branch of the State Bank, a handsome court-house, a printing-office, which issues a large weekly paper, and about 1,000 inhabitants. Distance from W. 1,101 m.

PORT PENN, a small village in Newcastle co. Del. on the bank of the Delaware river, 50 m. below Philadelphia.

PORT REPUBLIC, t. Rockingham co. Va. on S. branch of the Shenandoah, 22 m. NE. from Staunton.

PORT ROYAL, t. Caroline co. Va. on the Rappahannock, 20 m. SE. from Fredericksburg.

PORT ROYAL, t. Montgomery co. Ten. at the union of the Sulphur Fork and Red River, 12 m. E. from Clarkesville.

PORT ROYAL ISLAND, isl. in Port Royal Entrance, near the coast of S. Carolina, about 12 m. long and 5 wide. Beaufort is the principal town. Lat. 32° 12′ N.

PORT TOBACCO, t. and cap. Charles co. Md. on a small river of the same name, which runs into the Potomac a little below the town, 45 m. SSW. from Annapolis. It contains an Episcopal church, a ware-house for the inspection of tobacco, and about 80 houses. In the vicinity are the celebrated cold waters of Mount Misery, 32 m. from W.

PORT WATSON, v. Cortlandt co. N. Y. on the Tioughnioga, 3 m. from the court-house. See *Homer*.

PORT WILLIAM, t. and cap. Gallatin co. Ken. at the conflux of Kentucky river with the Ohio, 37 m. N. from Frankfort, and 565 from W. Pop. 324.

PORTAGE, t. in SW. corner of Portage co. Ohio, on the Tuscarawas. Pop. 475.

PORTAGE, or Carrying river, r. Ohio, which runs into Lake Erie, 15 m. W. of the Sandusky.

PORTAGE DES SIOUX, v. Missouri, on the W. bank of the Mississippi, 6 m. above the Missouri, 24 m. N. from St. Louis.

PORTER, t. Oxford co. Me. 34 m. SW. from Paris. Pop. 841.

PORTLAND, t. and port of entry, Cumberland co. Me. 54 m. NNE. from Portsmouth, 115 NNE. from Boston, and 542 from W. Lon. 70° 20′ W.; lat. 43° 39′ W. It is a very pleasant town, finely situated on a peninsula in Casco bay. It is the shire-town of the co. and till this year (1832) it has been the capital of the state. The harbor is large, safe, easy of access, and is frozen but for a very short time each winter. It is the largest town in Maine, and has a very active commerce. The shipping of the port in 1829 amounted to 56,949 tons. It has many handsome buildings, among which are 8 houses of public worship, a custom-house and court-house. It has 6 banks, including a branch of the U. S. bank, an insurance office, academy, public library, and several flourishing schools. On opposite sides of the ship-channel are forts Preble and Scammel. The entrance of the harbor is marked by a light-house, and on the pinnacle of Mount Joy is a conspicuous observatory. In 1820 it contained 8,520 inhabitants; in 1830, 12,601.

PORTLAND, *New*, t. Somerset co. Me. 22 m. NW. from Norridgewock. Pop. 1,215.

PORTLAND, t. Chatauque co. N. Y. on Lake Erie, 9 m. from the head of Chatauque Lake. Pop. 1,771.

PORTLAND, v. Jefferson co. Ken. below Louisville.

PORTLAND, v. Dallas co. Al. 16 m. from Cahawba.

PORTO BELLO, seaport of N. America, on the N. coast of the isthmus of Darien, having a large commodious harbor, with good anchorage and shelter for ships; its entrance is narrow, and defended by several forts. It is 70 m. N. of Panama, and 300 W. of Carthagena. Lon. 80° 45′ W.; lat. 9° 33′ N.

PORTSMOUTH, t. Rockingham co. N. H.

at the mouth of the Piscataqua, with an excellent harbor. It is the only seaport in the state, and has considerable commerce. Here is a navy-yard of the U. States. The town has 7 churches, a branch of the United States bank, 2 insurance-offices, and an athenæum. Two bridges cross the river to Kittery, in Maine. In Dec. 1813 a fire destroyed 397 buildings here. It is 24 m. NNE. from Newburyport, 56 N. by E. from Boston, and 54 SSW. from Portland. Pop. 8,082. Lat. 43° 5′ N.; lon. 70° 45′ W.

PORTSMOUTH, t. Newport co. R. I. on N. end of the island of R. I. 7 m. N. from Newport. Pop. 1,727. It is connected with Tiverton by a bridge, and with Bristol by a ferry. In the NW. part of the township there is a coal mine.

PORTSMOUTH, t. and cap. Scioto co. Ohio, on the E. bank of the Scioto, just above its junction with the Ohio, 45 m. S. from Chillicothe, 44 W. from Gallipolis, 421 m. from W. It is advantageously situated, and contains a court-house, a jail, and has some trade. Pop. 1,064.

PORTSMOUTH, t. Norfolk co. Va. on the SW. side of Elizabeth river, opposite Norfolk, one mile distant from it, both of which constitute one port of entry, 110 m. E. by S. from Petersburg, 219 m. from W. It is pleasantly situated, and regularly laid out, and contains a court-house, a jail, a sugar refinery, and 4 houses of public worship, 1 for Episcopalians, 1 for Baptists, 1 for Methodists, and 1 for Roman Catholics. The courts for the county of Norfolk are held here.

PORTSMOUTH, s-p. Carteret co. N. C. on N. end of Core bank, near Ocrecock inlet, chiefly inhabited by fishermen and pilots.

PORT LOUIS, French fortress, on the SW. coast of Hispaniola. Lon. 73° 16′ W.; lat. 18° 18′ N.

PORT ROYAL, s-p. of Jamaica, 6 m. E. of Spanish Town, and as much by water SE. of Kingston. Lon. 76° 45′ W.; lat. 18° N.

PORT ROYAL, town and fort of the island of Martinico, 21 m. SE. of St. Pierre. Lon. 61° 9′ W.; lat. 14° 3′ N.

PORT ROYAL, isl. of S. C. lies between Broad river on the W. Whale Sound N.

PORT ROYAL, v. and port of Caroline co. Va. on the left bank of Rappahannock, 30 m. below Fredericksburg, and 65 m. NNE. from Richmond. Pop. about 1,700.

PORT ROYAL, v. Morgan co. In. about 40 m. SW. from Indianapolis.

PORT ROYAL, v. on Red River, Montgomery co. Ten. 45 m. WNW. from Nashville.

POSEY, co. In. bordering on the Ohio and Wabash. Pop. 6,883. Chief town, Mount Vernon.

POST HILL, v. Morgan co. Geo.

POST MILL, v. Orange co. Va. 54 m. N. from Montpelier.

POTOKA, r. In. which is formed in Orange co. and flows W. through Pike and Gibson cos. and joins the Wabash about 12 m. W. from Princeton.

POTOMAC, r. U. S. which rises in two branches, the north and south, originating in and near the Alleghany mountains, and forms, through its whole course, part of the boundary between Virginia and Maryland, and flows into Chesapeake Bay, between Point Lookout and Smith's Point. It is 7½ miles wide at its mouth. This is a fine navigable river for ships of almost any burden for nearly 300 miles, as the tide ebbs and flows in it nearly that distance. Above the tide-water the river has three considerable falls, those above Georgetown are now passable in boats. Its length above the tide is upwards of 300 miles through an inhabited country. Its junction with the Shenandoah at Harper's Ferry is regarded as a great curiosity. See *Harper's Ferry*.

POTOMAC CREEK, r. Va. which runs into the Potomac.

POTOSI, t. and cap. Washington co. Missouri, 45 W. from St. Genevieve, 60 SSW. from St. Louis, 915 m. from W.

POTOSI, *San Luis*, a state of Mexico, bounded S. by Querctaro and Guanaxuato, W. by Zacatecas, N. by New Leon, E. by Taumalipas and the Gulf of Mexico, and SE. by Vera Cruz. Length from N. to S. 200 miles, mean width about 95.

POTOSI, *San Luis*, city of Mexico, and seat of government for the state of San Louis Potosi. It is situated on the high table-land of Anahuac, near the source of the river Panuco, 264 m. NNW. from the city of Mexico. Lat. 22° 3′ N.; lon. from W. 23° 25′ W. Pop. 15,000.

POTSDAM, t. St. Lawrence co. N. Y. 90 m. W. from Plattsburg, 150 NNW. from Albany. Pop. 3,650.

POTTER, co. N. side of Pa. bounded N. by New York, E. by Tioga co. S. by Lycoming co. and W. by M'Kean co. Chief town, Coudersport.

POTTERSTOWN, v. Hunterdon co. N. J. 5 m. E. from Lebanon.

POTTIESVILLE, v. Louisa co. Va.

POTTSGROVE, v. Montgomery co. Pa.

POTTSVILLE, a flourishing t. in Schuylkill co. Pa. which has, within a few years, grown from a solitary house to a very considerable borough. It is situated on one of the head branches of the Schuylkill river, near the termination of the canal. The sudden rise, and rapid increase, of this place, have been owing to the immense quantities of coal found in the vicinity, and to the location of the canal, which terminates here, and renders this place a considerable depot for merchandise destined for the north and west. Pop. 2,464.

POUGHKEEPSIE, t. and cap. Dutchess co. N. Y. on E. bank of the Hudson, 75 m. N. of New York, 85 S. of Albany, 301 from W. The township is 10 m. in length from N. to S. and about 3½ from E. to W. and has 5 landings with extensive store-houses, wharves, &c. The village of Poughkeepsie is situated on a plain about a mile E. of the Hudson, and contains a court-house, a jail, a bank, an academy, several houses of public worship, and 7,222 inhabitants.

POULTNEY, t. Rutland co. Vt. 56 m. N.

from Bennington. Pop. 1,909. It is a considerable town, is watered by Poultney river, and borders on Hampton, N. Y.

POUNDRIDGE, t. Westchester co. N. Y. 5 m. SE. from Bedford. Pop. 1,437.

POWELL'S CREEK, r. Va. which runs into James river, lon. 77° 21′ W.; lat. 37° 13′ N.

POWELL'S CREEK, r. Pa. which runs into the Susquehannah, 20 m. above Harrisburg.

POWELL'S POINT, cape, Va. in James river. Lon. 86° 24′ W.; lat. 37° 2′ N.

POWELL'S RIVER, r. which rises from Powell's mountain in Virginia, passes into Tennessee, and joins Clinch river 38 m. NE. from Knoxville. It is said to be navigable for boats nearly 100 miles.

POWELLTON, v. Hancock co. Geo. 14 m. N. from Sparta. It contains a flourishing academy, and 3 churches.

POWHATAN, co. Va. bounded N. by James river, E. by Chesterfield co. S. by the Appomatox, and W. by Cumberland co. Pop. 8,517. Chief town, Scottsville.

POWNAL, t. Bennington co. Vt. 8 m. S. from Bennington. Pop. 1,835. It is a valuable agricultural town, watered by Hoosac river, and borders on Hoosac, N. Y. and Williamstown, Mass. Mount Anthony is partly in this town, and partly in Bennington.

POWNAL, t. Cumberland co. Me. 18 m. NE. from Portland, 133 NNE. from Boston.

POWOW, r. which rises in Kingston, N. H. and runs into the Merrimack, W. of Salisbury in Mass.

PRAIRIE, t. in the western limits of Franklin co. Ohio. Pop. 193.

PRAIRIE CREEK, v. Vigo co. In. 95 m. SW. by W. from Indianapolis.

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, v. on the left bank of the Mississippi river, cap. of Crawford co. Michigan, above the mouth of Ouisconsin river. It is an ancient settlement made by French traders. The U. S. Fort Crawford stands in this settlement.

PRAIRIE DU ROCHE, v. Randolph co. Il. It is the same village named often Prairie du Rocher.

PRAIRIE MOUND, v. Lillard co. Miso.

PRATTSBURG, t. Steuben co. N. Y. Pop. 2,399.

PRALLSVILLE, t. Hunterdon co. N. J.

PRATTSVILLE, v. Alleghany co. Md. on the road from Hancockstown to Cumberland, and nearly midway between those two places, and by postroad 115 m. NW. from W.

PREBLE, t. Cortlandt co. N. Y. 8 m. N. from Homer, 150 W. from Albany. Pop. 1,435.

PREBLE, co. W. part of Ohio. Pop. 16,291. Chief town, Eaton.

PRESCOTT, v. U. C. on the St. Lawrence, nearly opposite Ogdensburg.

PRESCOTT, v. Hampshire co. Mass. 76 m. westerly from Boston.

PRESQUE ISLE, a peninsula, on S. side of Lake Erie. It is 7 m. long, and from ½ to 1½ broad. It is a heap of desert sand, thrown up by the surf of the lake.

PRESSLEY'S, v. Abbeville district, S. C.

PRESSLEY'S CREEK, r. Va. which runs into the Potomac.

PRESTON, t. New London co. Ct. on the E. side of the river Thames, 15 m. above New London. Pop. 1,935.

PRESTON, t. New London co. Ct. on E. side of the Quinebaug, 6 m. E. from Norwich.

PRESTON, t. Chenango co. N. Y. 5 m. N. from Norwich, 115 W. from Albany. Pop. 1,213.

PRESTON, co. Va. bounded by Monongalia co. N. Alleghany co. Md. E. Randolph co. Va. S. and Harrison co. W. Length 26 m. mean width 16. Pop. in 1820, 3,428; in 1830, 5099; blacks, 152. Chief town, Kingwood.

PRESTON HILLS, in N. H. extending from Cockburn to the White Mountains.

PRESTONSBURG, v. and seat of justice, Floyd co. Ken. on the west branch of Big Sandy river, 209 m. SE. by E. from Frankfort. Pop. 81.

PRESTON'S CREEK, or Wood Creek, r. Ken. which runs into the Ohio.

PRESTONVILLE, v. Rhea co. Ten. 140 m. a little S. of E. from Murfreesborough.

PRESTONVILLE, t. Gallatin co. Ken.

PRESUMSCUT, r. Me. which flows from Sebacook Lake into Casco Bay, NE. of Portland.

PREWITT'S KNOB, v. Barren co. Ken. 144 m. SSW. from Frankfort.

PRICE'S TAVERN, t. Louisa co. Va. 60 m. NW. from Richmond.

PRICIS, t. St. Charles district, Miso.

PRIESTFORD, v. Harford co. Md.

PRINCE'S BAY, on the S. coast of Staten Island, N. Y.

PRINCE EDWARD, co. of U. C. occupying a peninsula between Lake Ontario and the Bay of Quinte.

PRINCE EDWARD, co. Va. bounded by Lunenburg SE. Charlotte S. and SW. Buckingham NW. Cumberland, or Appomatox river N. Amelia NE. and Nottaway E. Length 25 m. mean width 10. Pop. in 1820, 12,577; in 1830, 14,107; slaves, 8,593.

PRINCE EDWARD, C. H. and t. Prince Edward co. Va.

PRINCE FREDERICK, t. Calvert co. Md. 40 m. SW. from Annapolis.

PRINCE FREDERICK, a parish of Georgetown district, S. C.

PRINCE GEORGE, co. Md. bounded NE by Ann-Arundel co. E. by Calvert co. S. by Charles co. W. by the Potomac, and NW. by the District of Columbia and Montgomery co. Pop. 20,473. Chief town, Upper Marlborough.

PRINCE GEORGE, co. Va. bounded N. by James river, SSE. by Surrey and Sussex cos. W. by Dinwiddie co. and NW. by Chesterfield co. Pop. 8,368. Chief town, City Point.

PRINCE ROYAL ISLANDS, a group of islands on the W. side of N. America, E. of Queen Charlotte's Islands, with a navigable channel between.

PRINCESS ANNE, co. SE. corner of Va. bounded N. by Chesapeake Bay, E. by the Atlantic, S. by N. Carolina, and W. by Norfolk co. Pop. 9,102. Chief town, Kempsville.

PRINCESS ANNE, t. and cap. Somerset co. Md. at the head of the Manokin, 20 m. W. from Snowhill, 153 m. SE. from W. It contains a court-house, a jail, a bank, an academy, and Episcopal church, and has some manufactures and trade.

PRINCETON, t. Worcester co. Mass. 14 m. NNW. from Worcester, 52 W. by N. from Boston. Pop. 1,345. It is a valuable township. Wachusett mountain is situated 2 m. N. of the meeting-house. It may be seen at the distance of 67 m. and according to the admeasurement of Dr. Winthrop it is 3,012 feet above the level of the sea.

PRINCETON, t. N. J. partly in Middlesex and partly in Somerset cos. 10 m. NE. from Trenton, 16 SW. from New Brunswick, 40 NE. from Philadelphia, 49 SW. from N. York. Lon. 74° 35′ W.; lat. 40° 22′ N. It is a pleasant town, and contains a College, a Theological Seminary, a brick Presbyterian church, and upwards of 200 dwelling-houses. The College at this place was founded in 1746, at Elizabethtown; the next year it was removed to Newark, and a royal charter was granted to it in 1748, by the title of the College of New Jersey, which is its corporate name at present. It remained at Newark 10 years, and in 1757 was permanently established at Princeton. Its situation is pleasant and peculiarly healthful, and it has long been one of the most respectable seminaries in the U. States. The college edifice is called Nassau Hall. It is 175 feet in length by 50 deep, and 4 stories high. Beside a chapel 40 feet square, there are 2 other large buildings attached to the College, which contain philosophical apparatus, museum, recitation rooms, &c. These buildings are all of stone. The number of students ranges from 75 to 150. The total number of those who have graduated at this college from its commencement to 1830 was 1,913. Commencement is held on the last Wednesday in September. There are 2 vacations: the 1st, from commencement, 6 weeks; the 2d, from the first Thursday after the second Tuesday in April, 4 weeks. The Theological Seminary was established at this place in 1812. It is under the direction of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church in the U. States, and has 2 professors, one of didactic and polemic theology, and one of ecclesiastical history and church government.

PRINCETON, t. Schenectady co. N. Y. 7 m. W. Schenectady. Pop. 819.

PRINCETON, t. Caldwell co. Ken.

PRINCETON, v. Butler co. Ohio, 6 m. E. from Hamilton. Pop. 33.

PRINCETON, t. Gibson co. In. 35 m. S. from Vincennes. It is a flourishing town.

PRINCE OF WALES, *Cape*, the NW. extremity of the American continent, opposite East Cape, on the shore of Asia. Lon. 191° 45′ E.; lat. 65° 46′ N.

PRINCE OF WALES' FORT, N. America, on Churchill river, belonging to the Hudson Bay Company. Lon. 94° 7′ W.; lat. 58° 47′ N.

PRINCE WILLIAM, co. NE. part of Va. bounded NNE. by Loudon and Fairfax cos. E. by the Potomac, S. by Stafford co. and SW. by Fauquier co. Pop. 9,330. Chief town, Brentsville.

PRINCE WILLIAM, t. York co. New Brunswick, on the W. side of the river St. John.

PRINCE WILLIAM'S SOUND, a great inlet of the Pacific ocean, on the N. American coast, which occupies a degree and a half of latitude, and two of longitude. It requires the greatest circumspection to navigate it, on account of the rocks and shoals. Lon. 147° W.; lat. 59° 30′ to 61° N.

PROCTOR'S CREEK, r. Va. which runs into James river.

PROSPECT, t. Waldo co. Me. on W. side of the Penobscot, at its entrance into Penobscot Bay, 15 m. NNW. from Castine, 227 NE. from Boston. Pop. 2,381. It has an excellent harbor, with water sufficiently deep for the largest ships of war.

PROSPECT, t. Prince Edward co. Va.

PROSPECT, *New*, v. Bergen co. N. J.

PROSPECT HILL, v. Fairfax co. Va. 15 m. W. from W.

PROSPECT HILL, v. Renssellaer co. N. Y. 23 m. from Albany.

PROSPECT HILL, v. Caswell co. N. C. 88 m. NW. from Raleigh.

PROVIDENCE, one of the least of the Bahama Islands, but the best of those planted by the English. It lies 200 m. E. of Florida. Lon. 77° 1′ W.; lat. 24° 50′ N.

PROVIDENCE, *North*, t. Providence co. R. I. on the W. side of the Pawtucket. Pop. 3,503. It lies on N. side of Providence, and contains several cotton manufactories, 2 banks, and an air-furnace. Pawtucket village is in this township.

PROVIDENCE, t. Saratoga co. N. Y. 20 m. N. from Schenectady, 34½ NNW. from Albany. Pop. 1,579.

PROVIDENCE, t. Mecklenburg co. N. C.

PROVIDENCE, *New*, t. Essex co. N. J. Pop. 910.

PROVIDENCE, co. R. I. bounded N. and E. by Massachusetts, S. by Kent co. and W. by Connecticut. Pop. 47,014.

PROVIDENCE, t. port of entry, and metropolis of R. Island, in a county of the same name, 15 m. NNW. from Bristol, 30 N. by W. from Newport, 40 SSW. from Boston, 59 NE. from New London, 65 E. from Hartford, 394 from W. Lon. 71° 10′ W.; lat. 41° 51′ N. Pop. 16,832. It is situated on both sides of Providence river, just above the mouth of the Pawtucket, and 35 m. from the ocean. It is a pleasant, well-built, and very thriving town, well situated for trade, and has a flourishing commerce, and extensive manufactures. It possesses a fine harbor for ships of almost any burden, and its commerce is rapidly increasing, its shipping amounting to 25,000 tons. It contains 15 or 16 public buildings, among which the buildings of Brown University, and the Arcade, a magnificent structure, are the most conspicuous. It has 12 churches for the different denominations. Two of the Congre-

gational churches, and a Baptist and Episcopalian church, are remarkable for their beauty. Here are 11 banks, including an office of discount and deposit of the U. S. bank. The numerous and respectable manufactories of the city and Pawtucket are what has given this city its impulse towards prosperity. Few towns have increased more rapidly within the last ten years. Another element of this increase has been its connexion with the interior of Massachusetts by the Blackstone canal. Brown University is a respectable and flourishing institution: its libraries contain 12,100 volumes. There are 2 college edifices, one 150 by 46 feet, and 4 stories high, with wings; and the other 120 by 40 feet. The position of these buildings, on a noble elevation, is charming. The government of the University is composed of 36 trustees, of whom the president and 21 others must be Baptists. The other members of the board are shared among the different denominations, of whom 5 must be Friends. The Friends' Boarding School in this city is a most excellent institution. Every aspect of this handsome and thriving town indicates active and successful enterprise.

PROVIDENCE RIVER, r. R. I. formed by Wanasquiatucket and Moshasick, which unite just above Providence. It flows into Narraganset Bay, at Bullock's Point, 5 or 6 m. below Providence.

PROVINCE, t. Clarke co. In. 7 m. from the Ohio, and 23 above the rapids.

PROVINCE ISLAND, fertile island in the river Delaware, 6 m. below Philadelphia.

PROVINCETOWN, t. Barnstable co. Mass. near Cape Cod, 44 m. NE. from Barnstable, 116 SE. from Boston. Pop. 1,710. It is situated on the hook of Cape Cod, 3 m. SE. from Race Point. The harbor, which is one of the best in the state, opens to the southward, and has sufficient depth of water for ships of any size. The houses are of one story, and in order to prevent their being buried in the sand, they are set on piles, that the driving sands may pass under them.

PROWELLSVILLE, v. York co. Pa. 7 m. S. from Harrisburg.

PRUDENCE, isl. in Narraganset Bay, belonging to Portsmouth, R. I. 6 m. long; 2 m. SW. from Bristol.

PRUNTYTOWN, t. Harrison co. Va.

PUEBLA, a state of Mexico, bounded by the Pacific Ocean S. Mexico W. Queretaro NW. Vera Cruz NE. and Oaxaca E. and SE.; length 350 m. breadth 53. A great portion of Puebla is a lofty plain and highly productive in grain and fruits. In this region is concentrated the principal part of the population, which is computed to be 1,300,000, one million of which exist upon 10,000 sq. ms.

PUEBLA, city of Mexico, and capital of the state of the same name. It is the 4th city of Spanish America, and is only exceeded by Mexico, Guanaxuato, and Havana. Pop. about 100,000. Lat. 19° N.; lon. 21° W. It is 87 m. SE. by E. from Mexico, and 160 m. WNW. from Vera Cruz.

PUGET'S ISLAND, narrow isl. about 5 m. in length, in Columbia river, about 24 m. from its mouth.

PUGHTOWN, v. Chester co. Pa.

PUGHTOWN, v. Frederick co. Va. 79 m. from W.

PULASKI, co. Geo. bounded by Telfair SE. Houston SW. Monroe NW. Twiggs N. and Laurens NE. Length 35 m. mean width 14. Little Oakmulgee river rises in the NE. angle, and traverses the entire length of this county. Pop. in 1820, 5,223; in 1830, 4,899. Chief town, Hartford.

PULASKI, co. Ken. bounded by Cumberland river, or Wayne S. Adair W. Casey and Lincoln NW. Rockcastle NE. and Rockcastle river, or White E. Length 35 m. mean width 23. Pop. in 1820, 7,597; in 1830, 9,522. Chief town, Somerset.

PULASKI, v. and seat of justice, Giles co. Ten. on Richland branch of Elk river, 45 m. NW. from Huntsville, 80 S. from Nashville.

PULASKI, co. Ark. on the Cadron, about 300 m. above Arkiopolis. Pop. 2,395. Chief town, Little Rock.

PULTAWATAMIES, Indians, on the river St. Joseph, S. of Lake Michigan. No. 1,200.

PULTNEY, t. Steuben co. N. Y. on the W. side of Crooked Lake, 11 m. N. from Bath, 230 W. from Albany. Pop. 1,730.

PULTNEY, t. Belmont co. Ohio. Pop. 1,548.

PULTNEYVILLE, v. in Williamson, N. Y.

PUNCH HALL, v. Caroline co. Md.

PUNGOTEAGUE, v. Accomac co. Va.

PUNXETAWNY, v. Jefferson co. Pa. on Mahoning creek, 70 m. NE. from Pittsburg, and 35 NE. by E. from Kittanning.

PUT-IN-BAY, bay, formed by the island of Edwards in SW. part of Lake Erie, 10 m. WNW. from Sandusky Bay. It affords the best harbor on the lake.

PUTNAM, co. N. Y. bounded N. by Dutchess co. E. by Connecticut, S. by Westchester co. and W. by the Hudson river. Pop. 12,701. Chief town, Carmel.

PUTNAM, v. Muskingum co. Ohio, opposite Zanesville, with which it is connected by a handsome bridge. Pop. 758. It is a flourishing town, and contains an academy, and some mills. A number of the dwelling-houses are handsomely built of brick. The academy is a brick building of two stories.

PUTNAM, t. Washington co. N. Y. 28 m. N. from Sandy Hill. Pop. 718. It lies on Lake Champlain.

PUTNAM, co. Ohio, bounded by Henry N. Hancock E. Allen S. and Vanwert and Paulding W. It is 24 m. square. Pop. 230. Chief town, Sugar Grove. It is watered by the Hog and Blanchard's rivers. Surface, generally level.

PUTNAM, co. Geo. bounded by the Oconee river, or Hancock SE. Baldwin and Jones S. Jasper W. Morgan N. and Oconee river, or Greene NE. Length 20 m. mean width 18. Pop. in 1820, 15,475; in 1830, 13,656. Chief town, Eatonton.

PUTNEY, t. Windham co. Vt. on the Con-

necticut, 33 m. S. from Windsor. Pop. 1,510. It is a pleasant and flourishing town.

PYAMATUNING, t. Mercer co. Pa.

Q.

QUACHA, lake, Louisiana, 7 m. W. from New Orleans.

QUAKAKE, creek in Northampton co. Pa. one of the branches of the Lehigh river.

QUAKER HILL, v. in Pawling, N. Y.

QUAKERTOWN, t. Bucks co. Pa. 33 m. NNW. from Philadelphia.

QUANTICO, r. Prince William co. Va. runs into the Potomac, 4 m. below Dumfries.

QUANTICO MILLS, v. Somerset co. Md.

QUARLESVILLE, v. Brunswick co. Va.

QUEBEC, city, and cap. of British America, on the N. bank of the St. Lawrence, near the mouth of the St. Charles, 350 m. from the sea. Pop. about 21,000. It is naturally divided into the upper and lower town. The upper town is built on a high rock, 340 feet above the lower. Its position, with its fortifications, renders it the strongest military fortress in the country. The French parish church, college, barracks, castle of St. Louis, and Ursuline convent, are among the principal buildings that arrest the attention of the stranger. The basin or harbor is very spacious, with a depth of 28 fathoms. The commercial relations are extensive and increasing.

QUEECHY, r. Vt. rises in Sherburne, and runs into the Connecticut, N. of Hartland.

QUEEN ANN, co. Md. bounded N. by Kent co. E. by Delaware, SE. by Caroline co. S. by Talbot co. and W. by Chesapeake Bay. Pop. 14,396. Chief town, Centreville.

QUEEN ANN, t. Prince George co. Md. on the Patuxent, 10 m. SW. from Annapolis.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS, group of islands in the N. Pacific, explored by captain Carteret in 1767. The most considerable he named Egmont, but the Spaniards call it Santa Cruz. It is 60 m. long, and from 20 to 30 broad, woody and mountainous, with many valleys intermixed. The inhabitants are very nimble, vigorous, and active, and their weapons are bows and arrows pointed with flint. On the N. side is a harbor named Swallow Bay. Lon. 164° 26′ E.; lat. 10° 42′ S.

QUEENS, co. Nova Scotia, on the Bay of Fundy.

QUEENS, co. New Brunswick, on both sides of St. John's river. Chief town, Gagetown.

QUEENSBOROUGH, v. Pendleton district, 130 m. NW. from Columbia.

QUEENSBOROUGH, small village in Tuscarawas co. Ohio, 13 m. E. by N. from New Philadelphia. Pop. 20.

QUEENSBURY, t. Warren co. N. Y. on the Hudson, 56 m. N. from Albany. Pop. 3,080.

QUEEN'S COUNTY, co. N. Y. in W. part of Long Island, bounded N. by Long Island Sound, E. by Suffolk co. S. by the Atlantic, and W. by King's co. Pop. 22,276. Chief town, North Hempstead.

QUEEN'S CREEK, r. N. C. runs into the Atlantic. Lon. 77° 28′ W.; lat. 34° 37′ N.

QUEENSDALE, v. Robeson co. N. C.

QUEENSTOWN, U. C. situated upon the Niagara river, about 7 m. above Newark. Pop. 400. It is at the head of the navigation for ships, and the portage, occasioned by the Falls of Niagara, which commences here. Here is a large number of huts, sufficient to quarter a regiment.

QUEENSTOWN, t. Queen Ann's co. Md. E. from Chesapeake Bay, and 24 m. NNW. from Easton.

QUEMAHONING, t. Somerset co. Pa.

QUERETARO, city of Mexico, and capital of the state of the same name, 95 m. NW. from the city of Mexico. Lat. 20° 36′ N.; lon. from W. 23° 11′ W. Pop. 45,000. It is the most extensive manufacturing city of Spanish America

QUERETARO, state of Mexico, bounded S. by Mexico, W. by Guanaxuato, N. by San Luis Potosi, NE. by Vera Cruz, and SE. by Puebla. Length from E. to W. 160 m. mean breadth about 56; area 13,482 sq. ms. Pop. nearly 800,000. Queretaro lies between lat. 20° and 21° 50′ N.

QUIBLETOWN, v. Middlesex co. N. J. 6 m. N. from New Brunswick.

QUICKSAND, r. N. A. runs N. into the Columbia, nearly opposite to Seal river.

QUICOURRE, r. La. which runs into the Missouri, 1,000 m. from the Mississippi.

QUINCEY, v. Morgan co. Il.

QUINCEY, v. Adams co. Il.

QUINCY, t. Norfolk co. Mass. 9 m. SE. from Boston. Pop. 2,192. Here is a quarry of excellent granite, much used for building in Boston and the neighborhood. The Quincy Rail-road extends from this place to Neponset river. It is 3 m. in length, with a single track. It was constructed in 1826, and was the first undertaking of the kind in America. This is a pleasant town, and is remarkable for having been the birth-place of two Presidents of the U. States, John Adams, and John Quincy Adams. It is at present (1832) the residence of the latter.

QUINSIGAMOND, or Long Pond, lake, Mass. between Worcester and Shrewsbury. It is a beautiful sheet of water, about 5 m. in length, and from 60 to 100 rods in breadth, and contains a number of small islands.

QUINTE, a bay and harbor in the NE. part of Lake Ontario, a little to the W. of Kingston, 50 m. long, and from 6 to 12 broad.

R.

RABUN, NW. co. Geo. between Chessatee and Catahooche rivers, having Habersham E. and Hall SE. This is the NW. co. of only that part of Georgia, reclaimed from the Indians, but is situated near 100 m. E. from the actual NW. angle of Georgia, on Tennessee r. Pop. 2,175. Chief town, Clayton.

RACCOON, t. Gallia co. Ohio.

RACCOON, isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of S. Carolina, 9 m. long, and 1 wide. Lon. 79° 22′ W.; lat. 33° 3′ N.

RACCOON CREEK, r. Ohio, which runs into the Ohio, 6 m. below Gallipolis. Along the borders of this stream, in Athens co. are

extensive quarries of stone, from which burr mill-stones of excellent quality are manufactured. Length 50 m.

RACCOON CREEK, r. Pa. runs into the Ohio. Lon. 80° 25′ W.; lat. 40° 38′ N.

RACCOON ISLAND, small isl. in Ossabaw Sound, belonging to Georgia. Lon. 81° 12′ W.; lat. 31° 47′ N.

RACCOON KEYS, cluster of small islands near the coast of S. C. Lon. 79° 15′ W.; lat. 24° 8′ N.

RACE POINT, cape, on the coast of Mass. W. of Cape Cod. Lon. 70° 12′ W.; lat. 42° 4′ N.

RACK, *Lower*, small isl. near the coast of Va. Lon. 75° 50′ W.; lat. 37° 20′ N.

RACK, *Upper*, small isl. near the coast of Va. Lon. 75° 45′ W.; lat. 37° 26′ N.

RACKET, r. N. Y. rises near the sources of the Hudson, and flows N. into the St. Lawrence, 2 m. above St. Regis.

RACKETON, v. in Louisville, N. Y. at the head of batteau navigation on Racket river, 20 m. from its confluence with the St. Lawrence, 25 m. E. from Ogdensburg.

RAHWAY, t. Essex co. N. J. 5 m. SW. from Elizabethtown. Pop. 1,983.

RAHWAY, small river or creek of Essex and Middlesex cos. N. J. falls into Staten Island Sound, 4 m. from Newark Bay.

RAINY LAKE, lake, N. America, divided by an isthmus near the middle, into two parts. The W. part is called the Great Rainy Lake, the E. the Little Rainy Lake, being the least division. The broadest part of it is not more than 20 m.; its length, including both, about 300 m. In the W. part the water is very clear and good, and some excellent fish are taken in it. A great many fowls resort here in the fall. Moose deer are to be found in great plenty, and likewise the Carraboo, whose skin is highly valued as a material for the fabrication of breeches and gloves.

RAINY RIVER, r. Il. which rises near the W. border of Indiana, flows WNW. and joins the Illinois.

RAISIN, r. Michigan Territory, flows into the W. end of Lake Erie.

RAISIN, r. Michigan Territory, flows into Lake Michigan, 16 m. N. from Barbice. It derives its name from the great quantities of grapes found on its banks.

RAISIN ISLES, in Lake St. Francis, U. C. lie between the mouth of the river aux Raisins and the point of that name; they are small and rocky.

RAISINS, *Riviere Aux*, runs through the townships of Osnabruck, Cornwall, and Charlottenburg, emptying itself into Lake St. Francis, near the SE. angle of the latter, in Cornwall co. U. C.

RALEIGH, metropolis of N. C. in Wake co. 10 m. from Wake court-house, 27 NW. from Smithfield, the nearest point of navigation, 57 S. from Warrenton, 60 N. from Fayetteville, 164 SSW. from Richmond, and 270 from W. Lon. 78° 48′ W.; lat. 35° 47′ N. Pop. 1,700. It contains a state-house, a court-house, a jail, a governor's house, a market-house, a theatre, a state bank, and a branch of another, 2 academies, 1 for males and 1 for females, 2 churches, and 3 or 4 printing-offices. The site is a pleasant and elevated one. Union Square, containing 10 acres, occupies the centre of the town. From the sides of this square extend 4 streets, each 99 feet wide, which divide the town into 4 quarters. The state-house stands in the centre of Union Square, and is a superb edifice of brick.

RALEIGH, v. Union co. Ken. on the Ohio river, 3 m. below the mouth of Wabash, and 10 by water above Shawneetown.

RAMAH, v. Wilkinson co. Geo. 33 m. southwardly from Milledgeville.

RAMAPAUGH, small river, Bergen co. N. J. rises in N. Y. in Rockland co. flows S. into N. J. and joins Long Point and Pequanock rivers at Pompton, to form Pompton river.

RAMAPAUGH, iron works, and p.t. Rockland co. N. Y. on Ramapaugh river, 35 m. nearly N. from the city of New York.

RAMAPO, or Ringwood, r. in N. Y. and N. J. a branch of the Passaic. Length 23 m.

RAMAPO WORKS, v. in Hempstead, N. Y. on Ramapo river, 40 m. N. from N. Y. This is a considerable village, containing extensive iron works, and some mills.

RAM ISLAND, isl. in Long Island Sound, near Southold on Long Island.

RAMSEY'S FERRY, v. Livingston co. Ken.

RANDALLSTOWN, v. Baltimore co. Md. 42 m. from W.

RANDALLSVILLE, v. Robeson co. N. C. 88 m. SSW. from Raleigh.

RANDOLPH, t. Orange co. Vt. 12 m. WSW. from Chelsea, 23 S. from Montpelier, 38 N. from Windsor. Pop. 2,743. This is a valuable agricultural town, and has a village containing an academy, and a Congregational meeting-house. There is an extensive bed of iron ore in this town. It is watered by the branches of White river, and has valuable mills and iron works.

RANDOLPH, t. Norfolk co. Mass. 15 m. S. from Boston. Pop. 2,200.

RANDOLPH, t. Morris co. N. J. Pop. 1,443.

RANDOLPH, t. Coos co. N. H. Pop. 143.

RANDOLPH, co. NW. part of Va. bounded N. by Monongalia co. E. and SE. by Pendleton co. SW. by Greenbrier and Kenhawa cos. and W. by Harrison co. It is watered by the head waters of the Monongahela. Pop. 5,000, of whom 374 are colored. Chief town, Beverly.

RANDOLPH, co. N. C. bounded by Moore SE. Montgomery S. Rowan W. Guilford N. and Chatham E. It is 36 m. square. It is drained by Deep river; and by White and Uwharee, branches of Yadkin river. Its eastern borders are about 55 m. W. from Raleigh. Pop. in 1820, 11,325; in 1830, 12,400. Chief town, Ashborough.

RANDOLPH, one of the southern towns of Portage co. Ohio. Pop. 688.

RANDOLPH, t. Montgomery co. Ohio. Pop. 1,458.

RANDOLPH, co. In. bounded by the state of Ohio E. Wayne co. in In. S. by Henry and Delaware W. and the Indian country on the N. Length along Ohio 36 m. mean width 15, area 540 sq. m. Mississiniwa branch of Wabash, and White river branch of Miami, rise in this co. Chief town, Winchester. Pop. in 1820, 1,808; in 1830, 3,912.

RANDOLPH, co. Il. bounded by the Mississippi river SW. Monroe co. W. St. Clair and Washington N. Jefferson and Franklin E. and Jackson SE. Length 54 m. mean width 16. Kaskaskias river passes through, and enters the Mississippi in, this co. Chief town, Kaskaskias. Pop. in 1820, 3,492; in 1830, 4,436.

RANDOM, t. Essex co. Vt. 58 m. NE. from Montpelier. Pop. 105.

RANSOM'S BRIDGE, v. Halifax co. N. C.

RAPID ANN, r. Va. rises in the Blue Ridge, in Madison and Orange cos. between which, the main branch by the name of Conway river, flows SE. to the SE. Mountain; turns thence NE. between Madison and Orange, and between Orange and Culpeper, and afterwards between Culpeper and Spottsylvania, and joins the Rappahannock 10 m. above Fredericksburg.

RAPIDES, parish, La. bounded by Opelousas S. Natchitoches W. and NW. Washita and Ocatahoola N. Concordia E. and Avoyelles SE. Length 55 m. mean width 43. The surface considerably varied. Chief town, Alexandria. Pop. in 1820, 6,065; in 1830, 7,559.

RAPID PLAT, in the river St. Lawrence, in front of the t. of Matilda, containing about 200 acres. The soil is good, and lies partly in front of the t. of Williamsburg, U. C.

RAPPAHANNOCK, navigable river, Va. which rises in the Blue Ridge, and runs ESE. about 130 m. and flows into the Chesapeake 25 m. S. of the Potomac. It is navigable for vessels of 130 or 140 tons to Fredericksburg, 110 m. from its mouth.

RARITAN, r. N. J. formed by 2 branches, which unite about 20 m. above New Brunswick. Its general course is S. of E. It is a remarkably crooked stream, as well as narrow, but so deep that it is navigable for heavy sloops and steam-boats to New Brunswick, 17 m. from Raritan Bay, through which it communicates with the Atlantic, south of Staten Island.

RARITAN, bay of N. Y. and N. J. opens in a triangular form between the mouths of Raritan and Hudson rivers.

RATTLESNAKE ISLANDS, cluster of small islands at W. extremity of Lake Erie.

RATTLESNAKE MOUNTAIN, mt. Mass. in N. part of Stockbridge, about 1,000 feet high.

RATTLESNAKE FORK, a branch of Paint Creek, Ohio.

RAVENNA, t. and cap. Portage co. Ohio, on the Cuyahoga, 25 m. N. from Canton, 35 SE. from Cleveland, 320 from W. Lat. 41° 11' N. It contains the county buildings, and a woollen manufactory, which is situated on the waters of the Cuyahoga. Pop. 806.

RAYMOND, t. Rockingham co. N. H. Pop. 1,000.

RAYNHAM, t. Bristol co. Mass. on Taunton river, 3 m E. from Taunton, 32 S. from Boston. Pop. 1,209. Large quantities of excellent iron ore are found in this town; and considerable quantities of bar iron, hollow ware, nails, shovels, &c. are manufactured here. The first forge in America was set up in this town by James and Henry Leonard, natives of England, in 1652.

READFIELD, t. Kennebeck co. Me. 12 m. W. from Augusta, 165 NNE. from Boston. Pop. 1,884.

READING, t. Windsor co. Vt. 12 m. W. from Windsor. Pop. 1,409.

READING, t. Middlesex co. Mass. 11 m. WSW. from Salem, 12 N. from Boston. Pop. 1,806. This town is noted for its extensive manufactories of shoes.

READING, *South*, t. Middlesex co. Mass. 11 m. N. from Boston. It was formed from a part of Reading in 1812, and contains 1,310 inhabitants.

READING, t. Fairfield co. Ct. 15 m. NNW. from Fairfield. Pop. 1,709.

READING, t. Steuben co. N. Y. 23 m. NE. from Bath. Pop, 1,568. It lies on W. side of Seneca Lake.

READING, bor. and cap. Berks co. Pa. on the Schuylkill, 54 m. NW. from Philadelphia, 143 from W. Pop. 5,859. It is a very pleasant and flourishing town, and contains a courthouse, a jail, 2 banks, a large edifice for the public offices, and 5 or 6 churches, for Lutherans, Calvinists, Roman Catholics, and Friends. It contains many elegant houses, is surrounded by fine scenery, and has, in its vicinity, many valuable mill-seats. Its inhabitants are principally Germans, and their descendants. It is remarkable for the manufacture of hats. Near the town there is a large and remarkable spring of pure water.

READING, t. Butler co. Ohio.

READING, t. Hamilton co. Ohio, 8 m. N. from Cincinnati. Pop. 200.

READING, t. Perry co. Ohio.

READINGTON, t. Hunterdon co. N. J. 11 m. SE. from Lebanon. Pop. 2,102.

READSBOROUGH, t. Clearfield co. Pa.

READYVILLE, t. Rutherford co. Ten.

REAMSTOWN, t. Lancaster co. Pa. 16 m. NE. from Lancaster.

RED BANK, fort, Gloucester co. N. J. on the Delaware, 9 m. S. from Philadelphia.

RED BANK, v. Colleton district, S. C.

REDBANK, t. Armstrong co. Pa.

RED BLUFF, v. Claiborne co. Miss.

REDFIELD, t. Oswego co. N. Y. 35 m. NNW. from Rome, 148 NW. from Albany. Pop. 341.

RED HOOK, v. in Rhinebeck, N. Y. on E. bank of the Hudson, 47 m. S. from Albany.

RED HOUSE, v. Caswell co. N. C.

RED LAKE, lake, N. America. This is comparatively a small lake, at the head of a branch of the Red river; its form is nearly round, and about 60 miles in circumference.

On one side of it is a tolerably large island, close by which a small river enters. It is almost SE. from Lake Winnipeg, and SW. from the Lake of the Woods. Lon. 95° 10′ W.; lat. 47° 40′ N.

RED LICK, salt spring in the state of Ken. 32 m. E. from Stamford.

RED SHOAL, v. Stokes co. N. C.

REDSTONE, t. Fayette co. Pa.

RED RIVER, r. which rises in Kentucky, and runs into the Cumberland in Tennessee, a little below Clarkesville.

RED RIVER, r. Kentucky, which runs W. into the Kentucky, 9 miles above Boonsborough.

RED RIVER, one of the most considerable tributaries of the Mississippi, and the first from its mouth of any importance, which it receives on the W. about 400 miles above New Orleans. It takes its rise in a chain of hills near Santa Fé, in New Mexico, called, we know not by what authority, the Caous Mountains. In its upper courses it receives Blue river, and False Washita. It winds through a region of prairies, on which feed droves of buffaloes, cattle, and wild horses. In these regions it receives a great many considerable tributaries, the names of which have not yet been given. Through the greater part of its course, Red river winds through immense prairies of a red soil covered with grass, and vines that bear delicious grapes. On its banks is the favorite range of the buffalo, and other game, peculiar to the vast western ocean of prairies. About thirty leagues above Natchitoches, commences the Raft, which is nothing more than a broad swampy expansion of the alluvion of the river to the width of 20 or 30 miles. The river, spreading here into a vast number of channels, frequently shallow, of course, has been for ages clogging with a compact mass of timber, and fallen trees, wafted from the upper regions. Between these masses the river has a channel, sometimes lost in a lake, and found by following the outlet of that lake back to the parent channel. There is no stage of the water, in which a keel-boat, with an experienced pilot, may not make its way through the raft. We have seen a considerable steam-boat, which was built above the raft, and floated through it in an unfinished state. The river is blocked up by this immense mass of timber for a length, by its meanders, of between 60 and 70 miles. There are places where the water can be seen in motion under the logs. In other places, the whole width of the river may be crossed on horseback, and boats only make their way, in passing these places, by following the inlet of a lake, and coasting it to its outlet, and thus finding the channel again. Weeds, flowering shrubs, and small willows, have taken root upon the surface of this timber, and flourish above the waters. But in all these places the courses of the river, its outline, and its bends, are distinctly marked by a margin of forest trees, which grow here on the banks in the same manner as they do where the channel is open. It is an impediment of incalculable injury to the navigation of this noble river, and the immense extent of fine country above it. There is, probably, no part of the United States where the unoccupied lands have higher claims, from soil, climate, intermixture of prairies and timbered lands, position, and every inducement to population, than the country between the Raft and Kimichie. This country would be settled with greater rapidity, were it not for the obstruction which this raft opposes to the navigation of the river. The state has made an effort to have it removed. Accurate surveys of it have been made, and the general government has made an appropriation for this purpose. The river above the raft becomes broad, deep, and navigable for steam-boats in moderate stages of the water, 1,000 miles towards the mountains. Below the raft, as we have remarked, the river divides itself into many channels, and fills such a number of bayous and lakes, that lie parallel to the river, that the bare enumeration of their names would carry us beyond our limits.

REEDSBOROUGH, t. Bennington co. Vt. 15 m. SE. from Bennington.

REEDY CREEK, r. N. J. which runs into the Atlantic, lon. 74° 16′ W.; lat. 39° 55′ N.

REEDY ISLAND, isl. in the river Delaware, 20 m. from Bombay Hook, and 50 below Philadelphia; 3 m. long, and ¼ broad.

REEL FOOT, r. Ten. which runs into the Mississippi, about 35 m. S. of the Ohio.

REESVILLE, v. Montgomery co. Pa. 3 m. a little W. of S. and on the opposite side of Schuylkill river from Norristown, and 16 NW. from Philadelphia.

REHOBOTH, t. Bristol co. Mass. on E. side of the Seekhonk, 15 m. WSW, from Taunton, 37 SW. from Boston. Pop. 2,468.

REHOBOTH BAY, of the Atlantic Ocean, belonging to Sussex co. Del. It has the same inlet with Indian river.

REHRERSBURG, or Rehrerstown, v. in the NW. part of Berks co. Pa. 46 m. a little N. of E. from Harrisburg, 15 NE. from Lebanon.

REIDSVILLE, v. Pendleton district, S. C.

REISTERSTOWN, v. Baltimore co. Md. 15 m. NW. from Baltimore.

REMBERTSTON, t. Sumpter district, S. C.

REMSEN, t. Oneida co. N. Y. 107 m. NW. from Albany. Pop. 1,400.

RENSSELAER, co. N. Y. bounded N. by Washington co. E. by Vermont and Massachusetts, S. by Columbia co. and W. by the Hudson. Pop. 49,472. Chief town, Troy.

RENSSELAER, v. in Berlin, N. Y. 12 m. E. from Albany. Here is an extensive manufactory of glass.

RENSSELAERVILLE, t. Albany co. N. Y. 24 m. SW. from Albany. Pop. 3,689.

REPUBLICVILLE, v. Clarke co. Al.

REYNOLDSBURG, v. Humphrey co. Ten.

RHEA, co. Ten. bounded by M'Minn SE. the Cherokee lands and Hamilton co. SW. Bledsoe W. and NW. and Rowan NE. Length 30 m. mean width 20. Pop. in 1820, 4,215; in 1830, 8,182. Chief town, Washington.

RHEATOWN, v. Greene co. Ten. E. from Nashville.

RHINEBECK, t. Dutchess co. N. Y. on E.

side of the Hudson, 18 m. N. from Poughkeepsie, 67 S. from Albany. Pop. 2,938. There are 4 landings on the Hudson in this town, and the trade is considerable. Here is a remarkable cavern.

RHINESTOWN, t. Cumberland co. Pa. 20 m. W. from Petersburg.

RHODE ISLAND, one of the U. S. See page 59.

RHODE ISLAND, isl. of the U. S. a part of R. I. state, and from which that small member of our confederacy takes its name. It is 15 m. long, mean width of 2½, and is included in Newport co. This island received its name from the Dutch, and, contrary to common opinion, means *Red Island.*

RHODE RIVER, r. S. C. which runs into the NW. branch of Cape Fear river.

RIAPA CREEK, r. Miss. which runs into the Mississippi, 52 m. below Natchez.

RICEBOROUGH, t. and cap. Liberty co. Geo. on Newport river; 32 m. SW. from Savannah, 692 from W. It contains about 40 houses.

RICEVILLE, v. Rowan co. Ten.

RICHARDSONVILLE, v. Edgefield district, S. C. 74 m. W. from Columbia.

RICHELIEU, co. L. C. on St. Lawrence and Richelieu rivers, and extending SE. from the former, to the N. boundary of Vermont.

RICHFIELD, NE. t. Medina co. Ohio. Pop. 653.

RICHFIELD, t. Otsego co. N. Y. 13 m. NW. from Cooperstown, 72 W. from Albany. Pop. 1,752.

RICHFORD, t. Franklin co. Vt. 48 m. N. from Montpelier. Pop. 704.

RICHFORD, v. Tioga co. N. Y.

RICH HILL, t. in the eastern part of Muskingum co. Ohio. Pop. 1,263.

RICHHILL, t. Greene co. Pa.

RICHLAND, central district of S. C. on the peninsula between the Wateree and Congaree rivers, with Fairfield and Kershaw districts N. Length 40 m. mean width 12. Chief town, Columbia.

RICHLAND, co. Ohio, bounded N. by Huron, E. by Wayne, S. by Knox, and W. by Marion and Crawford cos. It is 30 m. square. Chief town, Mansfield. Pop. in 1820, 9,169; in 1830, 24,007.

RICHLAND, v. Onslow co. N. C.

RICHLAND, t. Oswego co. N. Y. on E. end of Lake Ontario, 55 m. NW. from Utica. Pop. 2,733.

RICHLAND, t. Belmont co. Ohio. Pop. 3,747.

RICHLAND, t. Clinton co. Ohio. Pop. 1,664.

RICHLAND, t. Fairfield co. Ohio. Pop. 1,537.

RICHLAND, t. Guernsey co. Ohio. Pop. 1,824.

RICHLAND, district, central part of S. C. Pop. 11,465, Chief town, Columbia.

RICHLAND, r. Ten. It passes by Pulaski, and is navigable from that town to its junction with Elk river, 12 m. Length 70 m.

RICHLAND, v. Giles co. Ten.

RICHMAN'S ISLAND, small island on the coast of Maine, 3 m. N. from Portland.

RICHMOND, t. Chittenden co. Vt. 28 m. WNW. from Montpelier, 499 from W. Pop. 1,109.

RICHMOND, t. Ashtabula co. Ohio. Pop. 181.

RICHMOND, t. Cheshire co. N. H. 12 m. S. from Keene, 88 WSW. from Portsmouth. Pop. 1,301.

RICHMOND, t. Berkshire co. Mass. 7 m. W. from Lenox, 10 WSW. from Pittsfield, 130 W. from Boston. Pop. 844.

RICHMOND, t. Washington co. R. I. 18 m. W. from Newport. Pop. 1,362.

RICHMOND, v. and seat of justice, Richmond co. N. Y. near the centre of Staten Island, 6 m. SW. from the Lazaretto.

RICHMOND, t. situate on the head of a small stream, to which it gives name, about 2 m. W. of Delaware river, in Northampton co. Pa.

RICHMOND, t. Jefferson co. Ohio. Pop. 231.

RICHMOND, co. N. Y. occupying all Staten Island. Pop. 7,084. Chief town, Richmond.

RICHMOND, co. Va. bounded N. by Westmoreland co. NE. by Westmoreland and Northumberland cos. SE. by Lancaster co. and SW. by the Rappahannock. Pop. 6,056.

RICHMOND, t. Ontario co. N. Y. on Hemlock and Honeoye Lakes, 15 m. SW. from Canandaigua. Pop. 1,876.

RICHMOND, city, port of entry, and metropolis of Virginia, in Henrico co. on the N. side of James river, between 50 and 60 m. by the course of the river, above City Point, and 150 m. from its mouth, immediately below the Falls, at the head of tide-water, and opposite Manchester, with which it is connected by 2 bridges; 25 m. N. from Petersburg, 123 m. W. of S. from W. Lon. 77° 31′ W.; lat. 37° 30′ N. The situation is alike picturesque, salubrious, and beautiful. The position is favorable for commerce, it being the natural depot of tobacco, wheat, and hemp, raised in the populous country watered by the river. An abundance of mineral coal is cheaply conveyed to it. It contains 13 public buildings, and 8 churches, together with a number of respectable manufactories. The Capitol, the Penitentiary, and the beautiful church raised on the ruins of the theatre, in the conflagration of which 70 citizens perished, are beautiful and conspicuous erections. The new Court-House is also a spacious and elegant building. The Virginia Armory is an extensive establishment. The river has been rendered boatable 220 m. above the city. This town owns a respectable amount of shipping, and is one of the most flourishing places in the state. Pop. in 1820, 12,046; in 1830, 16,085.

RICHMOND, co. N. C. bounded by S. Carolina SW. Yadkin river W. Montgomery and Moore N. Cumberland E. and Robeson SE. Length 45 m. Chief town, Rockingham. Pop. in 1820, 7,537; in 1830, 9,326.

RICHMOND, co. Geo. Chief town, Augusta. Pop. 11,644.

RICHMOND, v. Wayne co. In. 63 m. E. from Indianapolis.

RICHMOND, v. and seat of justice, Madison co. Ken. 30 m. SSE. from Lexington, 53 SE. from Frankfort, and 537 from W. Pop. 947.

RICHMOND, C. H. Richmond co. Va. 62 m. NE. from Richmond.

RICHMOND, v. Henry co. Al.

RICHMOND, t. Ross co. Ohio, on Salt creek, 14 m. SE. from Chillicothe. Pop. 221.

RICHMONDVILLE, v. Schoharie co. N. Y. 36 m. westerly from Albany.

RICHWOODS, v. Morgan co. Va. 98 m. NW. from W.

RIDEAU, river of Canada, a southern branch of the Ottawa.

RIDGE, v. St. Mary's co. Md.

RIDGE, v. Edgefield district, S. C.

RIDGEFIELD, t. Fairfield co. Ct. 13 m. N. from Norwalk. Pop. 2,322. It has an elevated situation, and affords a good view of Long Island Sound, which is 14 m. distant.

RIDGEFIELD, t. Huron co. Ohio. Pop. 842.

RIDGEVILLE, t. Warren co. Ohio. Pop. 67.

RIGA, t. Monroe co. N. Y. on W. side of the Genesee, 20 m. NE. from Batavia. Pop. 1,908.

RIGOLET, r. La. which is formed by the junction of the Sabine and Black Lake rivers, and unites with the Red river, about 25 m. NW. from Alexandria.

RIGOLETS, r. or channel, which forms a communication between Lakes Ponchartrain and Borgne. Length 8 or 10 m.

RILEY, t. Oxford co. Me. 30 m. NW. from Paris. Pop. 57.

RINDGE, t. Cheshire co. N. H. on W. side of New Ipswich, 18 m. SE. from Keene, 55 NW. from Boston. Pop. 1,269. There are in this town 13 ponds, the largest of which contains 200 acres.

RING ISLAND, small island, near the coast of Mass. a little to the E. of Newburyport.

RINGO'S TOWN, v. Hunterdon co. N. J. 15 m. NW. from Trenton.

RIPLEY, t. Chatauque co. N. Y. Pop. 1,647.

RIPLEY, t. Brown co. Ohio, on the Ohio, at the mouth of White Oak creek, 12 m. below Maysville. Pop. 572.

RIPLEY, t. Huron co. Ohio. Pop. 176.

RIPLEY, t. Bond co. Il. on Shoal creek, 10 m. from Perrysville, 20 from Edwardsville. Here are valuable mills. Near the town there is a salt spring, and a coal mine 7 miles distant.

RIPLEY, t. Somerset co. Me. Pop. 644.

RIPLEY, co. In. bounded by Fayette NW. Franklin N. Dearborn E. Switzerland SE. Jefferson S. and Jennings W. Length 27 m. mean width 16. It is an elevated tract, from which the streams flow in various directions into Ohio and Wabash rivers. Chief town, Versailles. Pop. in 1820, 1,822; in 1830, 3,957.

RIPTON, t. Addison co. Vt. 34 m. SW. from Montpelier. Pop. 278.

RISING SUN, v. Cecil co. Md.

RISING SUN, t. Dearborn co. In. finely situated on the second bank of the Ohio, with a gradual descent to the river. It is half-way between Vevay and Lawrenceburg, and contains about 500 inhabitants.

RIVANNA, r. Va. which runs SE. into the river James, at Columbia. It is navigable for bateaux upwards of 20 m.

RIVERHEAD, t. and cap. Suffolk co. N. Y. on Long Island Sound, 90 m. E. from N. York. Pop. 2,016. It contains several villages, which are distinguished by local names, the county buildings, some manufactures, and 4 or 5 houses of public worship, for Congregationalists and Presbyterians.

RIVERHEAD, v. New London co. Ct. 50 m. from Hartford.

RIXEYVILLE, v. Culpeper co. Va. 67 m. SW. from W. and 117 NNW. from Richmond.

ROANE, co. Ten. bounded by Blount E. M'Minn SE. Rhea SW. Morgan NW. Anderson N. and Knox NE. Length 30 m. mean width 20. The two great branches of Tennessee river, the Tennessee proper, and Holston, unite in this county. Pop. in 1820, 7,895; in 1830, 11,340.

ROAN'S CREEK, v. Carter co. Ten.

ROANOKE, isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of N. Carolina, at the entrance into Albemarle Sound, with a town of the same name. Lon. 76° W.; lat. 35° 50′ N.

ROANOKE, r. N. C. which is formed by the union of the Staunton and the Dan, the former of which rises in Virginia, and the latter in N. Carolina, and flows into Albemarle Sound. Lat. 35° 58′ N. It is navigable for vessels of considerable burden 30 or 40 m. and for boats of 30 or 40 tons to the Falls, 70 m. and for boats of 5 tons for the distance of 200 m. above the Falls.

ROANOKE, *Little*, r. Va. which runs into the Staunton.

ROANOKE, v. Mecklenburg co. Va. 150 m. SW. from Richmond.

ROANOKE INLET, channel on the coast of N. Carolina, which leads into Albemarle Sound.

ROARING RIVER, r. Ten. which runs into the Cumberland, below Obeds.

ROBBINSTON, t. Washington co. Me. 490 m. NE. from Boston. Pop. 616.

ROBERTSON, co. Ten. bounded by Kentucky N. Sumner E. Davidson S. Dickson SW. and Montgomery W. Length 40 m. mean width 15. Chief town, Springfield. Pop. in 1820, 9,938; in 1830, 13,302.

ROBESON, co. N. C. bounded by S. Carolina SW. Richland co. W. Cumberland N. Bladen E. Columbus SE. Length 33 m. mean width 25. Chief town, Lumberton. Pop. in 1820, 8,204; in 1830, 9,355.

ROCHELLE, *New*, t. Westchester co. N. Y. on Long Island Sound, 21 m. NNE. from New York. Pop. 1,274. Here is an academy.

ROCHESTER, t. Strafford co. N. H. on W.

side of Salmon Fall river, 22 m. NW. from Portsmouth. Pop. 2,155. Near the centre of the town, there is a village called Norway Plains, containing a meeting-house, a court-house, 50 or 60 dwelling-houses, and several stores. There is also a cotton manufactory in the town.

ROCHESTER, t. Ulster co. N. Y. Pop. 2,420.

ROCHESTER, t. Windsor co. Vt. 44 m. NW. from Windsor. Pop. 1,392.

ROCHESTER, v. Monroe co. N. Y. at the Falls of Genesee, 7 m. from Lake Ontario, is the third town in point of population in this state, and has had the most sudden growth of any town in America. In 1812 it was one wide and deep forest. In 1818, it contained 1,049 inhabitants; in 1820, 1,502; in 1825, 5,271; in 1830, 9,269. Parts of the town are very handsomely built. There are 7 respectable public buildings, and 12 churches. Thirteen large flour-mills, with 52 run of stones, can annually make 342,000 barrels of flour. Some of these mills are on a scale of magnitude not equalled elsewhere in the world. One of them covers more than 4 acres, and all are considered unrivalled in the perfection of their machinery. Fifteen million feet of lumber are sawed or rafted here annually. There are a number of factories and mechanical establishments, some on a large scale. The water-power is almost inexhaustible. The aqueduct over the Genesee at this place is one of the most gigantic works on the canal line. At the northern extremity of the town, the Genesee falls 90 feet. At Carthage, two miles distant, it falls 70 feet. Still another noble cascade of the Genesee, close by this town, will be long remembered as the place where the famous Patch made his last leap. Merchandise to and from Lake Ontario, forwarded from this town, is raised or lowered down this great and steep descent of the Genesee, by means of an inclined plane, the descending weight raising a lighter one. It has 2 banks, a Museum, an Arcade, an Athenæum, and several literary institutions, 2 daily and several weekly newspapers. From the observatory at the summit of the Arcade, may be seen, in a clear day, the waters of Lake Ontario, like a strip of blue cloud on the verge of the horizon. Rochester is 236 m. W. from Albany, and 361 N. from W. The following statement of the manufacturing and mechanical operations at this village, is from a late Rochester paper.

Factories, &c.	Investment.	An. Amount.
Flouring Mills,	$281,000	$1,331,000
Cotton do.	50,000	30,000
Woollen do.	70,000	112,000
Leather, &c.	25,000	166,000
Iron Works,	24,000	46,000
Rifles, &c.	3,000	5,000
Soap and candles,	6,000	45,000
Groceries, &c.	21,000	32,800
Tobacco,	4,500	18,000
Pail, Sash, &c.	2,500	12,000
Boat building,	11,000	40,200
Linseed Oil,	3,000	4,000
Globe building factories,	10,000	15,000
	$511,000	$1,857,000

ROCHESTER, t. Plymouth co. Mass. on Buzzard's Bay, 20 m. SW. from Plymouth, 48 S. from Boston. Pop. 3,556.

ROCK, northern t. Harrison co. Ohio. Pop. 708.

ROCKAWAY, v. Queen's co. Long Island, 8 m. S. from Jamaica, on the Atlantic coast. It is a watering place, and seat of summer recreation.

ROCKAWAY, t. Morris co. N. J. on Rockaway river, which runs into the Passaic, 7 m. NNW. from Morristown. It contains a Presbyterian church, 2 forges, and a rolling-mill. The Morris canal passes through the village.

ROCKBRIDGE, co. Va. bounded by the Blue Ridge, or Nelson and Amherst cos. SE. Bedford S. Botetourt SW. and W. Bath NW. and Augusta NE. Length 33 m. mean width 23. It is drained by the North river, branch of James river, which unites at the foot of the Blue Ridge, in the southern angle of the co. Pop. in 1820, 11,945; in 1830, 14,244. Chief town, Lexington.

ROCK CASTLE, co. Ken. bounded by Knox SE. Pulaski SW. Lincoln and Garrard NW. Madison NE. and Clay E. Length 25 m. mean width 15. Chief town, Mount Vernon. Pop. in 1820, 2,249; in 1830, 2,875.

ROCK CASTLE, r. Ken. which runs SW. into the Cumberland, near the Long Shoals.

ROCKFORD, v. Surrey co. N. C.

ROCKFORD, v. Tuscarawas co. Ohio, 7 m. E. from New Philadelphia, on the road from thence to Steubenville.

ROCKFISH, r. Va. forms part of the boundary between Albemarle and Nelson cos. Va. and falls into James river from the north.

ROCK HALL, t. Kent co. Md. on the E. side of Chesapeake Bay, directly opposite the mouth of Patapsco river.

ROCKINGHAM, t. Windham co. Vt. on the Connecticut, 18 m. S. from Windsor. Pop. 2,272.

ROCKINGHAM, co. SE. part of N. Hampshire, bounded NE. by Strafford co. E. by the Atlantic, S. by Massachusetts, and W. by Hillsborough co. Pop. 44,452. Chief towns, Portsmouth, Exeter, and Concord.

ROCKINGHAM, co. central part of Va. bounded NE. by Hardy and Shenandoah cos. SE. by Orange and Albemarle cos. SW. by Augusta co. and WNW. by Pendleton co. Pop. 20,693. Chief town, Harrisonburg.

ROCKINGHAM, co. N. side of N. C. Pop. 12,920. It lies W. of Caswell co. and is watered by the Dan. There is a mineral spring in this county, which is much resorted to. Chief town, Wentworth.

ROCKINGHAM, t. and cap. Richmond co. N. C. 6 m. E. from the Yadkin, 55 WSW. from Fayetteville, 399 from W. It contains about 30 houses.

ROCKLAND, co. N. Y. bounded NW. by Orange co. E. by the Hudson, and SW. by N. Jersey. Pop. 9,388. Chief town, Clarkstown.

ROCKLAND, t. Sullivan co. N. Y. W. of Kingston. Pop. 547.

ROCK LANDING, v. Halifax co. N. C. at

the head of the Great Falls of the Roanoke, 12 m. above Halifax.

ROCKPORT, v. on Lake Erie, at the mouth of Rocky river, Cuyahoga co. Ohio. Pop. 361.

ROCKPORT, v. Spencer co. In. on Ohio river, 40 m. by water above the mouth of Green river, and 189 m. SSW. from Indianapolis.

ROCK RIVER, r. which rises in the NW. Territory, runs through NW. part of Illinois, and flows into the Mississippi, 160 m. above the Illinois. Length about 200 miles.

ROCK RIVER, r. America, which runs into Lake Michigan.

ROCK SPRING, v. Nelson co. Va.

ROCKVILLE, v. Parke co. In. 80 m. W. from Indianapolis.

ROCKVILLE, v. Montgomery co. Md.

ROCKVILLE, v. Frederick co. Va.

ROCKY BRIDGE, Christian co. Ken.

ROCKY HILL, v. in Wethersfield, Ct. 4 m. S. from Wethersfield. The business of shipbuilding is carried on here to some extent.

ROCKY HILL MILLS, v. Fauquier co. Virginia.

ROCKY ISLAND, large rock in the river Detroit, composed of lime-stone.

ROCKY MOUNT, t. and cap. Franklin co. Va. 25 m. N. from Martinsville, 375 from W.

ROCKY MOUNT, v. Nash co. N. C.

ROCKY MOUNTAINS, or Stony Mountains, long and broad range of mountains, N. America. Lon. 112° W. They divide the waters which flow E. into the Missouri and Mississippi, from those which flow W. into the Pacific Ocean.

ROCKY RIVER, r. Ohio, which runs into Lake Erie, 9 m. W. of the Cuyahoga.

ROCKY RIVER, r. N. C. which runs into the Yadkin.

ROCKY RIVER, v. Cuyahoga co. Ohio.

ROCKY SPRINGS, v. Rockingham co. N. C.

RODMAN, t. Jefferson co. N. Y. 160 m. NW. from Albany. Pop. 1,901.

ROEBUCK ISLAND, small isl. at E. extremity of Lake Ontario.

ROGERSMILLS, v. Saratoga co. N. Y.

ROGER'S POINT, cape on W. side of Lake Huron. Lon. 82° 45′ W.; lat. 44° 19′ N.

ROGERSVILLE, t. and cap. Hawkins co. Ten. on the Holston, 65 m. ENE. from Knoxville, 451 from W. It is pleasantly situated in Carter's Valley, and contains a court-house, a bank, an academy, and a printing-office. Nine miles SW. of the town there are extensive salt-works.

ROGERSVILLE, t. Pendleton district, S. C.

ROGERSVILLE, v. Person co. N. C. 96 m. NNW. from Raleigh.

ROME, v. Ashtabula co. Ohio.

ROME, t. Kennebeck co. Me. 22 m. NNW. from Augusta. Pop. 883.

ROME, t. Oneida co. N. Y. 108 m. WNW. from Albany. Pop. 4,360. It is situated on the Erie Canal, 16 m. W. from Utica. It is a pleasant and flourishing town, contains a court-house, a jail, several churches, and an arsenal, some manufactories, and has considerable trade. The courts of the county are held alternately here and at Whitesborough.

ROMNEY, t. and cap. Hampshire co. Va. on E. side of the S. branch of the Potomac, 45 m. W. by N. from Winchester, 190 NW. from Richmond, 112 from W. It is a handsome village, containing 2 churches, an academy, a bank, and about 600 inhabitants. A weekly newspaper is also published here.

ROMULUS, t. Seneca co. N. Y. on W. side of Cayuga Lake, 10 m. N. from Ovid, 200 W. from Albany. Pop. 2,089. It is a valuable agricultural town, and has some manufactories.

RONKONKAMA, small lake in the central part of Long Island, between Brookhaven and Islip; 55 m. E. from New York; about 3 m. in circumference, and very deep. It is remarkable for being subject to a regular rise and fall, each of which continues 7 years. It abounds in fish.

ROOT, v. Montgomery co. N. Y. 46 m. NW. from Albany. Pop. 2,750.

ROOTSTOWN, t. Portage co. Ohio. Pop. 684.

ROSCOMMON, v. Steuben co. N. Y.

ROSE, t. Stark co. Ohio. Pop. 978.

ROSEAU, or Charlottetown, capital of the island of Martinico, on the SW. side of the island.

ROSE ISLAND, isl. stretching from Pensacola eastward along the coast of Florida, about 60 miles. It is generally less than half a mile wide, sandy, and barren.

ROSE MILLS, v. Amherst co. Va.

ROSEVILLE, v. Delaware co. N. Y.

ROSEVILLE, v. Loudon co. Va. 158 m. N. from Richmond, and 35 NW. by W. from W.

ROSEVILLE, v. Parke co. In. 109 m. westerly from Indianapolis.

ROSS, t. Greene co. Ohio, 51 m. SW. by W. from Columbus. Pop. 1,258.

ROSS, t. Butler co. Ohio. Pop. 1,845.

ROSS, co. Ohio, watered by the Scioto. Pop. 24,053. Chief town, Chillicothe.

ROSSIE, t. St. Lawrence co. N. Y. Pop. 650.

ROSSVILLE, v. Orange co. N. Y.

ROSSVILLE, v. Butler co. Ohio, on the Great Miami, opposite Hamilton. Pop. 629.

ROSSVILLE, t. New Madrid district, Miss.

ROSSVILLE, v. Cherokee Nation, on the S. side of Tennessee river, 4 or 5 miles below the mouth of Chickamaugah creek, 50 SSW. from Washington, Ten.

ROUGE RIVER, r. Michigan Ter. which runs into Detroit river, 5 m. below Detroit. It is navigable for vessels drawing 16 feet water 4 miles, to the dock-yard, thence for boats drawing 3 feet water 8 miles.

ROUGH CREEK, r. Ken. which runs into Green river.

ROULANDSVILLE, v. Cecil co. Md.

ROUND TOP, a peak of the Catskill Mountains, N. Y., W. of Catskill. Height 3,804 feet.

ROUND KEY, small isl. near the coast of Mississippi. Lon. 88° 28′ W.; lat. 30° 15′ N.

ROUND LICK, v. Smith co. Ten.

ROUSE'S POINT, v. Clinton co. N. Y. on the W. cape at the outlet of Lake Champlain, 186 m. N. from Albany.

ROWAN, co. N. C. bounded S. by Montgomery and Cabarras, W. by Iredell, N. by Surrey and Stokes, and E. by Guilford and Randolph. Length 40 m. mean width 36. Chief town, Lexington. Pop. in 1820, 26,009; in 1830, 20,796.

ROWE, t. Franklin co. Mass. 17 m. NW. from Springfield, 103 WNW. from Boston. Pop. 716.

ROWLETT, v. Potter co. Pa. 181 m. NNW. from Harrisburg.

ROWLEY, t. Essex co. Mass. 4 m. N. from Ipswich, 15 m. N. from Salem, 28 NE. from Boston. Pop. 2,044. It contains 2 parishes. The principal employment is agriculture; but leather and shoes are manufactured to some extent.

ROXBOROUGH, t. and cap. Person co. N. C. 271 m. from W.

ROXBURY, t. Washington co. Vt. 45 m. N. from Windsor. Pop. 737.

ROXBURY, t. Cheshire co. N. H. 37 m. SW. from Concord. Pop. 332.

ROXBURY, t. Norfolk co. Mass. 2 m. SW. from Boston, of which it is in reality a suburb. Pop. 5,249.

ROXBURY, t. Litchfield co. Ct. 35 m. NW. from New-Haven. Pop. 1,122.

ROXBURY, t. Delaware co. N. Y. 56 m. SW. from Albany. Pop. 3,214.

ROXBURY, t. Morris co. N. J. 45 m. N. from Trenton. Pop. 2,262.

ROXBURY, t. Washington co. Ohio. Pop. 707.

ROXBURY, t. Cheshire co. N. H. 4 m. NE. from Keene. Pop. 322.

ROXBURY, t. Litchfield co. Ct. 16 m. W. of S. from Litchfield. Pop. 1,122.

ROYAL, v. Sampson co. N. C.

ROYAL, isl. of Lake Superior.

ROYAL OAK, v. Oakland co. Mich.

ROYALTON, t. Windsor co. Vt. on White river, 33 m. S. from Montpelier, 29 m. NNW. from Windsor. Pop. 1,893. Here is a pleasant village, containing an academy.

ROYALTON, t. Worcester co. Mass. 36 m. NNW. from Worcester, 70 WNW. from Boston. Pop. 1,494.

ROYALTON, t. Niagara co. N. Y. Pop. 3,138.

ROYALTON, v. Fairfield co. Ohio, 10 m. W. from Lancaster.

RUCKERSVILLE, v. Elbert co. Geo. 80 m. NE. from Milledgeville.

RUMFORD, t. Oxford co. Me. 20 m. N. from Paris, 215 NNE. from Boston. Pop. 1,126.

RUMFORD, r. Mass. which runs SSE. into Taunton river, S. of Taunton.

RUMFORD ACADEMY, v. King William co. Va.

RUMNEY, t. Grafton co. N. H. 7 m. NW. from Plymouth, 50 N. from Concord. Pop. 993.

RUPERT, t. Bennington co. Vt. 32 m. N. from Bennington. Pop. 1,318.

RUPERT, *Fort*, in N. America, belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company, seated on the S. end of Hudson's Bay. Lon. 80° W.; lat. 51° 3′ N.

RUSH, co. In. bounded S. by Decatur, W. by Shelby, NW. by Madison, N. by Henry, E. by Fayette, and SE. by Franklin. Length 24 m. breadth 18. Chief town, Rushville. Pop. 9,918.

RUSH, t. Monroe co. N. Y. Pop. 2,109.

RUSH CREEK, t. Fairfield co. Ohio.

RUSH CREEK, r. Ohio, which joins the Hockhocking, 7 m. below Lancaster.

RUSHFORD, t. Alleghany co. N. Y. Pop. 1,115.

RUSHVILLE, v. in Middlesex t. on the road from Bath to Canandaigua, Ontario co. N. Y.

RUSHVILLE, v. on Rush creek, in the eastern part of Fairfield co. Ohio, 10 m. NE. by E. from Lancaster. Pop. 234.

RUSHVILLE, v. and seat of justice, Rush co. In. on Flat Rock creek, 43 m. SE. by E. from Indianapolis, 553 from W.

RUSSELL, t. Hampden co. Mass. 14 m. W. from Springfield, 102 WSW. from Boston. Pop. 509.

RUSSELL, t. St. Lawrence co. N. Y. 25 m. SE. from Ogdensburg. Pop. 659.

RUSSELL, co. SW. part of Va. bounded N. by Kentucky, ENE. by Tazewell co. SSE. by Washington co. and W. by Lee co. Pop. 6,717. Chief town, Lebanon.

RUSSELLVILLE, t. and cap. Logan co. Ken. 55 m. NNE. from Nashville, 200 SW. from Lexington, 711 from W. Pop. 1,358. It contains a court-house, a jail, a bank, an academy, several churches, and 2 printing-offices.

RUSSELLVILLE, v. Brown co. Ohio.

RUSSELLVILLE, v. and seat of justice, Franklin co. Al. on Cedar creek, branch of Bear creek, 25 m. S. from Florence, 90 N. from Tuscaloosa, and 804 from W.

RUSSIA IRON WORKS, v. Clinton co. N. Y.

RUSSIA, t. Herkimer co. N. Y. 26 m. N. from Herkimer. Pop. 2,448.

RUTHERFORD, co. of N. C. bounded by S. C. S. Buncombe W. Burke N. and Lincoln E. Length 40 m. width 25. Pop. 17,557. Chief town, Rutherfordton.

RUTHERFORD, co. Ten. bounded by Bedford S. Williamson SW. Davidson NW. Wilson NE. and Warren E. Length 30 m. width 22. Chief town, Murfreesborough. Pop. in 1820, 19,552; in 1830, 26,133.

RUTHERFORDTON, t. and cap. Rutherford co. N. C. 45 m. S. from Morgantown, 220 W. from Raleigh, and 484 from W.

RUTLAND, t. and cap. Rutland co. Vt. on the Otter Creek, 55 m. from its mouth, 45 W. by N. from Windsor, 57 N. from Bennington, 60 SSW. from Montpelier, and 462 from W. Pop. 2,753. In the central part of the town there is a pleasant village, situated on a commanding eminence. It contains a court-house, a meeting-house, and an academy, and has some trade.

RUTLAND, v. and t. Meigs co. Ohio. Pop. 971.

RUTLAND, co. W. side of Vt. bounded N. by Addison co. E. by Windsor co. S. by Bennington co. and W. by New York and Lake Champlain. Pop. 31,295. Chief town, Rutland.

RUTLAND, t. Worcester co. Mass. 14 m. NW. from Worcester, 52 W. from Boston. Pop. 1,276.

RUTLAND, t. Jefferson co. N. Y. on Black river, 170 m. NW. from Albany. Pop. 2,339.

RUTLEDGE, t. and cap. Granger co. Ten. 30 m. NE. from Knoxville, 483 from W.

RYE, t. Rockingham co. N. H. 7 m. S. from Portsmouth. Pop. 1,172.

RYE, t. Westchester co. N. Y. on Long Island Sound, 28 m. NE. from New York. Pop. 1,602.

RYEGATE, t. Caledonia co. Vt. on the Connecticut, 15 m. S. from Danville, 28 E. from Montpelier. Pop. 1,119.

S.

SABA, isl. of the West Indies, 12 m. in circumference, inhabited by a few Dutch families. Lon. 63° 17′ W.; lat. 17° 39′ N.

SABINE, r. which forms the western boundary of the state of Louisiana, and flows into the gulf of Mexico. Lon. 93° 37′ W.; lat. 29° 23′ N. It is navigable about 280 miles. Near its mouth it passes through a lake of the same name, which is about 25 m. long, and 12 wide.

SABINE LAKE, is the estuary of the Sabine and Natchez rivers; it is about 30 m. long, and 8 or 10 wide, communicating with the gulf of Mexico by a narrow channel of 4 or 5 m. in length, and about 400 yards wide. This lake is very shallow, generally about 5 or 6 feet in depth; and near the shores, it is still shallower.

SABLE, r. N. Y. which rises in Essex co. and runs NE. into Lake Champlain, forming for 20 m. the boundary between Clinton and Essex cos. Length 35 m. Adgate's Falls on this river, in Chesterfield, are a beautiful cascade, and are visited by numerous travellers.

SABLE, *Cape*, most S. point of Nova Scotia, near which is a fine cod fishery. Lon. 65° 39′ W.; lat. 43° 23′ N.

SABLE ISLE, isle nearly adjoining to Sable Cape; the coasts of both are most commodiously situated for fisheries.

SABLE MOUNTAIN, mt. Essex co. N. Y. between Jay, Chesterfield, Lewis, and Willsborough.

SABOIS, v. Penobscot co. Maine, 142 m. N. from Portland.

SACANDAGA, r. N. Y. runs E. into the Hudson, in Hadley. Length 80 m.

SACARAPPA, v. in Westbrook, Cumberland co. Maine.

SACKET'S HARBOR, v. and port of entry, Jefferson co. N. Y. at the mouth of Black river, on Hungry Bay, and E. end of Lake Ontario, 176 m. NW. from Albany. It is one of the best harbors on the lake, and is rapidly increasing in population and commerce; considerable shipping is owned here. There are U. S. barracks here sufficient for 3,000 troops. Distance from W. 470 m.

SACO, t. and port of entry, York co. Me. on NE. side of the river Saco, opposite Biddeford, with which it is connected by 3 bridges, 15 m. SW. from Portland, 28 NE. from York, 100 NNE. from Boston, 530 from W. Pop. 3,219. It is a considerable town, favorably situated for trade and manufactures. It contains a bank and an academy, and has considerable trade. There is a fall in the Saco r. here of 42 feet, which affords a handsome view, as well as valuable water-power for mills and manufacturing establishments, of which several have been erected.

SACO, r. rises W. of the White Mountains, in N. H. and runs SE. into the sea, below Saco. It is 160 m. in length, and has falls of 72 feet in Hiram, of 20 feet in Lymington, 30 in Buxton, and 42 in Saco. To the last 6 m. from its mouth, it is navigable for ships.

SACONDAGA, v. in the NE. part of Montgomery co. N. Y. 45 m. NW. from Albany.

SACONDAGO, r. of N. Y. rises in Hamilton, flows SE. into the NE. corner of Montgomery, reaches the boundary between Montgomery and Saratoga, turns abruptly NE. and crossing Saratoga co. falls into the Hudson at Jessup's falls, after a course of about 50 m.

SACONDAGO, mountains of N. Y. in Hamilton co. from which flow the Sacondago, Hudson, Black, and Grass rivers.

SADDLEBACK, mt. in Williamstown and Adams, Mass. The peaks of this mountain are in Adams; the northern one being about 2,400 feet above the valley, and the southern, or the summit of the saddle, about 3,000 feet above the valley, and nearly 4,000 above the sea. It is the highest land in Massachusetts.

SADDLE RIVER, t. Bergen co. N. J. Pop. 2,174.

SAGADAHOC, r. Me. which joins the Androscoggin, in Rumford.

SAGANAUM BAY, bay of Lake Huron, situated about the centre of the NW. side. Length 20 m.

SAGANAUM RIVER, r. America, which runs into the Saganaum Bay. Lon. 83° 35′ W.; lat. 44° N. Length 30 m.

SAGATUK, r. Ct. which runs into Long Island Sound, between Fairfield and Norwalk, forming a bay at its mouth.

SAG HARBOR, v. and port of entry, in Southampton, Suffolk co. N. Y. on E. end of Long Island, and on the Atlantic, 100 m. E. from New York, and 340 from W. This village contains about 100 houses, and a printing-office. There is some shipping owned here, employed chiefly in the whale and cod fisheries. It has a good harbor.

SAGUENAI, large branch of St. Lawrence river, rising in the recesses of Labrador, and falling into St. Lawrence, about 120 m. below Quebec. The Saguenai, according to Bouchette, is a very considerable river, affording a good harbor for every kind of shipping, at its mouth.

ST. ALBAN'S, t. and cap. Franklin co. Vt.

on Lake Champlain, 27 m. N. from Burlington, 70 NW. from Montpelier. Lon. 73° 11′ W.; lat. 44° 49′ N. Pop. 2,395. Here is a pleasant village, which contains a court-house, a jail, an academy, and has considerable trade.

ST. ALBAN'S, t. Licking co. Ohio. Pop. 935.

ST. ALBAN'S, t. Claiborne co. Mis.

ST. ALBAN'S, t. Somerset co. Me. 30 m. ENE. from Norridgewock. Pop. 911.

ST. ANDREW, parish, Charleston district, S. C. It is watered by the river Ashley, and lies just above Charleston. Pop. 3,727.

ST. ANDREWS, settlement, Missouri, 25 m. SW. from St. Louis.

ST. ANDREWS, t. and port of entry, Charlotte co. New Brunswick, on a peninsula formed by the confluence of the St. Croix r. with Passamaquoddy Bay, opposite Robbinston, Me. Pop. about 1,500. It is a thriving town, and there is a brisk business done in shipping.

ST. ANDREWS, small bay, Florida, which sets up from the Gulf of Mexico and approaches within 8 m. of St. Rosa Sound.

ST. ANN, t. Guadaloupe, on the S. coast. Lon. 61° 27′ W.; lat. 16° 21′ N.

ST. ANN, or Annimpig Lake, a lake of Canada. It empties into James bay through Albany river. Lon. 88° 15′ W.; lat. 49° 30′ N.

ST. ANN'S, port on E. coast of the island of Cape Breton. Lon. 60° W.; lat. 47° N.

ST. ANN'S, t. New Brunswick, on St. John's river, 3 m. S. from Fredericktown. Lon. 66° 46′ W.; lat. 46° 2′ N.

ST. ANN'S BAY, bay of the island of Jamaica. Lon. 77° 3′ W.; lat. 18° 58′ N.

ST. ANN'S BAY, bay of Mexico, in the bay of Campeachy. Lon. 94° 46′ W.; lat. 18° 10′ N.

ST. ANTONIO, t. Mexico, cap. of Texas. Lon. 101°.

ST. AUGUSTINE, seaport of Florida. The harbor is good, but there is a bar at its mouth which at the lowest tides will not admit vessels drawing more than 6 feet of water; there is however a roadstead outside of the bar which affords anchorage for larger vessels. The town and the entrance to the harbor are well defended by a strong fort, built entirely of hewn stone, and mounting 60 cannon. In the rear of the city are erected six redoubts. Lat. 29° 45′ N.; lon. 81° 30′ W.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S RIVER, r. Labrador, which runs into the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Lon. 59° 59′ W.; lat. 51° 15′ N.

ST. BERNARDO, a settlement of Louisiana, 15 m. SE. from New Orleans, and W. of Lake Borgne.

ST. BERNARD'S BAY, bay in the Gulf of Mexico, on the coast of Texas. Lon. 96° 50′ W.; lat. 28° 30′ N.

ST. CATHERINE'S FORK, r. Mississippi, which runs into the Mississippi river. Lat. 31° 36′ N.

ST. CATHERINE'S SOUND, bay of the Atlantic, on the coast of Georgia, between the islands of St. Catherine and Ossabaw. Lat. 31° 38′ N.

ST. CHARLES, co. Miso. bounded by the Mississippi and Cuivre rivers N. and NE. Missouri river SE. and Montgomery co. W. It occupies the peninsula between the Mississippi and Missouri, above their junction, being about 35 m. long, with a mean width of 12 m. Pop. in 1820, 3,970; in 1830, 4,322. Chief town, St. Charles.

ST. CHARLES, t. and cap. St. Charles co. Miso. on the Missouri river, 21 m. from its mouth, 18 NW. from St. Louis by land, and 1,001 from W. It is a handsome and flourishing village.

ST. CHARLES, parish of La. bounded by St. John Baptist W. by Lake Mauripas, Pass of Manchac, and Lake Ponchartrain N. parish of St. Bernard E. Length 30 m. mean widt' 10. Pop. in 1820, 3,862; in 1830, 5,107.

ST. CHARLES, parish, on the Mississippi river, about 50 m. above New Orleans.

ST. CHARLES, r. Canada, which runs into the St. Lawrence, a little below Quebec.

ST. CLAIR, lake, N. America, about 90 m. in circumference, between Lake Huron and Lake Erie, with both of which it communicates. Lon. 82° 25′ W.; lat. 42° 52′ N.

ST. CLAIR, r. N. America, which runs S. from Lake Huron to Lake St. Clair. It is 40 m. long, and nearly 1 m. wide.

ST. CLAIR, co. Il. bounded by Mississippi river NW. Madison N. Washington E. Randolph SE. and Monroe SW. Length 30, width 24 m. Chief town, Belleville. Pop. in 1820, 5,253; in 1830, 7,092.

ST. CLAIR, co. Al. bounded by Shelby S Jefferson SW. Blount NW. Cherokee lands N. and Coosa river E. It is about 35 m. square. Surface hilly and broken, drained by the Coosa and Cahawba rivers. Chief town, Ashville. Pop. in 1820, 4,166; in 1830, 5,975.

ST. CLAIR, t. Columbiana co. Ohio. Pop. 1,814.

ST. CLAIR, t. Butler co. Ohio. Pop. 1,834.

ST. CLAIR'S CREEK, r. Ohio, which runs into the Great Miami, opposite Hamilton.

ST. CLAIRSVILLE, t. and cap. Belmont co. Ohio, on the Wheeling, 7 m. from the Ohio, 10 W. from Wheeling, 70 E. from Zanesville, 275 from W. It is pleasant and flourishing, containing a court-house, a jail, a market-house, a bank, 2 printing-offices, 4 or 5 houses of public worship, for Presbyterians, Friends, and Methodists. Pop. 789.

ST. CLAIRSVILLE, v. Chatauque co. N. Y.

ST. CLAIRSVILLE, v. St. Clair co. Al. on Canoe creek of Coosa river, about 65 m. SSE. from Huntsville.

ST. CROIX, r. N. America, which divides Maine from New Brunswick, and flows into Passamaquoddy bay. It is navigable for ships 25 miles.

ST. CROIX, r. N. America, which runs into the Mississippi, 90 m. below St. Anthony's Falls. It is navigable for boats about 100 m.

ST. FERDINAND, t. St. Louis district, Miso. 14 m. NW. from St. Louis.

ST. FRANCIS, r. Louisiana, which runs into the Mississippi, 107 m. above the Arkansas, in lat. 34° 45′ N. It is navigable upwards of 200 m.

ST. FRANCIS, r. of L. C. and Vt. rises in the latter, in Orleans and Essex cos. Its main sources are the confluents of lake Memphremagog and lake St. Francis; the latter in the recesses of Buckingham co. L. C. Below the junction of its two great branches, the united stream flows NNW. into St. Lawrence river, at the head of Lake St. Peter.

ST. FRANCISVILLE, t. and cap. New Feliciana parish, Louisiana, on E. bank of the Mississippi, about 30 m. above Baton Rouge, and 1,205 from W.

ST. GENEVIEVE, co. Miso. bounded by the Mississippi NE. cape Girardeau co. S. Washington SW. and Jefferson NW. Length 60, mean width 18 m. Its extreme western parts embrace a portion of the mine tract. Chief town, St. Genevieve. Pop. 2,182.

ST. GENEVIEVE, t. and cap. St. Genevieve district, Miso. nearly opposite Kaskaskia, 1 m. W. of the Mississippi, 64 below St. Louis, and 874 from W. Pop. 2,000. This town was formerly built on the river bank, and is said to have contained once 7,000 inhabitants. The ground on which it stands is somewhat higher than the river bottom, and it begins to extend itself back upon ground considerably more elevated.

ST. GEORGE, t. Chittenden co. Vt. 10 m. SE. from Burlington. Pop. 135.

ST. GEORGE, t. Lincoln co. Me. 38 m. ESE. from Wiscasset, 200 NE. from Boston. Pop. 1,652.

ST. GEORGE, r. Lincoln co. Me. which flows into the sea between the towns of St. George and Cushing. It is navigable to Thomastown, which lies on N. side of the town of St. George.

ST. GEORGE, r. Md. which runs into the Potomac, NW. of St. George's island.

ST. GEORGE'S, t. Newcastle co. Del.

ST. GEORGE'S, parish, Colleton district, S. C.

ST. GEORGE'S ISLAND, small isl. in the mouth of the river Potomac. Lat. 18° 13′ N.

ST. GEORGE'S ISLAND, some small islands in the Atlantic, near the coast of Maine. Lat. 43° 50′ N.

ST. HELENA, isl. on the coast of S. C. in a bay called St. Helena's Sound. Lat. 32° 25′ N. It is 13 m. long, and 3 broad. The soil is well adapted to the growth of cotton, which is largely cultivated.

ST. HELENA, t. St. Helena parish, La.

ST. HELENA, parish, Beaufort district, S. C. containing the islands of Port Royal, St. Helena, Hunting, Ladies, Paris, &c. Pop. 8,799.

ST. HELENA, parish of La. bounded by lakes Ponchartrain and Maurepas, and Amite river S. East Baton Rouge and New Feliciana W. state of Mississippi N. and Washington and St. Tamany E. Length 46, mean width 28 m. Chief town, St. Helena. Pop. 4,027.

ST. HELENA SOUND, bay on the coast of S. C. Lon. 80° 30′ W.; lat. 32° 3′ N.

ST. HELENS, isl. on the coast of Georgia, S. of the entrance of Ogeechee river.

ST. ILLA, *Great*, r. of Georgia, rises in Tatnall, Telfair, and Irwin cos. by a number of branches which enter Appling.

ST. INIGOE'S, v. St. Mary's co. Md.

ST. JAMES, parish, Charleston district, S. C. on S. side of the Santee, 40 m. NNE. from Charleston. Pop. 3,743.

ST. JOHN'S, lake of La. in Concordia, once a bend of the Mississippi.

ST. JOHN BAPTISTE, parish, La. on both sides of the Mississippi river, above St. Charles, and between St. James. Area about 150 sq. ms. Pop. in 1820, 3,854; in 1830, 5,700. Chief town, Bonnet Carré.

ST. JOHN, or Prince Edward's Island, isl. in the gulf of St. Lawrence, to the W. of the island of Cape Breton, and N. of Nova Scotia, about 100 m. long, and 30 in its mean breadth. Charlotte's Town is the capital. Lon. 63° W.; lat. 46° 20′ N. Pop. 6,000.

ST. JOHN, t. and fort, Canada, on the W. side of the river Chamblee, 20 m. SE. from Montreal. Lat. 45° 19′ N. The British naval force on Lake Champlain had its principal station here during the late war.

ST. JOHN'S, the capital of Newfoundland, is on the SE. coast of the isl. It contains about 13,000 inhabitants. In Feb. 1816, a dreadful fire destroyed 117 houses. In Nov. 1817, two still more dreadful conflagrations laid waste nearly the whole of the town. Not less than half a million sterling of property was destroyed in a few hours. Lat. 47° 35′ N.

ST. JOHN'S, r. the principal river of East Florida. Its sources have not been exactly ascertained, but it is supposed to issue from Lake Mayaco, between lat. 26° and 27° N. It runs N. parallel with the Atlantic coast, expanding into several lakes, particularly Lake George, which is 20 miles long and 15 wide, and embosoms several islands. Within 20 m. of its mouth the river turns to the E. and falls into the Atlantic, near lat. 30° N. 36 m. S. St. Mary's. Its whole length is about 300 m. and it is navigable for vessels which can pass the bar at its mouth, for 150 m. to Lake George. The bar has 10 feet of water at low tide, and 13 feet at high water, and there is good anchorage outside of the bar for large vessels.

ST. JOHN'S, r. Miso. which flows into the S. side of the Missouri, E. of Gasconade river.

ST. JOHN'S, r. N. America, which rises from several sources in the northern part of the state of Maine, flows through New Brunswick, and empties itself into the Bay of Fundy. It is 350 miles long, and navigable for sloops 60 miles, and for boats 200.

ST. JOHNSBURY, t. Caledonia co. Vt. 7 m. NE. from Danville, 35 NE. from Montpelier. Pop. 1,592. Here is a pleasant village, situated on the Pasumsuc, containing valuable mills, together with some manufactories, and trade.

ST. JOSEF, t. Cuba, 125 m. WSW. from Havana.

ST. JOSEF, t. New Mexico, on the Bravo, 27 m. NW. from Santa Fé.

ST. JOSEPH, t. Florida, in a bay of the Gulf of Mexico, to which it gives name. Lon. 85° 34′ W.; lat. 29° 48′ N.

ST. JOSEPH'S, small bay, Florida, to the W. of Apalachicola Bay, within 4 miles of which its waters approach.

ST. JOSEPH'S, isl. U. C. in the straits of St. Mary's, which connect Lake Superior with Lake Huron. It is about 75 miles in circumference, and is separated by a channel from Drummond's Island at the mouth of the river. On the S. point of the island is the site of a British fort destroyed during the last war, and near it an establishment of the NW. Fur Company.

ST. JOSEPH'S, r. In. and Michigan, which runs NW. into SE. part of Lake Michigan. It is upwards of 200 miles long, and navigable for boats nearly its whole length. Fort St. Joseph is built upon it, 170 m. WSW. from Detroit.

ST. JOSEPH'S RIVER, r. In. which runs S. and unites with the St. Mary's, at Fort Wayne, to form the Maumee.

ST. JUAN DE BUENAVISTA, t. Cuba, on the N. coast. Lon. 77° 57′ W.; lat. 22° 2′ N.

ST. LANDRE, or Opelousas, t. La.

ST. LAWRENCE, one of the largest rivers of N. America, which rises near the sources of the Mississippi, and passing through the great lakes Superior, Huron, Erie, and Ontario, falls into the Gulf of St. Lawrence by a mouth 90 miles wide. That part of it only between its mouth and Montreal, is commonly called St. Lawrence. Between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, it is called Niagara river, and the parts between the other lakes have other names. It forms a communication of more than 2,000 miles in extent. It is navigable for ships of the line 400 miles to Quebec, and for ships drawing 14 feet water to Montreal, 580 miles.

ST. LAWRENCE, *Gulf of*, a gulf at the mouth of the river St. Lawrence, inclosed between Newfoundland, Labrador, Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and the Island of Cape Breton. It is 350 miles long, and 150 broad. Lon. 57° to 65° W.; lat. 47° 51′ N.

ST. LAWRENCE, northern co. of N. Y. on St. Lawrence river; bounded by St. Lawrence NW. Franklin co. E. Hamilton and Herkimer cos. S. and Herkimer Lewis, and Jefferson SW. Length 60 m. mean width 44. The surface is rather uneven, and the soil generally very good. Chief town, Potsdam. Pop. in 1820, 16,037; in 1830, 36,351.

ST. LEONARD'S, t. Calvert co. Md. on the W. side of the Chesapeake Bay, about 10 m. NW. of Drumpoint, 12 NE. of the town of Benedict on the Potomac, and 58 from W.

ST. LOUIS, co. Miso. bounded by Missouri river NW. Mississippi E. Marameck river S. and Franklin co. W. Length 40 m. mean width 15. Pop. in 1820, 10,049; in 1830, 14,907. Chief town, St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, t. St. Louis co. and the largest town in Missouri, on W. bank of the Mississippi, 18 m. by water below the junction of the Missouri, 14 above that of the Marameck, and 856 from W. Lon. 89° 36′ W.; lat. 38° 36′ N. The situation of the town is elevated, pleasant, and healthy. The ground on which it stands rises gradually from the first to the second bank. Three streets run parallel with the river, and are intersected by a number of others at right angles. The town extends along the river about 2 miles. Most of the houses that have been added within the last ten years, have been of brick or stone. Some of the public buildings are handsome. There are two respectable Protestant churches. The Catholic cathedral was intended to be a magnificent structure; it is not yet completed. A spacious town-house is a great ornament to the city. The town has extended itself along the hill, and some of the best houses are on that delightful elevation. The houses, in 1820, were reckoned at more than 600. By the census of 1830, it contained 2,503 free males; 1,889 free females; 1,668 slaves; 287 free persons of color. Total, 6,694. The town was then stationary, or perhaps retrograde. But since that time the lead business has been reanimated by a protecting duty upon foreign lead. The fur trade has received a new impulse. The town has recovered from the shock caused by the failure of its banks. It has at present a branch of the United States bank. A healthy circulation has been restored, and the town is now rapidly increasing in business and population. In the year 1818, 100 houses were added to the place. Three or four gazettes are printed here. The passage to New Orleans is 1,200 miles by the river, and there are 6 steam-boats constantly plying between these two places. There are also the same number constantly running between this place and Louisville, besides others to different places. See page 148.

ST. LOUIS, r. NW. Territory, which flows into W. end of Lake Superior, lon. 91° 52′ W.; lat. 46° 44′ N.

ST. LOUIS' BAY, bay on S. coast of Miss. in the Gulf of Mexico. Lon. 89° 17′ W.; lat. 30° 17′ N.

ST. MARKS, r. Florida, rising near the mouth of St. John's river, and running thence nearly S. and parallel to the sea-coast. The course of this little but curious stream is about 30 miles, falling into the bay or harbor of St. Augustine, its banks mostly swampy.

ST. MARTIN, one of the Leeward Caribbean Islands, in the West Indies, lying to the NW. of St. Bartholomew, and to the SW. of Anguilla. It is 42 miles in circumference, has neither harbor nor river, but several salt-pits. It was long jointly possessed by the French and Dutch; but at the commencement of the late war, the former were expelled by the latter. Lon. 63° W.; lat. 8° 14′ N.

ST. MARTIN'S, parish of La. in Attakapas, bounded by Opelousas NW. and W. Gulf of Mexico SW. St. Mary's parish in Attakapas SE. and the Atchafalaya river NE. and E. Length 80 m. breadth 40. Pop. 7,204. Chief town, St. Martinsville. This parish is, throughout its whole extent, an unbroken plain, and the soil is highly fertile in cotton and sugar-cane.

ST. MARTIN'S, v. Worcester co. Md.

ST. MARTINSVILLE, t. and cap. St. Mar-

tin's parish, La. on the Teche, 9 m. by land and 32 by water above New Iberia, 1,366 from W. Lat. 30° 10′ N. It is pleasantly situated, and contains a court-house, a jail, a market-house, an academy, a Roman Catholic church, and about 100 dwelling-houses. It is situated in a well-cultivated and productive country.

ST. MARY'S, co. Md. bounded NE. by Calvert co. E. by Chesapeake Bay, SW. by the Potomac, and W. by Charles co. Chief town, Leonardstown.

ST. MARY'S, v. formerly Fort St. Mary's, Mercer co. Ohio, about 74 m. NW. by W. from Columbus, and 120 N. from Cincinnati.

ST. MARY'S, t. and s-p. Camden co. Geo. at the mouth of St. Mary's river, 131 m. SSW. from Savannah. Lon. 81° 43′ W.; lat. 30° 43′ N. This was a place of considerable trade during the late war, but has since considerably declined.

ST. MARY'S, r. which rises in Ohio, and runs NNW. and unites with the river St. Joseph's at Fort Wayne, to form the Maumee.

ST. MARY'S, r. which divides the state of Georgia from East Florida, and runs into the sea, lon. 81° 40′ W.; lat. 30° 43′ N.

ST. MARY'S FALLS, cataract in St. Mary's river, between Lake Superior and Lake Huron. The Falls of St. Mary do not descend perpendicularly, as those of Niagara and St. Anthony do, but consist of a rapid, which continues near ¾ of a mile, over which, canoes, well piloted, may pass.

ST. MARY'S BAY, bay on the S. coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 54° 20′ W.; lat. 57° N.

ST. MARY'S ISLANDS, cluster of small islands, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, near the S. coast of Labrador. Lon. 60° W.; lat. 50° 20′ N.

ST. MARY'S KEYS, rocks on the S. coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 53° 55′ W.; lat. 46° 47′ N.

ST. MARY'S KEY, isl. in the Gulf of Mexico, near the coast of Florida. Lon. 89° 12′ W.; lat. 30° 11′ N.

ST. MARY'S RIVER, or St. Mary's Straits, r. America, runs from Lake Superior to Lake Huron. On this river are 2 forts. Lon. 84° 24′ W.; lat. 46° 22′ N. It is nearly 70 miles long.

ST. MARY'S RIVER, r. Nova Scotia, runs into the sea, in lon. 61° W.; lat. 45° 5′ N.

ST. MAURICE, r. L. C. flows into the N. side of the St. Lawrence, by three channels, which gave name to the town of Three Rivers, on its west bank.

ST. MAURICE, co. L. C. on the N. side of the St. Lawrence, between Warwick and Hampshire cos. Chief town, Three Rivers.

ST. MICHAEL'S, v. Madison co. Miso. on a branch of St. Francis river, about 35 m. SW. from St. Genevieve.

ST. MICHAEL'S, v. Talbot co. Md.

ST. MICHAEL'S, v. Washington district, Missouri.

ST. PAUL'S, parish, Charleston district, S. C., E. of the Edisto, 18 m. W. from Charleston.

ST. PETER'S, parish, Beaufort district, S. C. on the Savannah. Pop. 3,834.

ST. PETER'S, r. N. America, which rises a considerable way to the NW. and after a SE. course of 4 or 500 m. joins the Mississippi about 12 m. below St. Anthony's Falls, lat. 44° 40′ N. At its junction with the Mississippi it is about 100 yards broad. It has a great depth of water, and in some places runs very briskly. About 50 m. from its mouth are some rapids, and much higher up are many others.

ST. PHILIP'S, *Fort*, strong fortress of the island of Minorca, which defends the harbor of Port Mahon. Lat. 39° 50′ N.; lon. 3° 48′ E.

ST. REGIS, r. N. Y. which runs into the St. Lawrence, at the town of St. Regis, in Canada. Length 80 m.

ST. SALVADOR, one of the Bahama Islands.

ST. STEPHEN'S, parish, S. C. in Charleston district. Pop. 2,416.

ST. TAMANY, parish, La. bounded by Pearl river E. Lake Borgne, the Rigolets, and Lake Ponchartrain S. the river St. Helena W. and the parish of Washington N. Length 50 m. mean width 20. Chief town, Covington. Pop. in 1820, 1,723; in 1830, 2,864.

ST. THOMAS, parish, Charleston district, S. C.

ST. THOMAS, one of the Virgin Islands, in the West Indies, with a harbor, a town, and a fort, 15 m. in circumference, and belongs to the Danes. Lon. 64° 51′ W.; lat. 18° 21′ N.

ST. THOMAS, t. Cuba, 30 m. WSW. from Havana.

ST. THOMAS, isl. in the Pacific Ocean, near the coast of Mexico. Lat. 20° 10′ N.

ST. THOMAS, t. Mexico, in Vera Paz, at the mouth of the river Guanacos, 50 m. E. from Vera Paz. Lon. 90° 26′ W.; lat. 15° 46′ N.

ST. VINCENT, isl. in the West Indies, about 40 m. long and 10 broad, containing about 84,000 acres, or 131 sq. ms. It is rugged and mountainous. Of the 84,000 acres in the island, about 47,000 are cultivated. Sugar is the principal production.

SAINTES, three of the Leeward Caribbee Islands, in the West Indies, between Guadaloupe and Dominica.

SALEM, co. S. C., W. of Williamsburg.

SALEM, t. Salem co. S. C.

SALEM, t. Columbiana co. Ohio, 9 m. NNW. from New Lisbon, 64 NW. from Pittsburg. Pop. 1,723.

SALEM, t. Livingston co. Ken. Pop. 254.

SALEM, t. Orleans co. Vt. at S. end of Lake Memphremagog, 60 m. NNE. from Montpelier. Pop. 258.

SALEM, t. Rockingham co. N. H. 35 m. N. from Boston, 35 SW. from Portsmouth, 36 SSE. from Concord. Pop. 1,310. Here is a woollen manufactory.

SALEM, s-p. and cap. Essex co. Mass. 4½ m. NW. from Marblehead, 14 NNE. from Boston, 24 S. from Newburyport. Pop. 13,886. It is chiefly built on a neck of land formed by

two inlets from the sea, called North and South rivers; over the former of which is a bridge, upwards of 1,500 feet long, connecting Salem with Beverly, and the latter forms the harbor. The harbor has good anchorage, but the water is so shallow, that vessels drawing more than 12 or 14 feet must be lightened at a distance from the wharves. The situation of Salem is low, but pleasant and healthy. It is well built, and with regard to population, wealth, and commerce, is among the first in N. England. It contains a court-house, a jail, an alms-house, a market-house, 6 banks, an Athenæum containing 5,000 volumes, a valuable Museum, belonging to the East India Marine Society, and 11 churches. It has a flourishing commerce, and it was one of the first towns in the U. States to enter into the East India trade. Though the town is not very regularly laid out, and has narrow streets, the neat and comfortable style of the buildings gives it a very cheerful aspect. It is beautified with many splendid private mansions, and the centre of the town is adorned with a handsome, inclosed common, elegantly planted with shade-trees. Salem is the oldest town in the state, except Plymouth. The shipping belonging to this port in 1828, was 48,210 tons. Lat. 42° 34′ N.; lon. 70° 54′ W.

SALEM, *New*, t. Franklin co. Mass. 18 m. ESE. from Greenfield, 80 W. from Boston. Pop. 1,889. Here is a respectable academy.

SALEM, t. Washington co. N. Y. 18 m. SE. from Sandy Hill, 29 S. from Whitehall, 46 NE. from Albany. Pop. 2,972. The courts for the county are held alternately here and at Sandy Hill. Here is a handsome village, situated on an extensive plain, containing a court-house, a jail, an academy, several churches, and two or three printing-offices.

SALEM, *North*, t. Westchester co. N. Y. 53 m. NNE. from New York. Pop. 1,276. Here is an academy.

SALEM, *South*, t. Westchester co. N. Y. 50 m. NNE. from New York. Pop. 1,557.

SALEM, co. N. J. bounded N. by Gloucester co. E. by Cumberland co. SW. and W. by the Delaware. Pop. 14,155. Chief town, Salem.

SALEM, t. and cap. Salem co. N. J. on Salem creek, 3½ m. from Delaware Bay, 37 SSW. from Philadelphia. It contains a court-house, a jail, a market-house, an academy, a printing-office, which issues a weekly paper, and 4 houses of public worship, for Episcopalians, Baptists, Friends, and Methodists. Pop. 1,570. It is a pleasant town, and a place of some trade.

SALEM, v. Botetourt co. Va. 20 m. SSW. from Fincastle, 190 W. by S. from Richmond.

SALEM, t. Fauquier co. Va.

SALEM, t. Stokes co. N. C. watered by a small branch of the Yadkin, 34 m. NE. from Salisbury, 100 W. from Raleigh, 355 from W. It is a handsome Moravian town, built of brick, and chiefly on one street, about a mile and a half long, paved and planted with rows of trees on each side. It contains a church, and has manufactures of potters' ware, saddlery, gloves, hosiery, &c. The Moravian Academy for females, at this place, is an excellent and popular institution. Its buildings are 4 in number, each 4 stories high, and of brick. It is located on a handsome square in the centre of the town, planted with trees, and ornamented with fine gravel-walks. It is attended by young ladies from various parts of the U. States.

SALEM, t. Champaign co. Ohio. Pop. 1,237.

SALEM, t. Tuscarawas co. Ohio, on the Muskingum. Pop. 257.

SALEM, t. Jefferson co. Ohio. Pop. 1,960.

SALEM, t. Washington co. Ohio. Pop. 573.

SALEM, t. Ashtabula co. Ohio, in the NE. corner of the state. Here are iron-works. Pop. 1,660.

SALEM, t. New London co. Ct. Pop. 974.

SALEM, t. and cap. Washington co. In. 24 m. NW. from Jeffersonville, 34 N. from Corydon, 613 from W.

SALEM, v. New Haven co. Ct. in Waterbury, 16 m. NNW. from New Haven. It stands on the E. bank of Naugatuck, or Waterbury river, on the main turnpike road from New Haven to Litchfield. A fine wooden bridge here crosses the Naugatuck.

SALEM, v. Sumpter district, S. C. 12 m. E. from Sumpter.

SALEM, v. Baldwin co. Geo. on the left bank of Oconee river, nearly opposite Milledgeville.

SALEM, v. Clarke co. Geo. 53 m. N. from Milledgeville.

SALEM CENTRE, v. in the eastern part of Westchester co. N. Y. 50 m. NNE. from the city of New York.

SALEM CREEK, Salem co. N. J. rises in the centre of the county, and flowing nearly W. passes Salem, and falls into Delaware Bay, 3½ m. below. It is navigable for vessels of 50 tons to Salem.

SALINA, t. Onondago co. N. Y. 5½ m. N. from Onondaga, 36 SSE. from Oswego, 130 W. from Albany. Pop. 6,929. Onondaga Lake, and the principal salt-springs and salt-works of the state, are in this town. Salt is made here by solar evaporation, as well as by boiling. The vats erected for this purpose cover 5 or 600 acres of ground. The salt made by this process is coarse, and equal in purity to any in the world. Quantity of salt inspected in 1831, 1,514,037 bushels. The neat revenue derived from salt-duties by the state, from 1817 to 1831 inclusive, is about $1,400,000. This township contains a village of the same name, and three others, viz. Liverpool, Syracuse, and Geddes.

SALINA, t. Randolph co. Il.

SALINE, southern t. of Columbiana co. Ohio, so called on account of salt-springs found within its limits, along the banks of Yellow creek. Pop. 666.

SALINE, v. Randolph co. Il.

SALINE, r. Arkansas, rises about 20 m. NE. from the warm-springs of Ouachitta, and flowing nearly S. falls into Ouachitta at N. lat. 33° 40′.

SALINE, r. Arkansas, a branch of the Little river of the North.

SALINE, r. Il. flows into the Ohio, 26 m. below the Wabash. It is navigable for boats 30 m. The U. States have extensive salt-works on this river, 20 m. from its mouth.

SALINE, r. NW. part of the state of Louisiana, which flows S. and unites with Black Lake river, 8 m. NE. from Natchitoches. There are salt-works on this river, about 25 m. NNE. from Natchitoches.

SALINE, r. Missouri, which runs into the Ouachitta, lat. 33° 10′ N.

SALINE, or Salt, r. La. which runs into the Missouri, 173 m. W. of the Mississippi.

SALINE, r. La. runs into the Kansas.

SALINE, v. at the U. States' Salt-Works, near Saline river, Gallatin co. Il. about 12 m. above its mouth, and 115 m. SSW. from Vandalia.

SALINES, v. Miso. on W. bank of the Mississippi, 4 m. below St. Genevieve. It is noted for salt-works.

SALISBURY, t. Addison co. Vt. 44 m. SW. Montpelier. Pop. 907. Here is a manufactory of glass.

SALISBURY, t. Merrimack co. N. H. on W. side of the Merrimack river, 14 m. NNW. from Concord, 38 SE. from Dartmouth College, 59 WNW. from Portsmouth, 77 NNW. from Boston. Pop. 1,379. The 4th N. Hampshire turnpike passes through this town; and upon this road, in the south part of the town, there is a pleasant village, containing a Congregational meeting-house, and an academy.

SALISBURY, t. Essex co. Mass. on the N. bank of the Merrimack, 4 m. NW. from Newburyport, 36 NNE. from Boston. Pop. 2,519. It contains 2 parishes, and has a pleasant and considerable village, on the N. bank of the Merrimack, below the junction of Powow river. Considerable business is done at this village at ship-building, and it has some trade in the fisheries.

SALISBURY, t. Litchfield co. Ct. in NW. corner of the state, 24 m. NW. from Litchfield. Pop. 2,580. It is a considerable town, and contains large quantities of excellent iron ore, and has several forges, iron-works, and a paper-mill.

SALISBURY, t. Herkimer co. N. Y. on the St. Lawrence. Pop. 1,999.

SALISBURY, v. Blooming Grove, Orange co. N. Y.

SALISBURY, t. and port of entry, Somerset co. Md. between the two principal branches of the Wicomico, 15 m. ESE. from Vienna. It contains an Episcopal church, a Methodist meeting-house, and about 100 houses, and has considerable trade in lumber.

SALISBURY, t. and cap. Rowan co. N. C. 5 m. SW. of the Yadkin, 34 SW. from Salem, 119 WNW. from Fayetteville. Pop. about 800. It contains a court-house, a jail, a bank, an academy, and a church. It is a flourishing town, and situated in a very fertile country. Near this town there has been discovered under ground, a remarkable wall of stone, laid in cement, plastered on both sides, from 12 to 14 feet in height, and 22 inches thick. The length of what has been discovered is about 300 feet. The top of the wall approaches within one foot of the surface of the ground. When built, by whom, and for what purpose, is unknown. A similar wall has since been discovered, about 6 m. from the first, from 4 to 5 feet high, and 7 inches thick.

SALISBURY, t. Meigs co. Ohio. Pop. 603. Through this town runs Leading creek.

SALISBURY, t. Wayne co. In. 4 or 5 m. E. from Centreville, 35 N. from Brookville.

SALMON, r. Ct. which runs into the river Connecticut, in East Haddam.

SALMON, r. N. Y. flows into Lake Ontario, 4 m. N. from Mexico Point. Length 60 or 70 m. There is on this river, about 10 m. from the lake, a tremendous cataract, which has a descent of 110 feet perpendicular.

SALMON CREEK, r. Cayuga co. N. Y. runs into S. end of Lake Cayuga; 19 m. long.

SALMON CREEK, r. Franklin co. N. Y. which runs into the St. Lawrence, 7 m. N. from French Mills.

SALMON CREEK, stream of St. Lawrence co. flows NNW. about 70 m. enters L. C. at French Mills, and falls into St. Lawrence river at the head of Lake St. Francis.

SALMON FALL, local name of that part of Piscataqua river, below Berwick falls.

SALT CREEK, r. Ohio, which runs SE. into the Scioto, about 15 m. below Chillicothe. Near this river are salt-springs, from which salt is manufactured in large quantities. The salt-works are about 80 m. NW. from Gallipolis.

SALT CREEK, t. Muskingum co. Ohio. Pop. 1,190.

SALT CREEK, t. Pickaway co. Ohio. Pop. 1,656.

SALTILLO, city of Mexico, in the state of Coahuilla y Texas, on the confines of Coahuilla and New Leon. Pop. 6,500. It is surrounded by arid plains, upon which fresh water is scarce; the site is an elevated part of the great table-land of Anahuac, sloping towards the Gulf of Mexico, and the Rio Grande del Norte. Lat. 25° 20′ N.

SALTPETRE CREEK, r. Maryland, which runs into Gunpowder river, 12 m. ENE. from Baltimore.

SALT RIVER, r. La. runs into the Mississippi, 60 m. above the Illinois r.

SALT RIVER, r. of Miso. entering the Mississippi from the NW. about 100 m. above St. Louis.

SALT RIVER, r. Ken. which runs NW. into the Ohio, 20 m. below the Rapids. It is navigable for boats 60 m.

SALT SPRING RIVER, r. Indiana, which runs into the Ohio.

SALUDA, r. S. C. which runs SE. and unites with Broad river just above Columbia, to form the Congaree.

SALUTER, r. of La. in Natchitoches and Ouachitta. The source of this stream is on the line between La. and Arkansas, and it flows into Ouachitta, 3 m. below the mouth of Barthelony river.

SAMPSON, co. N. C. bounded by New Hanover SE. Bladen SW. Cumberland W. Johnson N. Wayne NE. and Dauphin E. Length 35

m. mean width 20. Pop. in 1820, 8,903; in 1830, 11,768. It is drained by Black river branch of Cape Fear river. Clinton, the chief town, is about 55 m. NNW. from Wilmington.

SAMPTOWN, v. Middlesex co. N. J. 14 m. WSW. from Elizabethtown.

SAN ANTONIO, city of Mexico, in the state of Oaxaca, 130 m. SE. from the city of Mexico, and about 80 N. from that of Oaxaca.

SAN BLAS, city and seaport of Mexico, in the former Guadalaxara, now Jalisco, at the mouth of the river Santiago.

SANBORNTOWN, t. Strafford co. N. H. 25 m. NW. from Portsmouth. Pop. 2,866.

SANDERSVILLE, t. and cap. Washington co. Geo. 26 m. E. from Milledgeville. It contains a court-house and a jail.

SANDFORD, t. and v. York co. Me. 22 m. N. from York. Pop. 2,327.

SANDGATE, t. Bennington co. Vt. 25 m. N. from Bennington. Pop. 933.

SANDISFIELD, t. Berkshire co. Mass. 20 m. SE. from Lenox, 112 WSW. from Boston. Pop. 1,655.

SANDISTON, t. Sussex co. N. J. on the Delaware river, 11 m. NW. from Newton. Pop. 1,097.

SANDOWN, t. Rockingham co. N. H. 29 m. WSW. from Portsmouth, and 30 SE. from Concord. Pop. 553.

SANDTOWN, v. Gloucester co. N. J. 13 m. SSE. from Philadelphia.

SANDUSKY, r. Ohio, runs NE. into Sandusky Bay, at the town of Sandusky. Length 70 m. This river is navigable, and is connected with the Great Miami by a portage of 9 m. and with the Scioto by one of 4 m. The river has rapids, below which there is a very valuable fishery.

SANDUSKY, co. Ohio, bounded N. by Lake Erie, E. by Huron co. S. by Seneca, and W. by Wood co. It is 30 m. long, and 25 broad. Pop. in 1820, 852; in 1830, 2,851. It contains Lower Sandusky.

SANDUSKY, one of the western towns of Richland co. Ohio. Pop. 588.

SANDUSKY, t. Huron co. Ohio, on the S. shore of Sandusky Bay, 3 m. from its entrance, 25 NE. from Fort Stephenson, about 100 m. N. from Columbus, 250 W. from Buffalo. Pop. 593. It is handsomely laid out on a beautiful site, and a steam-boat wharf has been erected.

SANDUSKY, *Lower*, t. and cap. of Sandusky co. Ohio, on the river Sandusky, a few miles from its mouth, 115 N. from Columbus.

SANDUSKY, *Upper*, t. Delaware co. Ohio, on Sandusky r. 40 m. S. from Lower Sandusky.

SANDUSKY BAY, bay, Ohio, on SW. part of Lake Erie, 20 m. long, and 24 broad.

SANDWICH, t. and cap. of Essex co. U. C. on Detroit river, 2 m. below Detroit. It is a considerable village, built chiefly on a single long street.

SANDWICH, t. Strafford co. N. H., N. of Squam Lake, 50 m. N. from Concord, and 72 NNW. from Portsmouth. Pop. 2,743. In the N. part of this town, there is a mountain near 3,000 feet high.

SANDWICH, t. Barnstable co. Mass. on Barnstable Bay, 12 m. NNW. from Barnstable, 54 SSE. from Boston. Pop. 3,367. Here is an academy. Sandwick river runs through the town into Barnstable Bay.

SANDY, a N. t. of Tuscarawas co. Ohio. Pop. 765.

SANDY, t. Stark co. Ohio. Pop. 909.

SANDY BAY, or Cove, bay, on the coast of Mass. N. of Cape Ann. Lon. 70° 38′ W.; lat. 42° 41′ N.

SANDY CREEK, r. S. C. runs into the Congaree. Lon. 81° 40′ W.; lat. 34° 37′ N.

SANDY FORK, v. Mecklenburg co. Va. 273 m. from W.

SANDY HILL, v. in Kingsbury, N. Y. on E. side of the Hudson, 50 m. N. from Albany. It is delightfully situated, just above Baker's Falls, and is a regularly laid out, well built, and very flourishing village. It contains a woollen and a cotton factory, several iron works, and also a manufactory of cotton bagging from hemp. This village, with the township, contains 2,606 inhabitants.

SANDY HOOK, small isl. on the coast of N. J. in the township of Middleton, 7 m. S. from Long Island, 25 S. from New York. It was formerly a peninsula. Sandy Hook, or Point, forms a capacious harbor. Here is a light-house, on the N. point of the Hook, in lon. 72° 2′ W.; lat. 40° 26′ N.

SANDY HOOK, v. Culpeper co. Va.

SANDY INLET, channel, between two small islands near the coast of N. C. Lon. 77° 50′ W.; lat. 34° 19′ N.

SANDY LAKE, lake of the NW. territory of the U. S. forming one of the links in the chain of intercommunication between Lake Superior and Mississippi river.

SANDY LAKE RIVER, r. of the NW. territory of the U. S. flows from Sandy Lake, and enters Mississippi river at lat. 47° N. At its outlet from Sandy Lake, the U. S. SW. Company have an establishment.

SANDY LICK, r. Pa. runs into the Alleghany, about 15 m. below Toby's Creek.

SANDY MOUNT, v. Greenville t. Va. 77 m. S. from Richmond.

SANDY POINT, cape, on N. point of Nantucket island. Lon. 69° W.; lat. 41° 22′ N.

SANDY RIVER, *Big*, rises in the Laurel Mountains, and forms a part of the boundary between Virginia and Kentucky, and runs NNW. into the Ohio, 40 m. above the Scioto.

SANDY RIVER, *Little*, Ken. runs into the Ohio, 20 m. below Big Sandy.

SANDY RIVER, r. Me. runs into the Kennebeck, 6 m. above Norridgewock.

SANDY SPRING, v. Montgomery co. Md.

SANDY SPRING, v. Adams co. Ohio, 110 m. SSW. from Columbus.

SANDYTOWN, p. Sussex co. N. J. 85 m. N. from Trenton.

SANDYVILLE, v. Tuscarawas co. Ohio, 136 m. NE. from Columbus.

SANGAMOIN, r. Il. unites with the Illinois. It is navigable for boats 150 m.

SANGAMOIN, co. Il. on Sangamoin r. bounded S. by Montgomery and Morgan, and W. by Fulton. Chief town, Springfield. Pop. 12,960.

SANGERFIELD, v. Oneida co. N. Y. 15 m. S. by W. from Utica. It is a considerable town, and contains a printing-office, from which is issued a weekly newspaper.

SANGERVILLE, t. Penobscot co. Me. 38 m. NW. from Bangor. Pop. 776.

SANTA CRUZ, one of the Caribbee islands. Lon. 64° 35′ W.; lat. 17° 45′ N.

SANTA FE, capital of New Mexico, in N. America, seated among mountains, near the Rio del Norte, 950 m. N. of Mexico. Lon. 106° 35′ W.; lat. 35° 32′ N.

SANTEE, r. S. C. formed by the union of the Congaree and Wateree. It runs into the sea by two mouths, N. and S. from Santee, 20 m. below Georgetown. Lat. 33° 12′ N. This river affords a navigation at some seasons nearly 300 miles, as high up as Morgantown, N. C. It is connected with Cooper river by a canal. The main branch in North Carolina is called Catawba.

SANTIAGO, r. of Mexico, rising about 23 m. NW. from the city of Mexico, on the table-land of Anahuac, flows through the intendencies of Mexico, Guanaxuato, Guadalaxara, and Valladolid, and after an entire course of about 370 m. falls into the Pacific Ocean, at the city of San Blas. Santiago is by far the largest stream of Mexico: it is navigable for some distance from its mouth, but the adjacent country is thickly wooded, uncultivated, and unhealthy.

SARA, creek, La. in New Feliciana, rises in the state of Mississippi, near Woodville, and flowing S. crosses lat. 31° N. and falls into the Mississippi at St. Francisville, after an entire course of 25 m.

SARANAC, r. N. Y. after a NE. course of 65 miles, flows into Lake Champlain, at Plattsburg.

SARATOGA, co. N. Y. bounded N. by Warren co. E. by the Hudson, which separates it from Washington and Rensselaer cos. S. by Albany co. SW. by Schenectady co. and W. by Hamilton and Montgomery cos. Pop. 36,616. Chief town, Ballston.

SARATOGA, t. Saratoga co. N. Y. on W. side of the Hudson, 12 m. NE. from Ballston, 31 N. from Albany, 360 from W. Pop. 2,204. This town gives name to several celebrated mineral springs, which are spread over a tract of country about 12 m. in extent, in Saratoga county, and are known by different local names. The most noted are those of Saratoga and Ballston, which are the most celebrated mineral waters in the United States. They are strongly impregnated with carbonic acid, and contain also carbonate of soda, muriate of soda, super-carbonated lime, and a carbonate of iron. These springs have long been a favorite resort during the summer months, not only for invalids, but for people of gaiety and fashion, who flock thither by thousands from every quarter of the Union. Here is a flourishing village, with a post-office, church, and a great number of excellent boarding-houses. Saratoga is memorable as the place where general Burgoyne surrendered the British army to general Gates, Oct. 17th, 1777.

SASKACHAWAINE, great river of North America, is formed by two large branches, both rising in the Chippewan mountains, and flowing generally to the E. After a course of 600 m. they unite and flow 200 m. into the NW. bay of lake Winnipeg. The Severn, flowing from the eastern side of lake Winnipeg, is the continuation of the Saskatchawaine and Assiniboine rivers.

SASSAFRAS, r. of Md. rises on the confines of Del. and flowing W. between Kent and Cecil cos. falls into Chesapeake bay 11 m. S. from the mouth of the Susquehannah.

SASSAFRAS, v. Kent co. Md. near the head of the Sassafras, 17 m. S. from Elkton.

SATAUKET, v. in the township of Brookhaven, on N. side of Long Island, 65 m. E. from New York. It contains an elegant Presbyterian, and an Episcopal church. It is pleasant and healthy, and is the principal harbor for wood-vessels on N. side of the island.

SATILLA, *Great*, r. Georgia, runs ESE. into the sea, N. of Cumberland island.

SATILLA, *Little*, r. Georgia, runs into the sea, N. of the Great Satilla.

SAUGATUCK, v. Fairfield co. Ct. on the Saugatuck, 3 m. NE. from Norwalk.

SAUGERTIES, t. Ulster co. N. Y. on the W. bank of the Hudson, 13 m. N. from Kingston, 52 S. from Albany.

SAUGUS, t. Essex co. Mass. 2½ m. W. from Lynn, 8 SW. from Salem. Pop. 3,750.

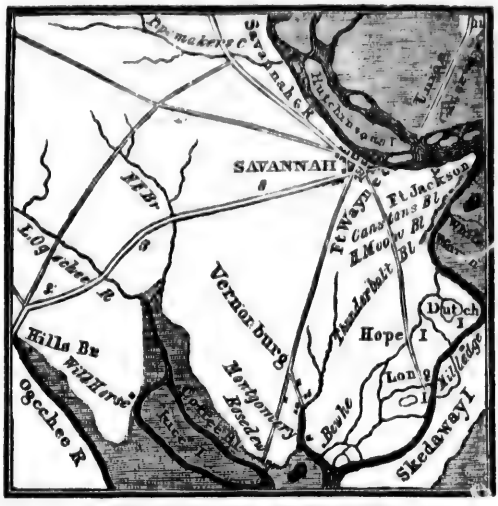
SAUQUOIT, v. Oneida co. N. Y.

SAVAGE MOUNTAINS, mts. in Pennsylvania, 110 m. NW. from Philadelphia.

SAVAGE RIVER, r. Maryland, runs into the Potomac.

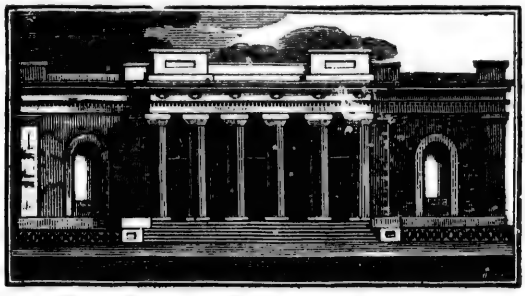
SAVANNAH, r. U. S. which is formed by the union of the Tugeloo and Keowee. It separates S. Carolina from Georgia, and runs SE. into the Atlantic. It is navigable for large vessels to the town of Savannah 17 m. and for boats of 100 feet keel to Augusta, which, by the course of the river, is 340 m. above Savannah. Just above Augusta there are falls; beyond these the river is navigable for boats to the junction of the Tugeloo and Keowee.

SAVANNAH, city and port of entry, Chatham co. Geo. on SW. bank of the Savannah r. 17 m. from its mouth, 118 SW. from Charleston, 123 SE. from Augusta, 160 ESE. from Milledgeville. Lon. 81° 10′ W.; lat. 32° 8′ N. Pop. 7,303. Its position is a low sandy plain. It was formerly built of wood, and insalubrious from its marshy surface and contiguity to rice swamps. It has suffered severely from fires, but the parts destroyed have been handsomely rebuilt. The rice swamps in the immediate vicinity are no longer inundated, and the health of the city is since much improved. It contains 12 public buildings, among which is the United States branch bank, and 8 churches. The Presbyterian church is an elegant and spacious edifice of stone. The Exchange is a large building, 5 stories high. The Academy is partly of brick and partly of stone, 180 feet front, 60 feet wide, and 3 stories high. There are 10 public squares planted with trees, among which the beautiful China trees are conspicuous. It is a place of very great trade, and has



SAVANNAH, AND ITS ENVIRONS.

exported over 120,000 bales of cotton, besides large amounts of rice and tobacco, in a year. It is defended by 2 forts, and the entrance to the river indicated by a light-house on Tybee Island. In 1820, 463 buildings were destroyed by fire, valued at $4,000,000.



BRANCH BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, AT SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, name of two small rivers of the NW. Territory, one a head branch of the St. Louis, and the other of Sandy Lake rivers. The two Savannah rivers approach so near each other, as to leave only a short portage between them.

SAVINTON, v. Cecil co. Md. 110 m. from W.

SAVOY, t. Berkshire co. Mass. 25 m. NE. from Lenox, 120 W. from Boston.

SAWMILL CREEK, r. Md. runs into the Potomac.

SAW PITT, v. Westchester co. N. Y.

SAYBROOK, t. Middlesex co. Ct. on W. side of the Connecticut, near its mouth, opposite Lyme, 17 m. W. from New London, 35 E. from New Haven. Pop. 4,980. It contains 4 parishes, in each of which is a Congregational meeting-house; and there are in the township 4 other houses of public worship, 2 for Baptists, 1 for Episcopalians, and 1 for Methodists. This is a place of considerable importance for its manufactures of combs. There is also a manufactory of augers and gimlets.

SCANTIC, r. Ct. runs into the Connecticut, in East Windsor.

SCHAGHTICOKE, t. Rensselaer co. N. Y. on E. side of the Hudson, 17 m. N. from Albany. Pop. 3,002.

SCHAGHTICOKE POINT, v. in Schaghticoke, at the mouth of the Hoosac, 20 m. N. of Albany.

SCHELLSBURG, v. Bedford co. Pa.

SCHENECTADY, co. N. Y. on the Mohawk, bounded NW. by Montgomery co. NE. by Saratoga co. S. by Albany co. and SW. by Schoharie co. Pop. 12,334. Chief town, Schenectady.

SCHENECTADY, city and cap. Schenectady co. N. Y. on the Mohawk, 15 m. NW. from Albany, 391 from W. Pop. 4,258. The city is situated on SE. side of the Mohawk, on a handsome plain; it is regularly laid out, and contains a court-house, a jail, a bank, a college,

an academy for young ladies called the Washington Boarding-School, and several houses of public worship, for Presbyterians, for Dutch Reformed, for Episcopalians, and for Methodists. An elegant bridge, 997 feet in length, is built in this place across the Mohawk. Union College is situated on E. side of the city, on an elevated spot of ground, and commanding a delightful prospect. It was founded in 1795, and is a very respectable and flourishing seminary, with ample endowments. The buildings are 2 elegant brick edifices, each 200 feet in length, and 4 stories high, having each 2 wings extending 156 feet, and two boarding-houses. These buildings contain upwards of 100 rooms for the accommodation of students, rooms for the philosophical and chemical apparatus, lecture rooms, &c. and accommodations for the officers of the college with their families. The libraries contain about 14,000 volumes. The philosophical apparatus and the chemical are complete. The whole number of graduates from the time of its foundation to 1830, was 1,202. The number of students ranges from 200 to 250. Commencement is held on the 4th Wednesday in July. There are 3 vacations; the first from commencement, 7 weeks; the second from the Wednesday immediately preceding Christmas, 3 weeks; the third from the first Wednesday in April, 3 weeks. There is connected with the college an academy containing about 100 students.

SCHODAC, t. Rensselaer co. N. Y. on E. side of the Hudson, 9 m. S. from Albany.

SCHODAC LANDING, v. Columbia co. N. Y.

SCHOENBRUNN, or Beautiful Spring, Moravian settlement, Tuscarawas co. Ohio, on the Muskingum, 3 m. below New Philadelphia.

SCHOHARIE, co. central part of N. Y. bounded N. by Montgomery co. NE. by Schenectady, E. by Albany co. SE. by Greene co. SW. by Delaware co. and W. by Otsego co. Pop. 27,910. Chief town, Schoharie.

SCHOHARIE, t. and cap. Schoharie co. N. Y. 24 m. S. from Johnstown, 32 W. from Albany. Pop. 5,146. It is watered by a river of the same name. Schoharie village is situated on Schoharie flats, and contains the county buildings, a printing-office, 2 churches, and a number of elegant houses.

SCHOHARIE, r. N. Y. runs N. through Schoharie co. into the Mohawk, W. of Florida. Length 70 m. The alluvial flats on this river are from 1 to 2 m. wide, and are very fertile.

SCHOHARIE KILL, v. in the W. part of Greene co. N. Y. 61 m. SW. from Albany.

SCHOODIC LAKES, in Washington co. Me. about 40 m. NNW. from Machias.

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, a mountain range and watering place, in Morris co. N. J. The watering place is in the SW angle of the co. about 20 m. NE. from Easton in Pa.

SCHUYLER, t. Herkimer co. N. Y. on the N. side of the Mohawk river, 6 m. NE. from Utica. Pop. 2,074.

SCHUYLER'S LAKE, lake, N. Y. 9 m. long and 5 broad, 5 m. W. from Lake Otsego.

SCHUYLERSVILLE, v. Saratoga co. N. Y. 24 m. N. from Albany.

SCHUYLKILL, co. Pa. bounded by Berks SE. Dauphin SW. Northumberland and Columbia NW. Luzerne N. and Northampton and Lehigh NE. Length 37 m. mean width 13. Pop. in 1820, 11,339; in 1830, 20,783. Soil, rough, rocky, and sterile. Chief town, Orwigsburg.

SCHUYLKILL, r. Pa. rises in Luzerne co. and runs SE. into the Delaware, 6 m. below Philadelphia. It is 140 m. long, and navigable for large merchant-vessels to Philadelphia.

SCIOTO, salt-works, near the centre of Jackson co. Ohio, reserved by the U. S. about 28 m. SE. from Chillicothe.

SCIOTO, one of the central towns of Ross co. Ohio, containing the town of Chillicothe. Pop. 4,123.

SCIOTO, t. Delaware co. Ohio, on the W. side of Scioto river. Pop. 464.

SCIOTO, t. Pickaway co. Ohio. Pop. 462.

SCIOTO, t. Jackson co. Ohio. Pop. 339.

SCIOTO, co. Ohio, bounded by Ohio river S. Adams W. Pike N. Jackson NE. and Lawrence E. Length 30 m. mean width 19. Pop. in 1820, 5,749; in 1830, 8,730. Chief town, Portsmouth.

SCIOTO, r. Ohio, rises near the sources of the Sandusky, has a course E. of S. passes by Columbus, Circleville, and Chillicothe, and runs into the Ohio at Portsmouth, 352 m. below Pittsburg. It is navigable for boats 130 m. and is connected with the Sandusky by a portage of 4 m. A large part of the country watered by this river is very fertile.

SCIOTO, *Little*, r. Ohio, flows into the Ohio, 20 m. below the Scioto.

SCIOTO SALT SPRINGS, v. Ross co. Ohio.

SCIPIO, t. Cayuga co. N. Y. 11 m. S. from Auburn, 180 W. from Albany. Pop. 2,691. It lies on E. side of Cayuga Lake, and the township is about 10 m. square, fertile, and well cultivated.

SCITUATE, t. and s-p. Plymouth co. Mass. on a bay of the same name, 17 m. SE. from Boston. Pop. 3,470. It contains 3 houses of public worship, 2 for Congregationalists, and 1 for Episcopalians.

SCITUATE, t. Providence co. R. I. 15 m. WSW. from Providence. Pop. 6,853. It contains a bank and several cotton manufactories.

SCONONDOA, v. Oneida co. N. Y.

SCOTCH PLAINS, v. Essex co. N. J. 11 m. W. from Elizabethtown.

SCOTLAND NECK, v. Halifax co. N. C.

SCOTLAND SOCIETY, t. Windham co. Ct. between Windham and Canterbury, 34 m. a little S. of E. from Hartford.

SCOTT, t. NW. corner Cortlandt co. N. Y. extending from the head of Skeneateles Lake, 25 m. NE. from Ithaca. Pop. 1,452.

SCOTT, co. Va. bounded by Ten. S. Lee co. Va. W. Cumberland mountains or Va. N. Russell co. NE. and Washington SE. Length 40 m. mean width 28. Pop. in 1820, 4,263; in 1830, 5,702. Chief town, Estillville.

SCOTT, v. Adams co. Ohio, 107 m. SSW. from Columbus.

SCOTT, co. Ken. bounded by Fayette SE. Woodford SW. Franklin W. Owen N. and Harrison NE. Length 14 m. mean width 13. Pop. in 1820, 14,219; in 1830, 14,677. Chief town, Georgetown. Soil highly productive.

SCOTT, co. In. bounded by Clarke co. SE. Floyd S. Washington W. Jackson NW. Jennings NE. and Jefferson E. Length 20 m. breadth 15. Pop. in 1820, 2,334; in 1830, 3,097. Chief town, New Lexington. It is watered by several branches of White river.

SCOTTSBURG, v. Halifax co. Va.

SCOTT'S FERRY, v. Albemarle co. Va.

SCOTTSVILLE, v. Gennessee co. N. Y.

SCOTTSVILLE, v. Powhatan co. Va. about 30 m. W. from Richmond.

SCOTTSVILLE, v. and seat of justice, Allen co. Ken. on a small branch of Big Barren river, 45 m. E. from Russellville, and 160 SW. by S. from Frankfort.

SCRANENBURG, v. Bergen co. N. J. 6 m. NE. from Hackensack. It contains 2 Dutch churches.

SCRIBA, t. Oswego co. N. Y. at the mouth of the Oswego, 173 m. WNW. from Albany. Pop. 2,073.

SCRIVEN, co. Geo. between Savannah and Ogeechee rivers, bounded by Effingham co. SE. Ogeechee river, or Bullock and Emanuel cos. SW. Burke NW. and Savannah river NE. Length 34 m. mean width 22. Pop. in 1820, 3,941; in 1830, 4,776. Chief town, Jacksonborough.

SCHROON, t. Essex co. N.Y., W. of Ticonderoga. Pop. 1,644. It lies W. of Schroon Lake.

SCHROON, r. N. Y. the E. branch of the Hudson. It runs from Schroon Lake into the Hudson, and has many falls.

SCHROON LAKE, N. Y. 12 m. W. of the N. end of Lake George. It lies between Hague on the E. and Chester on the W. and is about 8 m. long, and 1 broad.

SCUFFLETOWN, v. Laurens district, S.C.

SCULL CAMP, v. Surrey district, N.C.

SCULLTOWN, v. Salem co. N. J. 10 m. NE. from Salem.

SEABROOK, t. Rockingham co. N. H. 7 m. N. from Newburyport, 17 SSW. from Portsmouth. Pop. 1,096.

SEAFORD, v. Sussex co. N. J.

SEAKONNET ROCKS, rocks on the coast of R. I. on E. side of the entrance of Narraganset Bay, 6 m. ESE. from Newport.

SEAL, t. Pike co. Ohio. Pop. 1,173.

SEAL ISLAND, isl. near the coast of Me. Lon. 68° 40′ W.; lat. 43° 50′ N.

SEAL ISLANDS, cluster of small islands, in the Atlantic, near the coast of Me. Lon. 67° 46′ W.; lat. 44° 45′ N.

SEARSBURG, v. Bennington co. Vt. 12 m. E. from Bennington.

SEARSMONT, t. Waldo co. Me. 93 m. NE. from Portland. Pop. 1,151.

SEARSVILLE, v. Sullivan co. N. Y. 103 m. SW. from Albany.

SEBAGO, or Sebasticook, lake of Cumberland co. Me. out of the E. part of which flows Presumscut river.

SEBASTIAN, *St.* town of Mexico. Lon. 105° 5′ W.; lat. 24° 20′ N.

SEBASTICOOK, r. Me. rises near the Piscataquis, and flows into the Kennebeck on E. side, at Winslow. It passes through a large pond in Harmony, and receives a considerable eastern branch in Palmyra. Its whole length is 70 or 80 m. Great numbers of herrings are caught in it.

SEBEC, t. Penobscot co. Me. 82 m. NNW. from Castine. Pop. 993.

SEBEC, lake and river, Maine. Sebec Lake lies partly in Somerset co. and partly in Penobscot, drawing its remote confluents from the environs of Moose Head Lake. The outlet, retaining the same name, unites with the Piscataquis.

SEDGWICK, s.p. Hancock co. Me. on E. side of Penobscot Bay, 6 m. SE. from Castine, 260 NE. from Boston. Pop. 1,606.

SEEKHONK, name applied to Pawtucket river, below Pawtucket bridge and falls, to its junction with Providence river, a distance of 4 or 5 m.

SEEKHONK, t. Bristol co. Mass. on E. side of Pawtucket or Seekhonk river, opposite North Providence, 19 m. WSW. from Taunton, 38 SSW. from Boston. Pop. 2,134. That part of Pawtucket village which belongs to Massachusetts is in this town. Here is a bank.

SEGOVIA, *New*, town of N. America, in Guatemala, seated on the river Yare, on the confines of the province of Honduras. Lon. 84° 20′ W.; lat. 13° 25′ N.

SEGUIN, island, on the coast of Maine, about 3 m. from the mouth of Kennebeck river, 4 m. E. from Cape Small Point. Lon. 69° 42′ W.; lat. 43° 41′ N. There is a light-house on this island.

SELAM, town of N. America, in Mexico, situated near the sea-coast. Lon. 90° 28′ W.; lat. 39° 12′ N.

SELBY PORT, t. Alleghany co. Md. 38 m. W. from Cumberland.

SELIN'S GROVE, v. Northumberland co. Pa.

SELLERSVILLE, v. Bucks co. Pa. in Rockhill town, 35 m. NNW. from Philadelphia.

SELMA, v. Dallas co. Al. 43 m. from Cahawba.

SELSER TOWN, or Ellicotsville, t. Adams co. Mississippi, about 15 m. NE. from Natchez.

SEMPRONIUS, t. Cayuga co. N. Y. 14 m. SE. from Auburn, 160 W. from Albany. Pop. 5,705. It lies W. of Skeneateles Lake, and E. of Owasco Lake, and is a very valuable township.

SENECA, t. Ontario co. N. Y. on W. side of Seneca Lake, 12 m. E. from Canandaigua, 192 W. from Albany. Pop. 6,161. This is a very valuable township, and contains the flourishing village of Geneva, which see. There is an extensive glass manufactory, 2 m. south from Geneva.

SENECA, r. N. Y. flows from Seneca Lake NE. into the Oswego, in Cicero. Its whole course is about 60 m. It affords considerable

facilities for boat navigation, and furnishes valuable mill-seats.

SENECA, co. N. Y. bounded N. by Cayuga co. E. by Cayuga co. and lake, S. by Tompkins co. and W. by Seneca Lake and co. Pop. 21,031. Chief towns, Waterloo and Ovid.

SENECA, t. Guernsey co. Ohio.

SENECA, co. Ohio, bounded N. by Sandusky, Huron E. Crawford S. and W. by Hancock and Wood. Length 30 m. breadth 18. Sandusky river flows across this co. from N. to S. Pop. 546. Chief town, Tiffin.

SENECA, t. Monroe co. Ohio. Pop. 610.

SENECA CREEK, r. Md. runs into the Potomac, 21 m. W. from W.

SENECA FALLS, v. Seneca co. N. Y. on the outlet of Seneca Lake, 10 m. below Geneva, 4 m. below Waterloo, and 2 m. W. from Cayuga bridge.

SENECA LAKE, N. Y. from 6 to 15 m. W. from Cayuga Lake. It is 35 m. long, and from 2 to 4 broad. There is, on the bank of this lake, a quarry of marble, beautifully variegated, of an excellent quality, and proof against fire.

SENECAVILLE, v. Guernsey co. Ohio, 59 m. E. from Columbus.

SEQUATCHEE, r. Ten. rises in Bledsoe co. runs SW. passing through the western part of the Cherokee country, and flows into the Tennessee.

SESEME QUIAN, r. Indiana, runs into the Illinois.

SEVERN, r. Md. runs by Annapolis into the Chesapeake, 2 m. below the town.

SEVERN, r. Va. runs into Chesapeake Bay, lat. 37° 23′ N.

SEVIER, co. Tennessee bounded by Dusky Mountain or North Carolina SE. Monroe S. Blount W. Knox NW. Jefferson NE. and Cocke E. Length 33 m. mean width 20. Chief town, Sevierville. Pop. in 1820, 4,772; in 1830, 5,117.

SEVIERVILLE, t. and cap. Sevier co. Ten. on a branch of the French Broad, about 30 m. SE. from Knoxville, 500 from W.

SEWEE BAY, bay of the Atlantic, on the coast of S. Carolina. Lat. 32° 58′ N.

SEWICKLY, r. Pa. runs W. into the Youghiogeny, 9 m. above the Monongahela.

SEXTON'S RIVER, r. Vt. rises in Grafton, and runs into the Connecticut, 2 m. S. from Bellows Falls.

SHACKLEFORD, v. King and Queen co. Va.

SHADE, r. Ohio, flows into the Ohio, 10 m. below the Hockhocking.

SHADE MOUNTAIN, mt. Pa. NE. of Lewistown.

SHADY GROVE, v. Franklin co. Va. 228 m. SW. by W. from Richmond.

SHAFFERSTOWN, v. in the NE. part of Lebanon co. Pa. 9 m. E. from Lebanon, and 32 E. from Harrisburg.

SHAFTSBURY, t. Bennington co. Vt. 7 m. N. from Bennington. Pop. 2,143. It is a considerable and flourishing town, and contains an academy. A quarry of good marble is found in this town.

SHAKERSTOWN, t. Mercer co. Ken.

SHAKER TOWN, t. Knox co. In. a little east of the Wabash, about 15 m. N. from Vincennes.

SHALERSVILLE, t. Portage co. Ohio, N. from Ravenna. Pop. 757.

SHALLOT CREEK, r. N. C. runs into the Atlantic, lon. 78° 38′ W.; lat. 33° 51′ N.

SHAMBURG, t. Washington co. Mis.

SHAMOKIN, r. Pa. runs into the Susquehannah, a little below Sunbury.

SHANDAKEN, t. Ulster co. N. Y. 20 m. W. from Kingston. Pop. 966.

SHANESVILLE, v. Mercer co. Ohio, 122 m. NW. from Columbus.

SHANESVILLE, v. Tuscarawas co. Ohio, on Sugar creek.

SHAPLEIGH, t. York co. Me. on the Piscataqua, 35 NW. York, 108 NNE. from Boston. Pop. 1,480.

SHAREMAN'S CREEK, r. Pa. runs E. into the Susquehannah, a little below the Juniatta.

SHARK RIVER, r. N. J. runs into the Atlantic, lon. 74° 4′ W.; lat. 40° 10′ N.

SHARON, *New*, t. Kennebeck co. Me. 27 m. NNW. from Augusta. Pop. 1,599.

SHARON, t. Hillsborough co. N. H. 18 m. WSW. from Amherst, 48 SW. from Concord. Pop. 721.

SHARON, t. Windsor co. Vt. 22 m. N. from Windsor. Pop. 1,459.

SHARON, t. Norfolk co. Mass. 17 m. SSW. from Boston. Pop. 1,024.

SHARON, t. Litchfield co. Ct. 15 m. WNW. from Litchfield. Pop. 2,613. Here is an academy.

SHARON, t. Schoharie co. N. Y. 10 m. W. from Schoharie. Pop. 4,247.

SHARON, t. Franklin co. Ohio. Pop. 909.

SHARON, v. Ashtabula co. Ohio.

SHARON, t. Richland co. Ohio. Pop. 704.

SHARPS, isl. Dorchester co. Md. in the Chesapeake.

SHARPSBURG, v. Hamilton co. Ohio.

SHARPSBURG, t. Washington co. Md. about 2 m. from the Potomac, nearly opposite Shepherdstown, 14 m. SE. from Elizabethtown. Pop. 1,800.

SHARPSBURG, v. Bath co. Ken. 59 m. E. from Frankfort. Pop. 158.

SHARPTOWN, t. Salem co. N. J.

SHAWANGUNK, t. Ulster co. N. Y. 17 m. NW. from Newburgh. Pop. 2,681.

SHAWANGUNK, mt. N. Y. 25 m. SW. from Kingston.

SHAWNEETOWN, t. Gallatin co. Il. on the Ohio, 9 m. below the mouth of the Wabash. It contains a bank, a land-office, and a printing-office, from which is issued a weekly newspaper. This place has considerable trade in salt. The U. S. Saline, in the forks of Saline river, is 12 m. from the town. This town is subject to annual inundation.

SHAWSHEEN, r. Mass. runs NE. into the Merrimack, in N. part of Andover.

SHEEPSCOT, v. Lincoln co. Me.

SHEEPSCOT, r. Lincoln co. Me. runs into

the Atlantic, on E. side of Wiscasset, forming a bay at its mouth.

SHEFFIELD, t. Caledonia co. Vt. 16 m. N. from Danville, 45 NE. from Montpelier. Pop. 720.

SHEFFIELD, t. Berkshire co. Mass. 20 m. S. from Lenox, 30 SE. from Hudson, 125 WSW. from Boston. Pop. 2,392. It is watered by the Housatonnuc, which affords good seats for mills. South mountain extends the whole length of the town, on E. side of the river.

SHEFFIELD, v. Lorain co. Ohio, 155 m. NNE. from Columbus.

SHELBURNE, t. in the British province of New Brunswick, at Port Roseway, extends 2 m. on the water-side, and 1 m. back, with wide streets crossing each other at right angles. The harbor is deep, capacious, and secure.

SHELBURNE, t. Chittenden co. Vt. on Lake Champlain, 7 m. S. from Burlington. Pop. 1,123.

SHELBURNE, t. Coos co. N. H. on the Androscoggin, 22 m. ESE. from Lancaster. Pop. 312.

SHELBURNE, t. Franklin co. Mass. 4 m. W. from Greenfield, 100 m. W. from Boston. Pop. 985.

SHELBY, v. M'Comb co. Mich. 38 m. from Detroit.

SHELBY, t. Orleans co. N. Y. adjoining Niagara co. N. from the Tonnewanta reservation, and S. from the Erie canal. Pop. 2,043.

SHELBY, co. Ken. bounded by Salt river or Nelson co. S. Bullitt SW. Jefferson W. Henry N. and Franklin E. and SE. Length 26 m. mean width 20. Chief town, Shelbyville. Pop. in 1820, 21,047; in 1830, 19,039.

SHELBY, co. in the western part of Ohio, bounded N. by Allen, E. by Logan, S. by Miami, and W. by Darke. It is about 20 miles square. It is watered by the Great Miami river and Loramie's creek, beside several of their tributaries. Pop. in 1820, 2,106; in 1830, 3,671. Chief town, Sydney.

SHELBY, SW. co. Ten. bounded by the state of Mississippi S. Mississippi river W. and Madison co. in Ten. N. and E. Length 34 m. width 30. Pop. in 1820, 354; in 1830, 5,652. Chief town, Memphis.

SHELBY, co. Al. bounded by Coosa river E. Bibb co. S. Tuscaloosa SW. Jefferson NW. and St. Clair N. Length 40 m. width 36. Chief town, Shelbyville. Pop. in 1820, 2,416; in 1830, 5,521.

SHELBY, co. In. bounded by Bartholomew S. Johnson W. Marion NW. Madison N. Rush E. and Decatur SE. Length 24 m. breadth 18. Pop. 6,294. Chief town, Shelbyville.

SHELBY COURT-HOUSE, Shelby co. Al. 93 m. N. from Cahawba.

SHELBYVILLE, t. and cap. Shelby co. Ken. on Brashan's creek, 12 m. above its junction with Salt river, 22 m. WSW. from Frankfort, 572 from W. Pop. 1,201. It contains a court-house, a bank, a printing-office, and a meeting-house.

SHELBYVILLE, t. and cap. Bedford co. Ten. on Duck river, 50 m. SSE. from Nashville, 692 from W. It is a flourishing town, and contains a court-house, a bank, and a printing-office.

SHELDON, t. Franklin co. Vt. on the Michiscoui, 16 m. E. from Lake Champlain. Pop. 1,427. Here are several forges, and a furnace for casting hollow-ware.

SHELDON, t. Genesee co. N. Y. 20 m. SW. from Batavia, 270 W. from Albany. Pop. 1,731.

SHELLDRAKE RIVER, r. Canada, runs into the river St. Lawrence, in lon. 64° 50′ W.; lat. 50° 20′ N.

SHELLDRAKE, r. Michigan territory, runs into lake Superior, 24 m. W. from point Iroquois.

SHELL KEY, isl. in the Gulf of Mexico. Lon. 89° 15′ W.; lat. 29° 48′ N.

SHELTER ISLAND, isl. near E. end of Long Island, 100 m. E. from N. Y. Pop. 330. It is 7 m. long, and 5 broad. This island and Great Hog-Neck island constitute a town.

SHENANDOAH, co. Va. bounded N. by Frederick co. SE. by Culpeper and Madison cos. SW. by Rockingham co. and W. by Hardy co. Pop. 19,750. Chief town, Woodstock.

SHENANDOAH, r. Va. rises in Augusta co. and after a course of about 200 m. joins the Potomac in lat. 38° 4′ N. just before the latter bursts through the Blue Ridge. See *Harper's Ferry*. It waters a fertile country, and is navigable for boats 100 m.

SHENANDOAH FORK, v. Shenandoah co. Va.

SHENEVAS CREEK, r. N. Y. in Otsego co. It runs SW. 25 m. and joins the Susquehannah.

SHENLEY, t. Buckingham co. L. C. on Chaudiere river, 54 m. S. from Quebec.

SHEPAUG, r. Ct. runs S. into the Quinebaug, in W. part of Southbury.

SHEPHERD'S CREEK, r. La. runs into the Missouri, 83 m. W. from the Mississippi.

SHEPHERDSTOWN, v. Belmont co. Ohio.

SHEPHERDSTOWN, t. Jefferson co. Va. on the Potomac, 10 m. E. by S. from Martinsburg. Pop. 1,200—principally Germans and their descendants.

SHEPHERDSVILLE, t. and cap. Bullitt co. Ken. on Salt river, 14 m. from its junction with the Ohio, 20 m. S. from Louisville, 70 W from Lexington. Pop. 278.

SHERBURNE, t. Rutland co. Vt. 13 m. E. from Rutland. Pop. 452.

SHERBURNE, t. Middlesex co. Mass. 22 m. SW. from Boston. Pop. 900.

SHERBURNE, t. Chenango co. N. Y. 11 m. N. from Norwich, 98 W. from Albany. Pop. 2,574. It is watered by the Chenango, is a valuable township, and contains a handsome village, a printing-office, valuable mills, and some manufactures.

SHERBURNE, v. Beaufort district, S. C. 214 m. from Columbia.

SHERBURNE MILLS, v. Fleming co. Ken

SHERMAN, t. Fairfield co. Ct. 43 m. NW from New Haven. Pop. 947.

SHESHEQUIN, v. Bradford co. Pa.

SHETUCKET, r. Ct. joins the Yantic at Norwich, to form the Thames.

SHIELDSBOROUGH, t. Hancock co. Miss. on the bay of St. Louis, 39 m. by land ENE. from New Orleans, 60 by water. It has a very pleasant and healthy situation, elevated from 20 to 40 feet above tide-water, contains about 600 inhabitants, and is a place of considerable resort from New Orleans, during the sickly season. The bay is navigable to the town for vessels drawing 7 feet.

SHIELDS' RIVER, r. N. America, runs into the Missouri, 7 m. below the Great Falls.

SHINNTOWN, v. Harrison co. Va. on the W. fork of Monongahela, at the mouth of Simson's creek, 8 m. NNE. from Clarksburg, and 235 a little N. of W. from Washington.

SHIPPENSBURG, t. Cumberland co. Pa. 20 m. N. by E. from Chambersburg, 20 SW. from Carlisle, 140 W. from Philadelphia. Pop. 1,621. It is a considerable town, situated on a branch of the Conedogwinet creek, and contains a market-house, and several houses of public worship, for Presbyterians, Dutch Reformed, and Methodists.

SHIPPINGPORT, v. Jefferson co. Ken. on the Ohio, 2 miles below Louisville. Pop. 607. Here are a ship-yard, rope-walk, and a flour-mill.

SHIRLEY, t. Middlesex co. Mass. 6 m. WSW. from Groton, 41 WNW. from Boston. Pop. 991. Here are cotton manufactories.

SHIRLEYSBURG, v. Huntingdon co. Pa.

SHOAL CREEK, r. Il. has a course S. by W. of about 70 miles, and joins the Kaskaskia, in lat. 38° 27′ N. It is a fine and rapid stream, and navigable for boats about 30 miles.

SHOAL INLET, channel, between two small islands, on the coast of N. Carolina, lon. 77° 58′ W.; lat. 34° 5′ N.

SHOCCOE SPRINGS, in Warren co. N. C. 8 m. S. from Warrenton. These mineral waters are much resorted to. Here is an academy.

SHOREHAM, t. Addison co. Vt. on Lake Champlain, 49 m. S. from Burlington. Pop. 2,137. Here is an academy.

SHOREHAM, *New*, t. Newport co. R. I. on Block Island, 23 m. SSW. from Newport. Pop. 1,885.

SHORT CREEK, t. Harrison co. Ohio. Pop. 2,184.

SHREWSBURY, t. Rutland co. Vt. 22 m. W. from Windsor. Pop. 1,289.

SHREWSBURY, t. Worcester co. Mass. 6 m. ENE. from Worcester, 38 W. from Boston. Pop. 1,386. It is a pleasant town.

SHREWSBURY, t. Monmouth co. N. J. 11 m. E. from Freehold, 47 NE. from Trenton, 77 NE. from Philadelphia. This is a neatly built and pleasantly situated town, has several fine churches, and is a place of considerable resort for company from Philadelphia and New York, during the warm season.

SHREWSBURY, t. York co. Pa. Pop. 2,571.

SHREWSBURY, v. Kenhawa co. Va. 306 m. NW. by W. from Richmond.

SHREWSBURY, r. N. J. runs into the Atlantic, lon. 74° 2′ W.; lat. 40° 22′ N.

SHUTESBURY, t. Franklin co. Mass. 16 m. SE. from Greenfield, 80 W. from Boston. Pop. 987. Here is a well in which a fountain of medicinal water was opened by an earthquake, in July 1815, the waters of which are found beneficial in many cutaneous diseases.

SIDDONSBURG, v. York co. Pa. 32 m. from Harrisburg.

SIDELING CREEK, r. Md. flows on the E. side of Sideling mountain, and runs into the Potomac.

SIDELING MOUNTAINS, range, extending through Huntingdon and Bedford cos. Pa. and Alleghany co. Md.

SIDNEY, t. Kennebeck co. Me. on the Kennebeck, opposite Vassalborough, 8 m. N. from Augusta, 178 NNE. from Boston. Pop. 2,191.

SIDNEY, t. Delaware co. N. Y. on the Susquehannah, 25 m. W. from Delhi. Pop. 1,410.

SILAO, t. Mexico, in Guanaxuato, 20 m. NW. by W. from the city of Guanaxuato.

SILVER LAKE, v. Genesee co. N. Y. 267 m. a little N. of W. from Albany.

SILVER CREEK, r. Ken. runs into the Kentucky.

SIMMON'S ISLAND, small island on the coast of S. Carolina. Lon. 80° 10′ W.; lat. 32° 38′ N.

SIMONSBURG, v. Southampton co. Va.

SIMPSON, co. Ken. bounded by Ten. S. Logan co. in Ken. W. and NW. Warren N. and Allen E. Length 25 m. mean width 16. Chief town, Franklin. Pop. in 1820, 4,852; in 1830, 6,099.

SIMPSONSVILLE, v. Shelby co. Ken. 34 m. from Frankfort. Pop. 77.

SIMPSONVILLE, v. Montgomery co. Md. 8 m. from W.

SIMSBURY, t. Hartford co. Ct. 11 m. NW. from Hartford. Pop. 2,221.

SINEGAR CREEK, r. Md. runs into the Potomac.

SING-SING, v. and landing in Mount Pleasant, N. Y. on the Hudson, 36 m. N. from New York.

SINKING SPRING, v. Highland co. Ohio, 23 m. SE. from Chillicothe.

SINKING SPRING, v. Berks co. Pa. 4 m. W. from Reading.

SIOUX, r. La. runs S. into the Missouri, 253 m. above the Platte.

SIOUX, *Little*, r. La. runs into the Missouri, 733 m. from the Mississippi.

SIPPO, r. Ohio, flows into the Scioto, 5 m. below Circleville.

SIPSY, r. Al. runs into the Tombigbee, Lon. 87° 51′ W.; lat. 32° 22′ N.

SIR JAMES LANCASTER'S SOUND, opens from Baffin's Bay, lat. 74° 47′ N. and immediately W. from the meridian of W. This great inlet was explored by captain Parry, of the British navy, who entered it in 1820, and wintered 1820–21, as far as 111° degrees W. from London, and decided the geography of these regions to 117° W. This very important voyage has shown the separation of Greenland

from North America, upwards of 200 m. NW. from Cape Farewell, and has placed beyond a doubt the existence of a Polar continent, or Archipelago, detached from, or but very slightly united to, North America or Asia.

SISTER ISLANDS, three small islands towards the western extremity of Lake Erie, called the Eastern, Western, and Middle Sisters. They are all small, the largest not exceeding 10 acres.

SKENEATELES, v. in the township of Marcellus, Onondaga co. N. Y. 7 m. E. from Auburn, 163 W. from Albany. It is most delightfully situated around the W. end of Skeneateles Lake, and is a large, handsome, and flourishing village.

SKENEATELES, lake, in W. part of Onondaga co. N. Y. 15 m. long, and from ½ to 1½ broad. Skeneateles creek flows from the N. end to Seneca river, about 10 miles, and affords many fine mill-seats.

SKINNERSVILLE, v. Washington co. N. C.

SKUPOPING, lake, N. C. Lon. 76° 42′ W.; lat. 35° 45′ N.

SKUPPERNONG, r. N. C. communicates by means of a canal with the lake in Dismal Swamp.

SKUTTOCK HILLS, eminences on the coast of Me. which afford sailing marks into Goldsborough harbor.

SLABTOWN, v. Burlington co. N. J. 7 m. E. from Burlington.

SLATE MOUNTAIN, mt. Va. 6 m. W. from Richmond. Lon. 72° W.; lat. 37° 35′ N.

SLATE RIVER, r. Va. runs into James river, lat. 37° 40′ N.

SLATERSVILLE, v. Tompkins co. N. Y. 210 m. W. from Albany.

SLAUGHTER CREEK, bay on the coast of Maryland, in the Chesapeake.

SLAUGHTER RIVER, r. N. America, runs into the Missouri, 121 m. below the Great Falls.

SLAVE LAKE, large lake of British N. America, between lat. 60° 30′ and 62° 30′ N. It extends nearly E. and W. 350 m. with a mean width of about 40, between lon. 33° and 42° W. from W. The Unjigah river enters its SE. and leaves it at its NW. extremity.

SLAVE RIVER, of British America, the outlet of Athapescow Lake.

SLIPPERY ROCK, river, Pa. on the SE. branch of Beaver, rises in Butler, Venango, and Mercer cos. by a number of creeks, which unite in Beaver and fall into Big Beaver river, 12 m. N. from the borough of Beaver.

SLOANSVILLE, v. Schoharie co. N. Y. 48 m. westerly from Albany.

SLOANSVILLE, v. Mecklenburg co. N. C. 155 m. SW. from Raleigh.

SLOKUM'S ISLAND, one of the Elizabeth Islands, in Buzzard's Bay, Mass.

SMETHPORT, t. and cap. M'Kean co. Pa. 45 m. E. from Warren, 273 from W.

SMITH, co. Ten. bounded by Kentucky N. Jackson co. E. White and Warren SE. Wilson SW. and Sumner W. Length 36 m. mean width 15. Chief town, Carthage. Pop. in 1820, 17,580; in 1830, 21,492.

SMITH, t. Belmont co. Ohio.

SMITH'S ISLAND, island N. C. at the mouth of Cape Fear river. Cape Fear is the SE. point of it.

SMITH'S ISLAND, small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Virginia. This is one of a cluster collectively called Smith's Islands. Lon. 75° 52′ W.; lat. 37° 15′ N.

SMITH'S POINT, cape, on the coast of Virginia, forming the S. limit of the Potomac. Lat. 37° 54′ N.

SMITH'S POND, lake, in Wolfsborough, N. H. 3 m. long.

SMITH'S RIVER, r. N. H. runs into the Merrimack, in N. part of New Chester.

SMITH'S RIVER, r. Rockingham co. N. C. runs into the Dan.

SMITHFIELD, t. Providence co. R. I. on the Pawtucket, 12 m. N. from Providence. Pop. 3,994. It is a considerable town, and contains 2 banks, an academy, several manufactories of cotton goods and scythes, and 3 houses of public worship, 2 for Friends, and 1 for Congregationalists.

SMITHFIELD, t. Madison co. N. Y. 29 m. WSW. from Utica. Pop. 2,636. It is a valuable township, and contains the village of Peterborough.

SMITHFIELD, v. Hopkins co. Ken.

SMITHFIELD, v. Isle-of-Wight co. Va. on Pagan creek, about 6 m. above its entrance into James river, 32 WNW. from Norfolk. It is a great depot for hams, which are exported in large quantities. Pagan creek is navigable to this place for boats of 20 tons.

SMITHFIELD, t. and cap. Johnson co. N. C. on the Neuse, 27 m. SE. from Raleigh, about 110 m. NW. from Newbern, and 313 from W. It is situated on a handsome plain, and contains a court-house and jail, and has some trade.

SMITHFIELD, t. Jefferson co. Ohio. Pop. 2,214.

SMITH GROVE, v. Warren co. Ken. 173 m. SW. from Frankfort.

SMITHLAND, t. Livingston co. Ken. on the Ohio, 3 m. below the mouth of the Cumberland. Pop. 388.

SMITHSBOROUGH, v. in Owego, N. Y.

SMITHTOWN, t. Suffolk co. N. Y. on N. side of Long Island, 53 m. E. from New York. Pop. 1,686.

SMITHVILLE, t. Chenango co. N. Y. 13 m. SE. from Norwich. Pop. 1,829.

SMITHVILLE, t. Brunswick co. N. C. near the mouth of Cape Fear river.

SMOCKVILLE, t. Jefferson co. In.

SMOKEHILL, r. Louisiana runs into the Kansas.

SMYRNA, t. Chenango co. N. Y. 10 m. N. from Norwich, 105 W. from Albany. Pop. 1,897.

SMYRNA, a flourishing town in Kent co. Delaware, on Duck creek, about 10 m. above its mouth, 12 NNW. from Dover, 28 S. from Newcastle, 120 from W. Pop. about 1,000.

It contains a bank and an academy, and carries on considerable trade with Philadelphia.

SMYTHFIELD, t. Somerset co. Pa. 193 m. from W.

SNAKE CREEK, r. La. runs into the Missouri, 246 m. from the Mississippi.

SNEYDSBOROUGH, t. Richmond co. N. C. on the Yadkin, 200 m. by water, and 120 by land, above Georgetown, S. C.

SNICKER'S GAP, v. Loudon co. Va.

SNOW RIVER, r. N. America, runs into the Missouri 35 m. below the Great Falls.

SNOWHILL, t. port of entry, and cap. Worcester co. Md. on the Pocomoke, 25 m. from its mouth, 125 S. from Philadelphia. Lon. 75° 30′ W.; lat. 38° 10′ N. It is pleasantly situated, and contains a court-house, a jail, an academy, a bank, 3 houses of public worship, and about 1,200 inhabitants, and has considerable trade.

SNOWHILL, v. Greene co. N. C.

SNOWHILL, v. Clinton co. Ohio, 84 m. SW. from Columbus.

SOCIETY-LAND, t. Hillsborough co. N. H. 25 m. SW. from Concord. Pop. 164.

SOCONUSCO, province of Guatemala, NW. from the city of Guatemala, 88 m. long, and nearly as much broad; bounded on the N. by the Chiapi, on the E. by Guatemala, on the S. by the Pacific Ocean, and on the W. by the Guaxaca.

SOCONUSCO, town of New Spain, capital of a province of the same name, 440 m. SE. of Mexico. Lon. 15° 50′ W.; lat. 15° 12′ N. from W.

SODUS, bay, of N. York, on the S. shore of Lake Ontario, between Seneca and Ontario cos. It is completely secure, 12 m. N. from Lyons, on the Erie canal. It will admit vessels drawing 7 or 8 feet water.

SODUS, *Little*, small bay, 12 m. E. from the preceding.

SODUS, t. Wayne co. N. Y. on Great Sodus Bay, S. side of Lake Ontario, 30 m. NE. from Canandaigua, 212 W. from Albany. Pop. 3,528. The principal village is called Troupville. Iron ore is found in this town. Great Sodus Bay is 7 m. long, and 3 broad, and is accounted the best harbor on the south side of the Lake.

SOLDIER'S RIVER, r. La. runs into the Missouri, 689 m. from the Mississippi.

SOLOMON'S RIVER, La. runs into the Kansas.

SOLON, t. Somerset co. Me. on the Kennebeck, 18 m. N. from Norridgewock. Pop. 768.

SOLON, t. Cortlandt co. N. Y. 10 m. E. from Homer, 132 W. from Albany. Pop. 2,033.

SOMERS, t. Tolland co. Ct. 8 m. E. from Enfield, 24 NE. from Hartford. Pop. 1,439.

SOMERS, t. Westchester co. N. Y. 50 m. N. from New York. Pop. 1,997. It has a pleasant village, which contains a printing-office, and has some trade.

SOMERSET, co. Me. bounded by Kennebeck S. Oxford W. Lower Canada NW. and Penobscot E. Pop. in 1820, 21,787; in 1830, 35,788. Chief town, Norridgewock. This co. includes a space 180 m. long, by upwards of 50 wide. The principal settlements are in the southern part, on Kennebeck river, but a great portion is yet uninhabited.

SOMERSET, r. Me. which joins the Kennebeck, at Alna.

SOMERSET, t. Windham co. Vt. 14 m. ENE. from Bennington. Pop. 245.

SOMERSET, t. Bristol co. Mass. 13 m. SSW. from Taunton, 42 S. from Boston. Pop. 1,024.

SOMERSET, co. N. J. bounded N. by Morris co. E. by Essex and Middlesex cos. SE. by Middlesex co. and W. by Hunterdon co. Pop. 17,689. Chief town, Somerville.

SOMERSET, co. S. side of Pa. bounded N. by Cambria co. E. by Bedford co. S. by Maryland, and W. by Fayette and Westmoreland cos. Pop. 17,441. Somerset is the capital.

SOMERSET, bor. and cap. Somerset co. Pa. 35 m. W. from Bedford, 61 ESE. from Pittsburg, 165 from W. Pop. 649. It is a pleasant town, and contains a court-house, a jail, and a meeting-house.

SOMERSET, co. Md. bounded N. by Delaware, E. by Worcester co. S. by Pocomoke Bay, W. by the Chesapeake, and NW. by Dorchester co. Pop. 20,155. Chief town, Princess Anne.

SOMERSET, t. and cap. Perry co. Ohio, 18 m. W. from Zanesville, 53 NE. from Chillicothe, 354 from W. Pop. 576.

SOMERSET, t. and cap. Pulaski co. Ken. 12 m. SSE. from Stanford, 601 from W. Pop. 231. It is situated in a fertile country.

SOMERSET, t. Belmont co. Ohio. Pop. 1,790.

SOMERSET, v. Franklin co. In. 81 m. SE. by E. from Indianapolis.

SOMERSET FORGE, v. Somerset co. Pa.

SOMERSWORTH, t. Strafford co. N. H. 4 m. NE. from Dover, and 15 NNW. from Portsmouth. Pop. 3,090.

SOMERTON, v. near the S. boundary of Nansemond co. Va. 40 m. SW. from Norfolk, and 124 SE. from Richmond.

SOMERVILLE, v. and seat of justice, Somerset co. N. J. on Raritan river, 16 m. above New Brunswick, and 38 N. from Trenton. It has a delightful situation, in a fertile and highly cultivated country, and has a handsome appearance.

SOMERVILLE, v. Fauquier co. Va. 56 m. from W. and 133 a little W. of N. from Richmond.

SOMERVILLE, v. and seat of justice, on Locust Fork of Black Warrior or Tuscaloosa river, Morgan co. Al. about 50 m. a little E. of S. from Huntsville.

SONORA Y SINALOA, state of Mexico, bounded E. by the states of Chihuahua and Durango, SE. and S. by Jalisco, W. and SW. by the Gulf of California, and N. by the river Gila, and the native Indian regions of Apacheria. Length from N. to S. 1,340 m. mean width about 200, area 268,000 sq. ms. The existing white and civilized population of this

very extensive country amounts, it is most probable, to less than 200,000, or less than a single person to the sq. m.

SOREL, t. L. C. on St. Lawrence river, immediately below the mouth of Sorel river. It is a regularly built town, containing about 2,000 inhabitants.

SOREL, r. L. C. the outlet of Lake Champlain. It admits ship navigation to St. John's. From thence to the basin of Chambly, the current is strong, and impeded by shoals and rapids; but from Chambly to the mouth, gentle. The distance from Lake Champlain, to St. John's, about 20 m. and from thence to the mouth 55 m. It is the channel of an extensive down-stream trade, in flour, lumber, pot and pearl ashes.

SOUCOOK, r. N. H. rises in Gilmanton, and runs SW. into the Merrimack river, N. of Pembroke.

SOUHEGAN, r. rises in W. part of Hillsborough co. N. H. and runs E. into the Merrimack river, in the town of Merrimack, opposite Litchfield.

SOUTHAMPTON, t. Rockingham co. N. H. 18 m. SW. from Portsmouth. Pop. 487.

SOUTHAMPTON, t. Hampshire co. Mass. 9 m. SW. from Northampton, and 98 W. from Boston. Pop. 1,253. In this town there is a lead mine. The ore yields from 50 to 60 per cent. of pure, soft lead.

SOUTHAMPTON, t. Suffolk co. N. Y. on S. side of Long Island, 100 m. E. from New York. Pop. 4,850. Sag Harbor, Westhampton, Southampton, and Bridge Hampton, in each of which there is a post-office, are in this township.

SOUTHAMPTON, co. SE. part of Va. bounded NW. by Sussex and Surrey cos. E. by Isle of Wight and Nansemond cos. S. by North Carolina, and SW. by Greensville co. Pop. 16,073. Chief town, Jerusalem.

SOUTH BAINBRIDGE, v. Chenango co. N. Y. on Susquehannah river, 17 m. S. from Norwich.

SOUTH BAY, bay on the coast of Long Island, extending from Hempstead to Southampton.

SOUTH BAY, an arm of Lake Champlain, extending W. from the S. extremity.

SOUTH BERWICK, t. York co. Maine. Pop. 1,577.

SOUTHBOROUGH, t. Worcester co. Mass. 18 m. NNE. from Worcester, and 28 W. from Boston. Pop. 1,080.

SOUTH BRIDGE, t. S. part of Worcester co. Mass. 54 m. SW. from Boston. Pop. 1,444.

SOUTH BRIDGEWATER, t. in the NW. part of Plymouth co. Mass. 36 m. SSE. from Boston.

SOUTHBURY, t. New Haven co. Ct. 22 m. NW. from New-Haven. Pop. 1,557.

SOUTH CANAAN, parish in the town of Canaan, Litchfield co. Ct. on Housatonnuc r. 20 m. NNW. from Litchfield, and 44 NW. by W. from Hartford.

SOUTH CREEK, r. N. C. runs into Pamlico Sound. Lon. 76° 48′ W.; lat. 34° 54′ N.

SOUTH-EAST, t. Putnam co. N. Y. 18 m. E. from West-Point. Pop. 2,042.

SOUTH FLORENCE, v. in the northern part of Franklin co. Al.

SOUTH GATE, v. Campbell co. Ken. 81 m. NNE. from Frankfort.

SOUTH GERMAN, t. Chenango co. N. Y. 15 m. NW. by W. from Norwich.

SOUTH GLASTONBURY, t. Hartford co. Ct. on the E. side of the Connecticut river, 8 m. SE. from Hartford.

SOUTH HADLEY, t. Hampshire co. Mass. on the E. bank of the Connecticut river, 5 m. below Northampton. A fall of 50 feet in the Connecticut river at this place, has been overcome by a dam and a canal of 712 perches in length, with 5 locks. The whole canal is cut through the solid rock. Pop. 1,185. It contains a flourishing academy.

SOUTH HARPERSFIELD, t. Delaware co. N. Y. on the head of Oquago, branch of Delaware river, 96 m. SW. by W. from Albany.

SOUTH HERO, t. Grand Isle co. Vt. on an island in Lake Champlain, 15 m. NNW. from Burlington. Pop. 717.

SOUTH HILL, v. Mecklenburg co. Va.

SOUTH HILL, v. Muhlenburg co. Va.

SOUTH MOUNTAIN, mt. Pa. on the W side of Adams co.

SOUTHINGTON, t. Trumbull co. Ohio.

SOUTHINGTON. t. Hartford co. Ct. 18 m. SW. from Hartford, 325 from W. Pop. 1,844.

SOUTH KILLINGLY, v. Windham co. Ct. 45 m. E. from Hartford.

SOUTH KINGSTON, t. and seat of justice, Washington co. R. I. at the mouth of Narraganset bay, 20 m. SW. from Providence, 389 from W. Pop. 3,663.

SOUTH KORTRIGHT, t. Delaware co. N. Y. on the head of Charlotte river, branch of the Susquehannah, situated between Harpersfield and Broomville.

SOUTH LEICESTER, t. Worcester co. Mass. on the head of French river, branch of Quinebaug river, 10 m. SW. from Worcester.

SOUTH NEW BERLIN, t. Chenango co. N. Y. on the Susquehannah river, below New Berlin, and 10 m. NE. from Norwich.

SOUTHOLD, t. Suffolk co. N. Y. on NE. part of Long Island. Pop. 2,900.

SOUTH ORANGE, t. Franklin co. Mass. on Miller's river, 20 m. E. from Greenfield, and 73 a little N. of W. from Boston.

SOUTH PARIS, t. Oxford co. Me. 47 m. NNW. from Portland.

SOUTH PEMBROKE, t. on the western border of Genesee co. N. Y. 30 m. E. from Buffalo, and 12 SW. from Batavia.

SOUTH QUAY, v. Nansemond co. Va.

SOUTH RIVER, r. Md. runs into the Chesapeake, 6 m. S. from Annapolis.

SOUTH RIVER, v. Middlesex co. N. J. 32 m. from Trenton.

SOUTH RIVER, small bay, extending NW. from the Chesapeake Bay, in Ann-Arundel co. Md. 6 m. S. from Annapolis.

SOUTH RUTLAND, v. Jefferson co. N. Y.

on the head of Sandy creek, 15 m. SE. by E. from Sacket's Harbor.

SOUTH SALEM, t. Westchester co. N. Y. about 50 m. N. by E. from New York. Pop. 1,557.

SOUTH SANDWICH, t. Barnstable co. Mass. situate on the western border of the co. between Sandwich and Marchpee, 60 m. SSE. from Boston.

SOUTH SCITUATE, t. Providence co. R. I. 12 m. SW. by W. from Providence.

SOUTH SOLON, t. on Kennebeck r. Somerset co. Me. 40 m. N. from Augusta, and 103 a little E. of N. from Portland.

SOUTH SPARTA, v. near the southern boundary of Livingston co. N. Y. 30 m. SW. from Canandaigua.

SOUTH TAMWORTH, t. in the northern part of Strafford co. N. H. on Bear Camp creek of Ossipee lake, 65 m. NNE. from Concord.

SOUTHVILLE, v. St. Lawrence co. N. Y.

SOUTHWICK, t. Hampden co. Mass. Pop. 1,855.

SOUTHWOLD, t. Middlesex co. U. C. on Lake Erie.

SOUTH YARMOUTH, v. Barnstable co. Mass.

SPAFFORD, t. Onondaga co. N. Y. on E. side of Skeneateles Lake, 13 m. S. from Onondaga. Pop. 2,647.

SPAFFORD'S LAKE, in Chesterfield, N. H. It is 2 miles long.

SPAGGOT, r. rises in N. H. and runs into the Merrimack, in Methuen.

SPANISH GROVE, v. Mecklenburg co. Virginia.

SPARTA, t. Ontario co. N. Y. 25 m. SW. from Canandaigua. Pop. 1,943.

SPARTA, t. and cap. Hancock co. Geo. 25 m. NE. from Milledgeville, 64 SW. from Augusta, 618 from W. It is a flourishing town, and contains a court-house, a jail, a Methodist meeting-house, and 2 respectable academies.

SPARTA, v. and seat of justice, White co. Ten. on Calfkiller's fork of Craney river, 65 m. E. from Murfreesborough, 75 SE. by E. from Nashville, 623 from W.

SPARTA, v. and seat of justice, Conecuh co. Al. on Murder creek, branch of Conecuh r. about 70 m. a little E. of N. from Pensacola, 90 NE. from Mobile, 971 from W.

SPARTANBURG, district, S. C. bounded by N. Carolina N. York and Union districts E. Enoree river or Laurens S. and Greenville W. Length 40 m. mean width 22. Chief town, Spartanburg. Pop. in 1820, 16,989; in 1830, 21,148.

SPARTANBURG, t. and cap. Spartanburg district, S. C. 35 m. NE. from Greenville, 477 from W.

SPEEDSVILLE, v. Tioga co. N. Y.

SPEEDWELL, v. Claiborne co. Ten. 200 m. NE. by E. from Murfreesborough.

SPEEDWELL MILLS, v. Barnwell district, S. C.

SPEIGHTSTOWN, s-p. of Barbadoes, on the W. side of the island. Lon. 58° 31′ W.; lat. 13° 15′ N.

SPEIGLETOWN, v. in the NW. corner of Rensselaer co. N. Y.

SPENCER, co. In. bounded by Ohio r. S. Warwick co. W. Dubois N. and Perry E.; length 30 m. breadth 12. It is generally hilly and broken, but the soil is very good. Chief town, Rockport. Pop. in 1820, 1,882; in 1830, 3,187.

SPENCER, v. and seat of justice, Owen co. In. on a small creek of White river, about 50 m. SW. from Indianapolis, 624 from W.

SPENCER, t. Worcester co. Mass. 11 m. WSW. from Worcester, 51 WSW. from Boston. Pop. 1,618.

SPENCER, t. Tioga co. N. Y. 54 m. S. from Auburn, 191 WSW. from Albany. Pop. 1,253.

SPENCER MOUNTAINS mts. Me. 10 m. E. of Moosehead Lake.

SPENCERTOWN, v. in Hillsdale, N. Y.

SPITHEAD CREEK, r. America, runs into the Ohio.

SPLIT-ROCK CREEK, r. La. runs into the Missouri, 170 m. W. from Mississippi.

SPOON, r. Il. rises between the Illinois and Mississippi rivers, at Lat. 41° 20′ N. and falls into the former 150 m. above its influx into the Mississippi.

SPOTSWOOD, v. Middlesex co. N. J. 9 m. SE. from New Brunswick. It contains an Episcopal church, a powder-mill, 2 snuff-mills, and upwards of 30 houses.

SPOTSYLVANIA, co. Va. bounded N. by the Rappahannock, SE. by Caroline co. SSW. by Hanover and Louisa cos. and NW. by Orange co. Pop. 15,227. Chief town, Fredericksburg.

SPREAD EAGLE, v. Delaware co. Pa.

SPRIGG, t. Adams co. Ohio. Pop. 1,739.

SPRINGBOROUGH, v. Warren co. Ohio. SW. from Columbus.

SPRING CREEK, t. Miami co. Ohio. Pop. 1,061.

SPRINGFIELD, t. Ross co. Ohio. Pop. 930.

SPRINGFIELD, t. Portage co. Ohio. Pop. 1,207.

SPRINGFIELD, t. Loudon co. Va.

SPRINGFIELD, t. Hampshire co. Va. on S. branch of the Potomac, 10 m. NE. from Romney, 58 WNW. from Winchester.

SPRINGFIELD, t. and cap. Washington co. Ken. 30 m. NW. from Danville, 600 from W. Pop. 618. It contains a bank.

SPRINGFIELD, t. and cap. Robertson co. Ten. on Sulphur Fork, 25 m. N. from Nashville. Pop. 700. Fourteen miles E. of this town there is a mineral spring, which is much resorted to.

SPRINGFIELD, t. Windsor co. Vt. on the Connecticut, opposite Charlestown, 13 m. SSW. from Windsor. Pop. 2,749.

SPRINGFIELD, t. Sullivan co. N. H. 36 m. NW. from Concord. Pop. 1,202.

SPRINGFIELD, t. Otsego co. N. Y. 12 m. NE. from Cooperstown, 58 W. from Albany. Pop. 2,816.

SPRINGFIELD, t. Essex co. N. J. 15 m. SW. from N. Y. Pop. 1,653.

SPRINGFIELD, t. and cap. Hampden co. Mass. on E. side of the Connecticut, 18 m. S. from Northampton, 28 N. from Hartford, 48 WSW. from Worcester, 88 W. by S. from Boston, 363 from W. Lon. 72° 36′ W.; lat. 42° 6′ N. Pop. 6,784. It contains a number of public buildings and manufactories, 2 public libraries, and a great number of elegant houses. The U. S. arsenal, a little east of the village, makes an imposing show. An U. S. manufactory of small-arms is situated about a mile from the arsenal, employing a number of mills and work-shops, and about 250 hands, who manufacture about 18,000 muskets a-year. This town contains also extensive manufactories of cotton goods, paper, &c.

SPRINGFIELD, *West*, t. Hampden co. Mass. on W. side of the Connecticut, opposite Springfield. Pop. 3,272. This is a pleasant and valuable agricultural town, and contains 4 parishes, in each of which is a meeting-house.

SPRINGFIELD, t. Burlington co. N. J. 18 m. from Trenton. Pop. 1,534.

SPRINGFIELD, t. Hamilton co. Ohio, 12 m. N. from Cincinnati. Pop. 3,025.

SPRINGFIELD, t. Clarke co. Ohio, 13 m. S. from Urbana, 42 W. from Columbus. Pop. 2,602. It is a flourishing town, and contains a woollen manufactory.

SPRINGFIELD, t. Columbiana co. Ohio. Pop. 2,030.

SPRINGFIELD, t. Jefferson co. Ohio. Pop. 1,041.

SPRINGFIELD, t. La. in the parish of St. Helena, about 30 m. WNW. from Madisonville.

SPRINGFIELD, v. York district, S. C.

SPRINGFIELD, v. Susquehannah co. Pa. 49 m. from W.

SPRING ISLAND, small isl. near the coast of S. Carolina. Lat. 32° 22′ N.

SPRING PLACE, a Moravian missionary station among the Cherokees, 35 m. SE. from Brainerd, 120 NW. from Athens. A considerable number of Cherokee children have been educated at this place.

SPRINGVILLE, v. Montgomery co. N. C.

SPRINGVILLE, t. Clarke co. In. Pop 1,754.

SPRING GARDEN, v. Pittsylvania, Va. 130 m. SW. by W. from Richmond.

SPRING GARDEN, v. Rockingham co. N. C. 113 m. NW. from Raleigh.

SPRING GROVE, v. Iredell co. N. C. 195 m. westerly from Raleigh.

SPRING GROVE, v. Laurens district, S. C. 65 m. northwesterly from Columbia.

SPRING-HILL, v. Fauquier co. Va.

SPRING-HILL, v. Louisa co. Va.

SPRING-HILL, t. Clarke co. In. Pop. 1,561.

SPRING-HILL, v. Chesterfield co. Va.

SPRING-HILL, v. Lenoir co. N. C.

SPRING-HILL, v. Jefferson co. Geo.

SQUAM, lake, N. H. in Sandwich, Moultonborough, Centre Harbor, and Holderness, 6 m. long, and 4 broad.

SQUAM, r. N. H. runs from Squam Lake SW. into the Merrimack.

SQUANICOOK, r. Mass. runs SE. into the Nashua, E. of Shirley.

STAATSBURG, v. in Clinton, N. Y. 10 m N. from Poughkeepsie.

STAFFORD, t. Tolland co. Ct. 9 m. NE from Tolland, 27 NE. from Hartford, 73 WSW. from Boston. Pop. 2,514. It contains a furnace for casting hollow-ware, and a famous chalybeate spring, with good accommodations for visitors. Its waters have proved beneficial in a variety of diseases, and are resorted to by those afflicted with dropsy, gout, rheumatism, piles, scrofula, cutaneous eruptions, &c.

STAFFORD, t. Monmouth co. N. J. Pop. 2,059.

STAFFORD, co. NE. part of Va. bounded N. by Prince William co. NE. by the Potomac and Prince George co. S. by the Rappahannock, and W. by Culpeper and Fauquier cos. Pop. 9,362. Chief town, Falmouth.

STAFFORD, v. Orange co. Vt. 45 m. NE. from Rutland.

STAFFORD, t. Genesee co. N. Y. 8 m. a little S. of E. from Batavia, and about 30 SW. from Rochester. Pop. 2,367.

STAFFORD, C. H. Stafford co. Va. 47 m. SSW. from W. and 76 a little E. of N. from Richmond.

STAGE ISLAND, small isl. near the coast of Maine, not far from Casco Bay, remarkable for being the first land inhabited by Europeans in New England.

STAGVILLE, v. Orange co. N. Y.

STAGVILLE, v. Orange co. N. C.

STAMFORD, t. Bennington co. Vt. 12 m. SE. from Bennington. Pop. 563.

STAMFORD, t. Fairfield co. Ct. on Long Island Sound, 9 m. SW. from Norwalk, 31 NE. from N. Y. 40 SW. from New Haven. Pop. 3,795. It contains 4 parishes and 6 churches.

STAMFORD, t. Delaware co. N. Y. 15 m. ENE. from Delhi. Pop. 1,597.

STANFORD, t. and cap. Lincoln co. Ken. 10 m. SSE. from Danville, 40 SSW. from Lexington, 567 from W. Pop. 363. It contains a court-house, a jail, and a rope-walk.

STANFORD, t. Dutchess co. N. Y. 18 m. NE. from Poughkeepsie. Pop. 2,521. It is a valuable township, and contains several paper-mills, and other valuable mills.

STANFORDVILLE, v. Dutchess co. N. Y. 87 m. SE. from Albany.

STANHOPE, t. Morris co. N. J.

STANNARDSVILLE, t. Orange co. Va. 23 m. N. by W. from Charlottesville, and 95 NW. from Richmond.

STANTON HILL, v. Charlotte co. Va.

STANTONSBURG, v. Edgecombe co. N. C.

STAR ISLAND, one of the Isles of Shoals, belonging to Maine.

STARK, co. Ohio, bounded N. by Portage, E. by Columbiana, S. by Tuscarawas, and W. by Wayne. Length 33 m. width 30. Pop. in 1820, 14,506; in 1830, 26,780. Chief town, Canton.

STARKEY, v. Steuben co. N. Y.

STARKS, t. Somerset co. Me. 7 m. W. from Norridgewock, and 200 NNE. from Boston. Pop. 1,471.

STARKSBOROUGH, t. Addison co. Vt. 28 m. W. from Montpelier. Pop. 1,342.

STARR, t. Hocking co. Ohio. Pop. 295.

STATEN ISLAND, isl. belonging to New York, and forming the county of Richmond. It is about 18 m. in length, and, where widest, 8 in breadth. The island in general is rough, and the hills high. Pop. 7,084.

STATESBOROUGH, v. and seat of justice, Bullock co. Geo. 45 m. NW. from Savannah.

STATESBURG, t. and cap. Claremont district, S. C., E. of the Wateree, 30 m. S. from Camden, 470 from W. It contains a court-house, a jail, and a few houses.

STATESVILLE, t. and cap. Iredell co. N. C. 24 m. WSW. from Salisbury, 398 from W. It contains a court-house, a jail, an academy, a church, and about 50 houses.

STAUNTON, t. and cap. Augusta co. Va. 40 m. WNW. from Charlottesville, 95 SW. from Winchester, 120 WNW. from Richmond, 163 from W. It is pleasantly situated in a healthy part of the country, regularly laid out, and contains a court-house, a jail, an academy, 3 churches, and nearly 2,000 inhabitants.

STAUNTON, t. Miami co. Ohio, on the Miami, 1 m. E. from Troy. Pop. 1,081.

STAUNTON, a principal branch of the Roanoke, Va. It rises on W. side of the Blue Ridge, and there has the name of Roanoke, but after its passage through the Blue Ridge, it takes the name of Staunton, which it retains to its junction with the Dan, on the W. border of Mecklenburg co.

STEDMANSVILLE, v. Meigs co. Ohio.

STEPHENTOWN, t. Rensselaer co. N. Y. 22 m. SE. from Albany. Pop. 2,716.

STERLING, t. Franklin co. Vt. 30 m. NNW. from Montpelier. Pop. 183.

STERLING, t. Worcester co. Mass. 5 m. W. by S. from Lancaster, 12 N. from Worcester, 44 W. from Boston. Pop. 1,789. It is a valuable agricultural town, and has a considerable village.

STERLING, t. Windham co. Ct. 4 m. E. from Plainfield, and 18 NE. from Norwich. Pop. 1,240.

STERLING, NW. t. Cayuga co. N. Y. Pop. 1,436.

STERLING, v. Wayne co. Pa. 156 m. NE. from Harrisburg.

STERLINGVILLE, t. Granville co. N. C.

STEUBEN, t. Washington co. Me. on the Naraguagus river, 311 m. NE. from Boston. Pop. 695.

STEUBEN, co. N. Y. bounded N. by Ontario co. E. by Seneca Lake, and Tioga co. S. by Pennsylvania, and W. by Alleghany co. Pop. 33,975. Chief town, Bath.

STEUBEN, t. Oneida co. N. Y. 20 m. N. from Utica. Pop. 2,094. Baron Steuben died in this town in 1796, and here his ashes repose, without a stone to direct the passenger to the spot.

STEUBENVILLE, t. and cap. Jefferson co. Ohio, on the Ohio, 69 m. by the river, below Pittsburg, 38 by land, 109 above Marietta, 25 NE. from St. Clairsville, 150 E. by N. from Columbus. Lon. 8° 40′ W.; lat. 40° 25′ N. Pop. 2,937. It is a very flourishing town, with many fine buildings, four handsome churches, and a large number of manufacturing establishments, such as woollen and cotton factories, furnaces, paper-mills, &c. mostly propelled by steam. Also an academy, two banks, and a printing-office.

STEWART, NW. co. Ten. E. on Tennessee river, bounded by Ken. NE. Montgomery co. Ten. E. Dickson co. SE. Humphreys S. and Tennessee river, or Henry co. W. Length 22 m. mean width 20. Pop. in 1820, 8,388; in 1830, 6,988. Chief town, Dover.

STEWARTSTOWN, t. Coos co. N. H. on the Connecticut, 40 m. N. from Lancaster, and 460 from W. Pop. 529.

STEWARTSVILLE, v. Sussex co. N. J. 60 m. N. from Trenton.

STEWARTSVILLE, v. in the W. part of Westmoreland co. Pa. on the road from Greensburg to Pittsburg, 12 m. from the former, and 14 from the latter place.

STILL VALLEY, v. Sussex co. N. J.

STILLWATER, t. Saratoga co. N. Y. on W. side of the Hudson, 22 m. N. from Albany. Pop. 2,601. Bemas's Heights are in this township, 3 m. N. of the village. This place is memorable for a battle fought on the 19th of September, 1777, between the Americans and British.

STILLWATER, r. Ohio, runs SE. into the Great Miami, above Dayton, and opposite the mouth of Mad river.

STOCK, t. Harrison co. Ohio. Pop. 1,066.

STOCKBRIDGE, t. Windsor co. Vt. 32 m. NW. from Windsor. Pop. 1,333.

STOCKBRIDGE, t. Berkshire co. Mass. 6 m. S. from Lenox, 12 S. from Pittsfield, 130 W. from Boston. Pop. 1,580. It is watered by the Housatonnuc, is a pleasant town, and contains a printing-office and several cotton and woollen manufactories. There is a quarry of marble in this town.

STOCKBRIDGE, *West*, t. Berkshire co. Mass. 10 m. SSW. from Lenox, 135 W. from Boston. Pop. 1,208. Here are very valuable quarries of white and blue marble, and an iron mine.

STOCKHOLM, t. St. Lawrence co. N. Y. 30 m. E. from Ogdensburg. Pop. 1,944.

STOCKTON, t. Chatauque co. N. Y. 10 m. a little W. of S. from Fredonia, and 60 m. SW. from Buffalo. Pop. 1,604.

STODDARD, t. Cheshire co. N. H. 14 m. NE. from Keene, 44 WSW. from Concord. Pop. 1,159.

STODDERTSVILLE, v. Luzerne co. Pa.

STOKES, co. N. C. bounded by Virginia N. Rockingham and Guilford cos. N. C. E. Rowan S. and Surrey W. Length 40 m. width 24. Chief town, Salem. Pop. 16,196.

STOKES, t. Montgomery co. N. C. near the Yadkin.

STOKES, t. Madison co. Ohio. Pop. 560.

STOKESBURY, v. Stokes co. N. C. 140 m. NW. from Raleigh.

STONE CREEK, r. Mississippi, runs into the Mississippi, lat. 32° 8′ N.

STONEHAM, t. Middlesex co. Mass. 9 m. N. from Boston. Pop. 732.

STONE'S RIVER, r. Ten. runs NW. into the Cumberland, 6 m. above Nashville.

STONE FORT, v. Franklin co. Ten.

STONESBOROUGH, v. Greene co. Ken.

STONEWALL CREEK, r. N. America, runs into the Missouri, just above the natural stone-walls, 95 m. below the Great Falls.

STONINGTON, s.p. New London co. Ct. 12 m. E. from New London. Pop. of the township, 3,401. The harbor sets up from the Sound, opposite Fisher's Island. It borders on Rhode Island, and is a place of some trade. This town was bombarded by the British, without effect, Aug. 8, 1814. It is a place of some resort for sea-bathing, during the summer.

STONINGTON, *North*, t. New London co. Ct. 9 m. N. from Stonington. Pop. 2,840.

STONO INLET, r. or channel, S. C. which separates the islands of James and John, and runs into the Atlantic, lon. 80° 3′ W.; lat. 38° 41′ N.

STONY BROOK, v. Brookhaven, N. Y. 3 m. E. from Sautucket.

STONY ISLAND, isl. in E. end of Lake Ontario, SW. from Sacket's Harbor.

STONY POINT, v. Albemarle co. Va.

STONY POINT, v. Abbeville district, S. C.

STONY POINT, on the W. bank of the river Hudson, 40 m. above New York. Formerly a military post; was taken by storm from the British by Gen. Anthony Wayne, in the war of the Revolution, July 16, 1779.

STORMVILLE, v. Dutchess co. N. Y.

STOUGHTON, t. Norfolk co. Mass. 15 m. S. from Boston.

STOUGSTOWN, v. Cumberland co. Pa. 45 m. westerly from Harrisburg.

STOUTS, v. Washington co. Miso.

STOW, t. Washington co. Vt. 22 m. NNW. from Montpelier. Pop. 1,570.

STOW, t. Middlesex co. Mass. 30 m. W. from Boston. Pop. 1,221.

STOW, t. Portage co. Ohio.

STOW CREEK, r. N. J. runs into the Delaware.

STOW CREEK, t. Cumberland co. N. J. on Stow creek. Pop. 791.

STOWSVILLE, v. Lincoln co. N. C. 185 m. westerly from Raleigh.

STRAFFORD, co. E. part of N. H. bounded N. by Coos co. E. by Maine, SW. by Rockingham co. and W. by Grafton co. Pop. 58,916. Chief towns, Dover, Gilmanton, Rochester, and Durham.

STRAFFORD, t. Orange co. Vt. 35 m. N. from Windsor. Pop. 1,935. Here is an extensive copperas manufactory.

STRAFFORD, t. Montgomery co. N. Y. 15 m. NW. from Johnstown. Pop. 552.

STRAIGHT CREEK, r. N. America, runs into the Ohio, lon. 84° 2′ W.; lat. 38° 38′ N.

STRASBURG, t. Franklin co. Pa. E. of North Mountain, 9 m. NNW. from Chambersburg, 145 m. W. from Philadelphia.

STRASBURG, t. Lancaster co. Pa. 8 m. SE. from Lancaster, 58 W. from Philadelphia, 116 from W. Pop. 4,036. It is a pleasant and considerable town. The village is built chiefly of brick and stone.

STRASBURG, v. Shenandoah co. Va. 12 m. NNE. from Woodstock, 88 from W. It contains about 60 houses.

STRATFORD, t. Coos co. N. H., E. of the Connecticut, 18 m. N. from Lancaster. Pop. 443.

STRATFORD, t. Fairfield co. Ct. on W. side of Stratford river, near its mouth, 14 m. SW. from New Haven. Pop. 1,807. It is a pleasant town, and has an academy and some trade.

STRATHAM, t. Rockingham co. N. H. 8 m. SW. from Portsmouth. Pop. 838.

STRATTON, t. Windham co. Vt. 23 m. NE. from Bennington. Pop. 312.

STRAWBERRY RIVER, r. NW. Territory, runs into Lake Superior, W. of Goddard's river.

STRONG, t. Somerset co. Me. 24 m. NW. from Norridgewock, 308 NNE. from Boston. Pop. 985.

STUARTSBURG, v. Westmoreland co. Pa.

STUART'S LAKE, N. America, W. of the Chippewan mountains. It is but imperfectly known, but represented as 300 m. in circumference. The NW. Company have a fort on its banks, at lat. 54° 30′ N. and lon. 48° W. from W.

STUMPSTOWN, t. Dauphin co. Pa. on a branch of the little Swatara, 24 m. ENE. from Harrisburg.

STURBRIDGE, t. Worcester co. Mass. 18 m. SW. from Worcester, 58 SW. from Boston. Pop. 1,688. It is watered by the Quinebaug, and the turnpike from Worcester to Hartford passes through the town.

STURGEON, bay of Green Bay, setting up SE. towards Lake Michigan, opposite the mouth of Menomonie river, and 45 m. NNE. from the mouth of Fox river.

SUCCESS, t. Coos co. N. Hampshire, E. of the Androscoggin, 23 m. E. from Lancaster. Pop. 14.

SUCK CREEK, r. Ten. runs into the Tennessee, at the Whirl.

SUCKASUNNY, v. Morris co. N. J. It is a pleasant village, and contains a Presbyterian meeting-house, and an academy.

SUDBURY, t. Rutland co. Vt. 53 m. SW. from Montpelier. Pop. 812.

SUDBURY, t. Middlesex co. Mass. 22 m. W. from Boston. Pop. 1,424.

SUDBURY, *East*, t. Middlesex co. Mass. 18 m. W. from Boston. Pop. 944.

SUFFIELD, t. Hartford co. Ct. on W. bank of the Connecticut, 11 m. S. from Springfield, 17 N. from Hartford. Pop. 2,690. It is a pleasant and considerable town, and contains several churches for Presbyterians and Baptists. Here is a mineral spring considerably resorted to.

SUFFIELD, southern t. Portage co. Ohio.

SUFFOLK, co. Mass. comprising only the towns of Boston and Chelsea, which see. This county comprises only a very small spot on the continent, Boston peninsula, and the islands in the harbor. Pop. in 1820, 43,941; in 1830, 62,162.

SUFFOLK, co. N. Y. comprising the E. part of Long Island, bounded by Queen's W. Long Island Sound N. and the Atlantic Ocean NE., E. and S. Length 80 m. mean width 8. Soil of the whole county rather sterile. Chief towns, River-head, Sag Harbor, and Southampton. Pop. in 1820, 24,272; in 1830, 26,980.

SUFFOLK, C. H. Suffolk co. N. Y.

SUFFOLK, t. and cap. Nansemond co. Va. on the river Nansemond, 30 SW. from Hampton, 85 SE. from Richmond, 220 from W. It contains a court-house and a jail. The river is navigable to this place for vessels of 250 tons.

SUGAR CREEK, r. Pa. runs E. into the E. branch of the Susquehannah, about 6 m. above Towanda creek.

SUGAR CREEK, SW. t. of Stark co. Ohio. Pop. 1,261.

SUGAR CREEK, t. Tuscarawas co. Ohio, in which is the town of Shanesville. Pop. 982.

SUGAR CREEK, t. Green co. Ohio. Pop. 2,177.

SUGAR CREEK, t. Wayne co. Ohio. Pop. 948.

SUGAR CREEK, r. Ohio, joins the Little Miami, above Waynesville.

SUGAR RIVER, r. Michigan, runs into Saganaum Bay.

SUGAR RIVER, r. N. H. runs from the Sunapee Lake into the Connecticut, in Claremont.

SUGGSVILLE, v. Clarke co. Al. 12 m. from Claiborne.

SULLIVAN, t. Hancock co. Me. at the head of Frenchman's Bay, 30 m. E. from Castine, 280 NE. from Boston. Pop. 538.

SULLIVAN, t. Cheshire co. N. H. 6 m. NNE. from Keene, 48 WSW. from Concord. Pop. 555.

SULLIVAN, co. N. Y. bounded NW. by Delaware co. NE. by Ulster co. S. by Orange co. and SW. by the Delaware, which separates it from Pennsylvania. Pop. 12,372. Chief town, Monticello.

SULLIVAN, t. Madison co. N. Y. on S. side of Oneida Lake. Pop. 4,077. Gypsum and iron ore are found here.

SULLIVAN, co. NE. part of East Tennessee. Pop. 10,073. Chief town, Blountsville.

SULLIVAN ISLAND, isl. at the mouth of Ashley and Cooper rivers, 6 m. below Charleston, S. C. This island is much resorted to by the people of Charleston during the summer months.

SULLIVAN'S MOUNTAINS, in N. H. extending from Cockburne to the White Mountains, about 2,000 feet high.

SULPHUR CREEK, branch of Green r. in Kentucky.

SUMANYSTOWN, v. Montgomery co. Pa. 33 m. NNW. from Philadelphia.

SUMMERFIELD, v. Guilford co. N. C.

SUMMIT BRIDGE, v. Newcastle co. Del.

SUMMITSVILLE, v. Sullivan co. N. Y.

SUMNER, t. Oxford co. Me. 6 m. NE. from Paris, 170 NNE. from Boston. Pop. 1,099.

SUMNER, co. on N. side of West Tennessee. Pop. 20,606. Chief town, Gallatin.

SUMPTER, district of S. C. bounded by Santee river or Charleston district S. Santee river or Orangeburg SW. Wateree river or Richland W. Kershaw NW. Lynch's creek, river, or Darlington NE. and Williamsburg N. Length 50, mean width 30 m. Black river, branch of Great Pedee, takes its rise in this district. The canal connecting Santee river with Charleston harbor leaves the Santee, nearly opposite to the SE. angle of Sumner. Chief town, Sumpterville. Pop. in 1820, 25,369; in 1830, 28,278.

SUMPTERVILLE, v. and seat of justice, Sumpter district, S. C. on the dividing ground between the two main branches of Black river, about 100 m. a little W. of N. from Charleston.

SUMTERSVILLE, v. Claremont co. S. C.

SUNAPEE, lake, N. H. in Fishersfield, Wendell, and New London. It is 11 m. long, and 1½ broad. Little Sunapee, 2 m. long, lies NE. of it, in New London.

SUNAPEE, mt. N. H., S. of Sunapee Lake.

SUNBURY, bor. and cap. Northumberland co. Pa. on the Susquehannah, 1 m. below the junction of the E. and W. branches, 2 m. S. from Northumberland, 56 N. from Harrisburg, 122 NW. by W. from Philadelphia, 162 from W. Pop. 1,057. It is regularly laid out, and contains a court-house, a jail, and a Presbyterian and a Lutheran church, which are all handsome and spacious structures.

SUNBURY, t. Gates co. N. C.

SUNBURY, t. Delaware co. Ohio. Pop. 828.

SUNBURY, s-p. Liberty co. Geo. at the head of St. Catherine's Sound, 42 m. SSW. from Savannah. The harbor is safe and commodious, and the situation of the town is pleasant and healthy. Planters from the country resort here in the sickly season.

SUNCOOK, r. N. H. runs SW. into the Merrimack, 7 m. below Concord.

SUNDERLAND, t. Bennington co. Vt. 20 m. NNE. from Bennington. Pop. 463.

SUNDERLAND, t. Franklin co. Mass. E. of the Connecticut, 8 m. S. from Greenfield, 90 W. from Boston. Pop. 666.

SUNFISH CREEK, r. Ohio, runs into the Ohio, 22 m. below Indian Wheeling.

SUNFISH, t. Pike co. Ohio. Pop. 568.

SURREY, N. C. bounded by Va. N. Stokes co. in N. C. E. Rowan and Iredell S. and Wilkes and Ashe W. It is drained by the extreme northern sources of the Yadkin. Surface hilly, and in part mountainous. Chief town, Rockford. Pop. in 1820, 12,320; in 1830, 14,501.

SURREY, t. Cheshire co. N. H. 8 m. NNW. from Keene, 62 WSW. from Concord. Pop. 539.

SURREY, t. Hancock co. Me. 18 m. NE. from Castine, 257 NE. from Boston. Pop. 561.

SURREY, co. Va. bounded N. by Prince George co. and James river, SE. by Isle of Wight and Southampton cos. and SW. by Sussex co. Pop. 7,108.

SURREY, C. H. Surrey co. Va. 64 m. SE. by E. from Richmond.

SUSQUEHANNAH, v. Broome co. N. Y.

SUSQUEHANNAH, the largest r. of Pa. which is formed by the E. and W. branches. The E. rises in Otsego Lake, N. Y. and the W. in Huntingdon co. Pa. They unite at Northumberland. The river then runs SE. into the head of the Chesapeake in Md. It is 1¼ m. wide at its mouth, but is navigable only 5 m. for sloops. Although this river carries considerably more water than either the Hudson or Connecticut, it is of no advantage at all for the purposes of navigation, except at high water, and then only down stream. At its floods, immense quantities of lumber and produce are conveyed down in rafts, arks, &c. the most of them from the state of N. Y. It is a remarkably rough stream, and never navigated without considerable hazard. Most of the produce finds a market in Baltimore, or is taken through the Delaware and Chesapeake canal to Philadelphia.

SUSQUEHANNAH, co. N. side of Pa. bounded N. by N. Y. E. by Wayne co. S. by Luzerne co. and W. by Bradford co. Chief town, Montrose. Pop. 16,777.

SUSSEX, co. N. J. bounded NNE. by N. Y. SE. by Bergen and Morris cos. SW. by Warren co. W. and NW. by the Delaware, which separates it from Pennsylvania. Pop. 20,349. Chief town, Newton.

SUSSEX, co. Del. bounded N. by Kent co. E. by Delaware bay and the Atlantic, S. and W. by Maryland. Pop. 27,118. Chief towns, Georgetown and Lewistown.

SUSSEX, co. Va. bounded NE. by Surrey co. SSE. by Southampton co. SW. by Greensville co. and NW. by Dinwiddie and Prince George cos. Pop. 12,720.

SUSSEX, C. H. v. Sussex co. Va. on a small branch of Nottaway river, 64 m. SSE. from Richmond.

SUTTON, t. Merrimack co. N. H. 20 m. NW. from Concord. Pop. 1,424.

SUTTON VILLAGE, v. in Sutton t. Merrimack co. N. H.

SUTTON, t. Caledonia co. Vt. 15 m. from Danville. Pop. 1,005.

SUTTON, t. Worcester co. Mass. 9 m. S. from Worcester, 46 SW. from Boston. Pop. 2,186.

SWAN ISLAND, isl. on the coast of Me. 4 m. SW. from Mount Desert. It contains about 6,000 acres.

SWAN RIVER, r. N. America, runs into the Mississippi, lon. 93° 15′ W.; lat. 44° 34′ N.

SWAN POINT, cape on the coast of Md. in the Chesapeake. Lon. 76° 22′ W.; lat. 38° 11′ N.

SWANSBOROUGH, t. and cap. Onslow co. N. C. on White Oak river, 40 m. SSW. from Newbern, 405 from W.

SWANTON, t. Franklin co. Vt. on Lake Champlain, and bordering on Canada, 32 m. N. from Burlington. Pop. 2,158.

SWANTOWN, v. Kent co. Md. 3 m. from Georgetown.

SWANVILLE, t. Waldo co. Me. Pop. 633.

SWANZEY, t. Cheshire co. N. H. 6 m. S. from Keene, 58 WSW. from Concord. Pop. 1,816. Here is a cotton manufactory.

SWANZEY, t. Bristol co. Mass. 16 m. SSW. from Taunton, 38 S. from Boston. Pop. 1,677.

SWATARA, r. Pa. runs SW. into the Susquehannah, at Middletown.

SWEASY'S VILLE, v. Adams co. Miss.

SWEDEN, one of the western towns of Monroe co. N. Y. 15 m. W. from Rochester. Pop. 2,938. The Erie Canal crosses the northern part of this town.

SWEDESBOROUGH, t. Gloucester co. N. J. on Raccoon creek, 20 m. SSW. from Philadelphia. It contains an Episcopal church, a woollen manufactory, and is a place of some trade. Raccoon creek is navigable to this place for boats.

SWEET SPRINGS, v. Monroe co. Va. 28 m. SE. from Lewisburg, 42 SW. from Warm Springs. This place is celebrated for its mineral waters, which are much resorted to.

SWEET WATER CREEK, r. Ken. runs into the Bear creek.

SWIFT, r. N. H. runs E. into the Saco, in Conway.

SWIFT'S CREEK, r. Va. runs into the Appomatox, lat. 37° 20′ N.

SWITZERLAND, co. In. bordering on the Ohio. Chief town, Vevay. Pop. 7,111.

SYCAMORE, t. in the NE. quarter of Hamilton co. Ohio. Montgomery, Reading, and Sharon villages, are laid out in this t. Pop. 2,779.

SYMMES, t. Lawrence co. Ohio, on Symmes creek. Pop. 246.

SYLVANIA, v. Bradford co. Pa. 197 m. a little E. of N. from Harrisburg.

SYRACUSE, t. and cap. Onondaga co. N. Y. 25 m. NE. by E. from Auburn, 133 W. from Albany, 342 from W. Pop. about 2,000. It is a flourishing village, and stands on the Erie canal at the point where a side-canal branches off to Salina. The buildings are mostly of brick, and many of them large and splendid. The "Syracuse House" is a most noble brick structure, 4 stories high, and one of the most splendid hotels in the state. From a cupola on the top, there is a fine view of Onondaga lake, and the village of Salina, a mile and a half distant. In 1828, the building of an elegant court-house was commenced, at a point midway between these two villages; and the whole intermediate space will probably be built over within a few years. In point of locality, few inland towns have advantages equal with this. The line of communication is continued by the Salina side-canal, the Onondaga lake, and the Oswego canal, to Lake Ontario.

T.

TABERG, v. Oneida co. N. Y. 9 m. NW. of Rome.

TABLE MOUNTAIN, mt. Pendleton district, S. C. near NW. border of the state, 3,168 feet higher than the surrounding country, and about 4,000 above the level of the sea. It presents on one side a tremendous precipice of solid rock, which rises nearly perpendicular, to the height of 890 feet. At the bottom is a deep and dismal valley, sunk apparently as much below, as the mountain is above, the general level. The precipice, viewed from the valley, appears like an immense wall rising up to heaven; and the awe which it inspires is considerably increased by the quantities of bones which lie whitening at its base, the remains of various animals which had incautiously approached too near its edge. The summit of this mountain is frequently enveloped in clouds.

TABLE RIVER, r. La. runs into the Mississippi, lat. 37° 12′ N.

TABLE ROCK, v. Pendleton district, S. C.

TADOUSAC, t. L. C. a place of great resort for trading with the Indians, who bring thither furs to exchange for cloth and other European goods. It is situated at the mouth of the Saguenay, 98 m. NE. from Quebec.

TAKONNACK, mt. Mass. S. of Great Barrington. Its height is estimated at 3,000 feet above the ocean.

TALBERT'S ISLAND, small isl. in the Atlantic, on the coast of Geo. Lat. 30° 44′ N.

TALBOT, co. Md. bounded N. by Queen Anne co E. by Caroline and Dorchester cos. S. by Dorchester co. and W. by Chesapeake Bay. Pop. 12,947. Chief town, Easton.

TALLAHASSE, city, and seat of government for Florida, is situated on Tugabona or Wackahulla river. Lat. 30° 27′ N.; lon. from W. 7° 13′ W. The reasons which determined the governor and commissioners to fix on this place as the metropolis, were its central position, fertility of soil, and the reputation it had acquired among the Spanish and Indians, of being uncommonly salubrious. The position was fixed upon for the seat of government in 1824. It was divided into lots, and sold in 1825. Five squares have been reserved for the purpose of public buildings. The precincts of the town encircle a beautifully undulating country. It was immediately incorporated as a city. In two years from the first building, the number of whites and blacks was supposed to amount to 800. Some respectable houses were built, but the principal part of the habitations are temporary log buildings. The forest is falling on all sides, and it is daily acquiring more and more the appearance of a town. The amount of the sales of the lots was $24,000. That sum was appropriated for the erection of a territorial capitol. The materials for building are good and abundant. There are already a number of stores, taverns, and shops of all the customary mechanics, with a full proportion of lawyers and doctors, and 200 houses. A printing-press has been established, from which issues the "Florida Intelligencer."

TALLAPOOSA, r. rises in Georgia, enters Alabama, flows SW. and unites with the Coosa 3 m. SW. from Fort Jackson, to form the Alabama. It is navigable, except in dry seasons, to the Great Falls, about 35 miles. This river is subject to great periodical elevations and depressions. Much of the country watered by it is very fertile.

TALLMADGE, t. Portage co. Ohio, 15 m. WSW. from Ravenna, 35 SSE. from Cleveland. Pop. 1,218. It has an academy and a furnace.

TAMPICO, bay and s-p. of Mexico, near the mouth of the Moctezuema river. Lon. from W. 11° 36′ W.; lat. 22° 45′ N.

TAMWORTH, t. Strafford co. N. H. 60 m. NNE. from Concord, 63 NNW. from Portsmouth. Pop. 1,554.

TANEYTOWN, t. Frederick co. Md. 22 m. NNE. from Fredericktown, 40 NW. from Baltimore, 67 from W. It is a pleasant and handsome town, and contains several handsome churches, mostly of brick.

TANGIPAO, r. rises in Mississippi, crosses E. part of Louisiana, and flows into Lake Ponchartrain, 10 m. NE. of the pass of Manchac.

TANNER'S CREEK, r. In. runs into the Ohio, 2 m. below Lawrenceburg.

TANNER'S HILL, v. Newbury district, S. C.

TANSEY. r. N. America, rises in the Rocky Mountains, and runs into Maria's river.

TAOS, t. of New Mexico, on the E. side of Rio Grande del Norte, above Santa Fé. Lon. from W. 29° 45′ W.; lat. 37° 20′ N.

TAOUS MOUNTAINS, N. America, the southern part of the chain of the Chippewan, or Rocky Mountains, where the del Norte, Red river, Arkansas, and Colorado, have their rise.

TAPPAHANNOCK, port of entry and cap. Essex co. Va. on SW. bank of the Rappahannock, 55 m. ESE. from Fredericksburg, 50 NE. from Richmond, 115 from W. Lon. 76° 57′ W.; lat. 38° 2′ N. Pop. about 700. Its situation is low and unhealthy. It contains a court-house, a jail, and an Episcopal church. All the shipping belonging to the towns on the Rappahannock is entered at the custom-house of this place.

TAPPAN, v. Rockland co. N. Y.

TAPPAN SEA, an expansion of the Hudson, opposite to Orangetown, from 25 to 35 m. above the city of New York, 10 m. long, and 4 in breadth at the widest place.

TAR, or Pamlico, r. N. C. rises in Caswell co. flows through Granville, Franklin, Nash, and Edgecombe cos. and passing by Tarborough, Greenville, and Washington, runs SE. into Pamlico Sound, lat. 35° 22′ N. It is navigable for vessels drawing 9 feet water to Washington, 40 m. and for boats carrying 15 or 20 tons to Tarborough, 90 m.

TARBOROUGH, t. and cap. Edgecombe co. N. C. on the Tar river, 38 m. S. from Halifax, 60 ESE. from Raleigh, and 200 from W. Lon. 77° 44′ W.; lat. 35° 50′ N. It contains a court-house, a jail, a bank, and an academy. Beef, pork, corn, tobacco, &c. are exported from this place in considerable quantities.

TARIFFVILLE, v. Hartford co. Ct.

TARKIO CREEK, r. La. runs into the Missouri, 483 m. from the Mississippi.

TARLETON, v. Pickaway co. Ohio, 17 m. NE. from Chillicothe. Pop. 257.

TARRY-TOWN, v. and landing, Greensburg, N. Y.

TATE, t. Clermont co. Ohio. Pop. 3,232.

TATE'S CREEK, v. in N. part of Madison co. Ken. about 40 m. SE. from Frankfort.

TATNALL, co. Geo. bounded by Appling S. Telfair and Montgomery W. Emanuel NW. Camchee river, or Bullock co. NE. and Liberty and Wayne SE. Length 60 m. mean width 30. Pop. 2,039. Chief town, Perry's Mills.

TAUNTON, t. and cap. Bristol co. Mass. on the river Taunton, 21 m. E. from Providence, 24 N. from Bristol, 27 N. by W. from New Bedford, 32½ S. from Boston, 431 from W. Pop. 6,045. It is a pleasant and handsome town, and contains a court-house, a jail, a town-house, a bank, an academy, a printing-office, a paper-mill, and large and thriving manufactories of cotton, iron, copper, lead, and Britannia ware. 7,500,000 yards of calico are made here yearly.

TAUNTON, r. Mass. is formed by Bridgewater and Namasket rivers, and runs SW. into Narraganset Bay. It is navigable for sloops of 50 tons to Taunton, 20 m.

TAYLORSVILLE, v. Hanover co. Va. 30 m. from Richmond.

TAYLORSVILLE, v. Fairfield district, S.C. 18 m. from Columbia.

TAYLORSVILLE, t. Shelby co. Ken. on N. fork of Salt river, 30 m. SE. from Louisville.

TAZEWELL, C. H. Tazewell co. Va. 302 m. a little S. of W. from Richmond.

TAZEWELL, co. SW. part of Va. bounded NW. by Kentucky and Kenhawa cos. NE. by Giles and Montgomery cos. SSE. by Wythe and Washington cos. and SW. by Russell co. Pop. 4,104.

TAZEWELL, t. and cap. Claiborne co. Ten. about 35 m. N. from Knoxville, 491 from W.

TEACHES, island, on the coast of Va. in Northampton co.

TECHE, r. La. flows SE. and joins the Atchafalaya, about 15 m. above its entrance into the Gulf of Mexico. It is navigable to New Iberia, about 45 m.

TECOANTEPEC, seaport of Mexico, in Oaxaca.

TEHUANTEPEC, *the Gulf of*, is a semi-elliptical indenting of that part of the Pacific Ocean, stretching between Guatemala and the state of Oaxaca.

TEKETANOAH, or Cyprus Creek, r. Alabama, flows into the Tennessee river, a mile below Florence.

TELFAIR, co. Geo. bounded by Appling S. Doolen SW. Pulaski NW. Little Oakmulgee river, or Montgomery co. NE. and Tatnall E. Length 50 m. mean width 25. Pop. in 1820, 2,104; in 1830, 2,136. Chief town, Jacksonville.

TELLICO, r. Ten. flows N. by W. into the Tennessee, just below Tellico.

TELLICO, t. Blount co. Ten. on N. side of the river Tennessee, 50 m. SW. from Knoxville. Here is a fort, blockhouse, and stores for supplying the Cherokee Indians.

TEMPLE, t. Kennebeck co. Me. 40 m. NW. from Augusta. Pop. 798.

TEMPLE, t. Hillsborough co. N. H. 13 m. WSW. from Amherst, 54 SSW. from Concord. Pop. 647.

TEMPLETON, t. Worcester co. Mass. 27 m. NW. from Worcester, and 60 WNW. from Boston. Pop. 1,551.

TENNESSEE, one of the U. S. See page 123.

TENNESSEE RIDGE, mountains in the state of Tennessee, between the rivers Tennessee and Cumberland.

TENSAW, r. the E. outlet of the Mobile. It branches off 6 or 7 m. below Fort Stoddert, and flows into Mobile Bay, 5 or 6 m. E. of the W. branch. Its channel is deeper and wider than that of the W. branch.

TENSAW, r. La. flows SSW. a few miles from the Mississippi, and unites with the Ouachitta at the junction of the Ocatahoola.

TENSAW, v. Washington co. Alabama, near Mobile Bay.

TEPIC, t. of Mexico, in the intendency of Guadalaxara, 500 m. NW. from the city of Mexico.

TERRE HAUTE, v. Sullivan co. Indiana, on the Wabash, 2 m. below Fort Harrison.

TERRYVILLE, v. Mecklenburg co. Va.

TETON, r. La. runs into the Missouri river, 1,263 m. from the Mississippi.

TEWKSBURY, t. Middlesex co. Mass. S. of the Merrimack, 7 m. SW. from Andover, 23 N. from Boston. Pop. 1,527.

TEWKSBURY, t. Hunterdon co. N. J. Pop. 1,659.

TEXAS, province of Mexico, in the former Provincias Internas, bounded SW. by the Rio Grande del Norte, on the NE. by the United States, from the sources of Rio Grande, to the mouth of the Sabine, and SE. by the Gulf of Mexico.

TEZCUCO, city of Mexico, in the intendency of Mexico, formerly remarkable for its extensive cotton factories, which, from the rivalry of Queretara, have greatly declined. It stands on the E. side of Lake Tezcuco, 20 m. NE. from Mexico. Lon. from W. 21° 51′ W.; lat. 19° 30′ N. Pop. 6,200.

THAMES, r. U.C. rises in the Chippewa country, and running SW. washes the cos. of York, Norfolk, Suffolk, and Kent, and empties into Lake St. Clair, above Detroit; it is a river of considerable extent, without falls. A communication is continued, by means of small portages, between its upper branches and Lake Huron, and the Grand river.

THAMES, r. Ct. is formed by the Shetucket and Yantic, at Norwich, and flows S. into Long Island Sound, 2 m. below New London. It is navigable through its whole course.

THATCHER'S ISLAND, small isl. on the coast of Mass. about 1 m. E. from Cape Ann.

THERESA, v. Jefferson co. N. Y. on Black river branch of Oswegatchie, on the road from

Sacket's Harbor to Ogdensburg, 25 m. NE. from the former, and 40 SW. from the latter place.

THESSALON, r. U. C. runs into lake Huron, a little to the eastward of Muddy Lake, on the N. shore.

THETFORD, v. Orange co. Vt. on Connecticut river, 12 m. N. from Dartmouth in N. H. Pop. 2,183.

THIMBLE ISLANDS, small islands near the coast of Connecticut. Lon. 72° 42′ W.; lat. 41° 11′ N.

THIRTY MILE, or Dead River, r. Maine, joins the Androscoggin, in Livermore.

THOMAS'S CREEK, r. S. C. runs into the Great Pedee.

THOMAS, *St.* one of the Virgin Islands, in the West Indies, with a harbor, a town, and a fort, 15 m. in circumference, and belongs to the Danes. Lon. 64° 51′ W.; lat. 18° 21′ N.

THOMASTOWN, t. Lincoln co. Me. on E. side of the river St. George, and on W. side of Penobscot Bay, 7 m. S. from Camden, 7 E. from Warren, 37 E. from Wiscasset, 190 NE. from Boston. Pop. 4,221. It is a flourishing town, and contains 2 churches, 1 for Congregationalists, and 1 for Baptists. The river is navigable to this town, for vessels of 200 tons. Great quantities of lime are burnt here, and exported. Nearly all the lime exported from Maine is shipped at this port.

THOMPSON, t. Windham co. Ct. in NE. corner of the state, 46 m. ENE. from Hartford, 51 SW. from Boston. Pop. 3,388.

THOMPSON, t. Sullivan co. N. Y. 38 m. W. from Newburgh. Pop. 2,459. It is watered by the Neversink, and contains the villages of Thompson, Monticello, and Bridgeville. The county buildings are at Monticello.

THOMPSON, t. Delaware co. Ohio, W. from Scioto river. Pop. 324.

THOMPSON, one of the eastern towns of Geauga co. Ohio. Pop. 737.

THOMPSON'S CREEK, r. N. America, runs into the Missouri, 148 m. below the Great Falls.

THOMPSON'S CREEK, r. S. C. runs SE. into the Great Pedee, below Chatham.

THOMPSON'S CREEK, r. Mississippi, runs into the Mississippi, lat. 30° 59′ N.

THOMPSONSVILLE, v. Culpeper co. Va. 90 m. SW. from W.

THOMPSONVILLE, v. Chesterfield district, S. C. 57 m. NE. from Columbia.

THORNDIKE, t. Waldo co. Me. Pop. 653.

THORNSBURG, t. Spotsylvania co. Va. on the Mattapony, 18 m. S. from Fredericksburg.

THORNTON, t. Grafton co. N. H. 11 m. N. from Plymouth, 54 N. from Concord. Pop. 1,049.

THORNTON'S GAP, v. Culpeper co. Va.

THORNTON'S RIVER, SW. branch of the Rappahannock, rising in the Blue Ridge near Thornton's Gap, and flowing nearly E. through Culpeper co. Va. into the Rappahannock.

THORNVILLE, v. in the NW. angle of Perry co. Ohio, 35 m. a little S. of E. from Columbus.

THREE CREEK RUN, r. Va. runs into the Nottaway.

THREE RUNS, *Lower*, v. Barnwell district, S. C.

THREE SISTERS, three small islands, on W. side of Chesapeake Bay, N. of Parker's Island.

THUNDER BAY, 9 m. broad, at the NW. corner of Lake Huron, in N. America. It receives this name from the supposed continual thunder that is heard there.

TICKFAH, r. rises in Mississippi, enters Louisiana, and flows into Lake Maurepas, 4 m. NE. of the mouth of the Amite.

TICONDEROGA, t. Essex co. N. Y. on W. side of the S. end of Lake Champlain, and at the N. end of Lake George, 12 m. S. from Crown Point, 95 N. from Albany. Pop. 1,996. A valuable mine of iron ore is found in this township. Ticonderoga Fort, famous in the history of American wars, is situated on an eminence in this township, on W. shore of Lake Champlain, just north of the entrance of the outlet from Lake George into Lake Champlain, 15 m. S. from Crown Point, 24 N. from Whitehall. It is now in ruins.

TIFFIN, t. Adams co. Ohio. Pop. 1,570.

TIGER'S VALLEY, v. Harrison co. Ohio, 16 m. from Clarksburg.

TILGHMAN'S ISLAND, in the Chesapeake, Md. at the mouth of the Choptank, containing about 1,720 acres.

TIMBALIER, bay at the mouth of Lafourche, in Louisiana. This bay is about 30 m. in length, and from 3 to 8 wide. The adjacent island and shores are low grassy or sandy flats.

TINKER'S CREEK, r. Ohio, runs into the Cuyahoga, 12 m. above Cleveland.

TINKER'S ISLAND, one of the Elizabeth Islands, near the coast of Massachusetts, 3 m. long, 1½ broad.

TINLEYSVILLE, v. Goochland co. Va. 45 m. WNW. from Richmond.

TINMOUTH, t. Rutland co. Vt. watered by the Otter creek, 10 m. S. from Rutland, 40 m. W. from Windsor. Pop. 1,049.

TIOGA, r. rises in Pennsylvania, runs N. enters New York, turns to the E. and joins the Susquehannah in Pa. 3 m. S. of N. Y. line. It is navigable for boats 50 m.

TIOGA, co. N. Y. bounded N. by Tompkins co. E. by Broome co. S. by Pennsylvania, and W. by Steuben co. Pop. 27,704. Chief towns, Elmira and Owego.

TIOGA, co. N. side of Pa. bounded N. by New York, E. by Ontario co. S. by Lycoming co. and W. by Potter co. Pop. 9,062. Chief town, Wellsborough.

TIPPECANOE, r. In. joins the Wabash, about 420 m. from its mouth. Length about 170 m. It is rendered famous for a battle between the Americans and Indians, in November, 1811.

TIPTON, co. Ten. Pop. 5,317. Chief town, Covington.

TIPTON, C. H. and t. Tipton co. Ten. 240 m. from Murfreesborough.

TISBURY, t. Duke's co. Mass. on N. side of Martha's Vineyard, 8 m. W. from Edgarstown, 85 S. from Boston. Pop. including the Elizabeth Islands, 1,318.

TIVERTON, t. Newport co. R. I. 8 m. NNE. from Newport, 54 S. from Boston. Pop. 2,905. It is on the main land, opposite to Portsmouth, with which it is connected by a bridge.

TOBAGO, the most southward of the islands of the West Indies, and the most eastward, except Barbadoes. It is 32 m. long, and 9 broad; 120 m. S. of Barbadoes. Lon. 59° W.; lat. 11° 10′ N.

TOBAGO LITTLE, island near the NE. extremity of Tobago, in the West Indies, 2 m. long, and 1 broad.

TOBY'S CREEK, r. Pa. runs into the Alleghany, 20 m. below Franklin. It is about 55 m. long, and is navigable for bateaux through a great part of its course. It is connected with the western branch of the Susquehannah by a short portage.

TOCKOA FALLS, Franklin co. Geo. It is in a branch of the Tugaloo river. The fall near 200 feet.

TODD, co. Ken. bounded by Robertson co. Ten. S. Christian W. Muhlenburg N. and Logan E. Length 30 m. mean width 15. Chief town, Elkton. Pop. in 1820, 5,089; in 1830, 8,801.

TODD'S FORK, r. Ohio, joins the Little Miami, 5 m. above Deerfield.

TOGOSOHATCHIE CREEK, branch of the Oakmulgee river, in Georgia.

TOLLAND, t. Hampden co. Mass. 20 m. WSW. from Springfield, 110 WSW. from Boston. Pop. 724.

TOLLAND, co. Ct. bounded N. by Massachusetts, E. and SE. by Windham co. SW. by Middlesex co. and W. by Hartford co. Pop. 18,700. Chief town, Tolland.

TOLLAND, t. and cap. Tolland co. Ct. 17 m. NE. from Hartford, 83 WSW. from Boston, 352 from W. Pop. 1,698. It contains a courthouse, a jail, an academy, and a Congregational meeting-house.

TOMBIGBEE, r. Alabama, rises within a few miles of the Muscle Shoals, flows southerly near the line between the states of Mississippi and Alabama, joins the Alabama 45 m. above the head of Mobile Bay, and 75 above the Gulf of Mexico, to form the river Mobile. It is navigable for large vessels to Fort Stoddert, 44 m. and at some seasons to St. Stephens. It is about 450 m. long, and navigable for boats the greater part of its course.

TOMBSTONE, v. Bertie co. N. C. 291 m. from W.

TOMHANNOCK, v. Rensselaer co. N. Y. 19 m. from Albany.

TOMPKINS, co. N. Y. from a part of the cos. of Seneca and Cayuga, bounded N. by Seneca and Cayuga cos. E. by Cortlandt co. S. by Tioga co. and W. by Seneca Lake. Chief town, Ithaca. Pop. 36,545.

TOMPKINS, t. Del. co. N. Y. on the Delaware, 27 m. SW. from Delhi, 100 SW. from Albany. Pop. 1,774.

TOMPKIN'S HILL, on Staten Island, in N. Y. 307 feet high.

TOM'S CREEK, r. N. J. runs between Dover and Shrewsbury.

TONGUE, r. N. America, runs N. into the Yellow-stone.

TONNEWANTA, r. N. Y. runs into the Niagara, opposite Grand Isle, 10 m. N. from Black Rock. Length 90 m. It is navigable for boats 30 m.

TOPSFIELD, t. Essex co. Mass. 8 m. NNW. from Salem, 20 NE. from Boston. Pop. 1,011.

TOPSHAM, t. Orange co. Vt. 12 m. W. from Newbury, 25 ENE. from Montpelier. Pop. 1,384.

TOPSHAM, t. Lincoln co. Me. on N. side of the Androscoggin, opposite Brunswick, 19 m. W. from Wiscasset, 140 NE. from Boston. Pop. 1,564. It is a considerable town. Magnetic oxide of iron and crystallized quartz are found here.

TORRINGFORD, v. Litchfield co. Ct.

TORRINGTON, t. Litchfield co. Ct. 7 m. N. from Litchfield, 339 from W. Pop. 1,654.

TORTOLA, principal of the Virgin Islands, in the West Indies, 18 m. long, and 7 broad. In this island almost all the trade is carried on; it is near 5 m. long, and 2 broad, but badly watered, and reckoned unhealthy. They cultivate cotton here, which is much esteemed by the manufacturers, likewise rum and sugar; it has of late years undergone great improvements. The entrance into the harbor is at the E. end of the island. Lon. 63° W.; lat. 18° 33′ N.

TORTUE, r. N. America, runs into the Wabash. Lon. 87° 55′ W.; lat. 39° 30′ N.

TORTUES, r. La. runs into the Missouri. Lon. 94° 24′ W.; lat. 38° 26′ N.

TORTUGA, isl. of the West Indies, near the N. coast of the island of Hispaniola. It is about 80 m. in circumference, and has a safe harbor, but difficult of access. Lon. 75° 10′ W.; lat. 20° 10′ N.

TOSQUIATOSSY CREEK, one of the head branches of the Alleghany river.

TOWAHNAHIOOKS, r. N. America, runs NW. into the Columbia, 275 miles from its mouth.

TOWAMENSING, v. Northampton co. Pa. on the Lehigh, 7 m. from Berlinsville.

TOWANDA, t. and cap. Bradford co. Pa. on the W. bank of the N. branch of Susquehannah river. The borough is called Meansville on all the maps. The township of Towanda contains 986 inhabitants.

TOWER HILL, name of a hill and village in S. Kingston, R. I.

TOWNSEND, t. Middlesex co. Mass. 44 m. NW. from Boston, 480 from W. Pop. 1,506.

TOWNSEND, t. Huron co. Ohio. Pop. 202.

TOWNSEND, t. Sandusky co. Ohio. Pop. 196.

TOWNSHEND, t. Windham co. Vt. 40 m. SSW. from Windsor. Pop. 1,386.

TRACY'S LANDING, v. Ann-Arundel co. Md.

TRANSYLVANIA, v. Jefferson co. Ken. on Ohio river, on the point above the mouth of Harod's creek, 8 m. above Louisville.

TRAP, v. Montgomery co. Pa. 27 m. NW. from Philadelphia.

TRAP, v. Frederick co. Md. 7 m. SW. from Frederickstown.

TRAPPE, t. Talbot co. Md. 6 m. ESE. from Oxford.

TRAVELLER'S REPOSE, v. Greenbrier co. Va.

TRAVELLER'S REST, v. Greenville district, S. C.

TRAVERSE BAY, bay on E. side of Lake Michigan. Lon. 85° W.; lat. 44° 45′ N.

TRAVERSE ISLANDS, chain of islands at E. end of Noquet's Bay, in Lake Michigan, on one of the largest of which is a town of Ottoway Indians.

TREADHAVEN, r. Md. passes by Easton, flows SW. and runs into the Choptank, E. of Benoni's Point.

TREMAIN, v. in Ulysses, N. Y. 11 m. NW. from Ithaca.

TRENCHE'S ISLAND, or Hilton Head, isl. near the coast of S. Carolina, 25 m. long. Lon. 80° 68′ W.; lat. 32° 13′ N.

TRENT, r. N. C. runs into the Neuse, at Newbern.

TRENTON, t. Hancock co. Me. at the mouth of the Union river, 30 m. NE. from Castine, 275 NE. from Boston. Pop. 795.

TRENTON, t. Oneida co. N. Y. 12 m. N. from Utica, 406 from W. Pop. 3,221.

TRENTON, the metropolis of N. J. in Hunterdon co. on E. bank of the Delaware, opposite the falls, 10 m. SW. from Princeton, 26 SW. from New Brunswick, 30 NE. from Philadelphia, 60 SW. from N. Y. 166 from W. Lon. 75° 48′ W.; lat. 40° 13′ N. Pop. 3,925. It is a handsome and flourishing town, pleasantly situated, and incorporated with city privileges. It contains a handsome state-house, a jail, a bank, an academy, and several extensive cotton manufactories. In the town, and Lamberton, which joins it on the S. there are 6 churches. Many of the buildings are very spacious in size, and of splendid workmanship. The river is navigable as far as here for sloops. Above the falls, it is navigated by boats carrying from 20 to 25 tons. At the foot of the falls there is an elegant covered bridge across the river.

TRENTON, t. and cap. Jones co. N. C. on the Trent, 20 m. W. from Newbern, 81 NNE. from Wilmington, 357 from W. It contains a court-house and a jail.

TRENTON, *New*, t. Franklin co. In.

TRENTON, v. Todd co. Ken. 209 m. SW. from Frankfort. Pop. 178.

TRENTON, v. Butler co. Ohio. 98 m. SW. by W. from Columbus.

TRENTON FALLS, in the West Canada creek, Oneida co. N. Y. in the vicinity of the village of Trenton. The creek, which is about 40 yards in width, has several beautiful cascades within the distance of half a mile. The greatest is about 46 feet perpendicular, and the scenery around is of the most sublime and imposing character. Visitors resort here in great numbers, and tourists from the south commonly take these falls in their route.

TRIADELPHIA, v. Montgomery co. Md.

TRIANA, v. Madison co. Al. on Tennessee river, at the mouth of Indian Creek, 18 m. SW. from Huntsville.

TRIGG, co. Ken. bounded by Tennessee SE. Tennessee river SW. Livingston co. NW. and Caldwell and Christian NE. Length 45 m. mean width 10. Cumberland river runs through this co. Pop. in 1820, 3,874; in 1830, 5,889. Chief town, Cadiz.

TRINITY, r. Texas, has a southerly course of about 300 m. and flows into the bay of Galveston.

TROIS RIVIERES, t. of U. C. on the r. St. Lawrence, 35 m. SW. of Quebec.

TROUPSBURG, t. in the SW. angle of Steuben co. N. Y. 30 m. SE. from Angelica, 35 m. SSW. from Bath, and 305 SW. by W. from Albany. Pop. 666.

TROUPSVILLE, v. Sodus, N. York, 30 m. NE. from Canandaigua, 212 W. from Albany. It is eligibly situated on Great Sodus Bay, and is a place of some trade.

TROUT RUN, branch of Lycoming creek, Pa. 15 m. N. from Williamsport, and 117 m. a little W. of N. from Harrisburg.

TROY, t. Orleans co. Vt. 60 m. N. from Montpelier. Pop. 608.

TROY, Bristol co. Mass. on E. side of Taunton river, 16 m. S. from Taunton 48 S. from Boston. Pop. 4,159.

TROY, city and cap. Rensselaer co. N. Y. on E. bank of the Hudson, 3 m. S. from Lansingburg, 6 N. from Albany, 166 N. from N. Y. 383 from W. Pop. in 1820, 5,290; in 1830, 11,405. It is finely situated, and is a well-built and flourishing town. It contains a court-house, a jail, a market-house, 3 banks, a public library, a Lancasterian school, and 6 houses of public worship, for Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Baptists, Methodists, and Friends. Troy is favorably situated for a great manufacturing town. In point of wealth and trade, it ranks the fourth town in New York. The Hudson is navigable for sloops to this place. The state of Massachusetts has surveyed a canal route to this place. A rail-road over the same route has also been in contemplation. The Van Rensselaer school in this city has acquired a high reputation. The students deliver mutual lectures, and make extensive excursions, with a view to personal inspection of the objects of their studies in the natural sciences. Any person over 18, certifying that his acquisitions are of a certain extent, and that he is of good moral character, can obtain a gratuitous education. An academy for young ladies, conducted by Mrs. Willard, has also obtained great reputation, and has more than 200 pupils. In the vicinity are many fine mill-seats. On Poesten's Kill, which flows into the Hudson at the lower end of the city, there are several flour-mills, an oil-mill, and a distillery; and on Wynant's Kill, which runs into the Hudson 2 m. lower down, there are also several flour-mills, a paper-mill, 2 cotton manufactories, 1 woollen

manufactory, a gun manufactory, a shovel manufactory, and 2 nail manufactories. These streams afford some of the finest mill-seats in the country.

TROY, v. and seat of justice, Obion co. Ten. 147 m. NW. by W. from Murfreesborough, 863 from W.

TROY, v. Athens co. Ohio, on the Ohio, at the junction of the Hocking, 25 miles below Marietta.

TROY, t. and cap. Miami co. Ohio, on the Great Miami, 21 m. N. from Dayton, 66 W. from Columbus, 72 N. from Cincinnati, 474 from W. Pop. 504.

TROY, t. Delaware co. Ohio. Pop. 368.

TROY, t. Richland co. Ohio. Pop. 987.

TROY, t. Perry co. In. on the Ohio, about 55 m. WSW. from Corydon.

TRUMANSBURG, v. Seneca co. N. Y.

TRUMBULL, t. Fairfield co. Ct. 6 m. NW. from Stratford, 17 W. from New Haven. Pop. 1,238.

TRUMBULL, co. Ohio, bounded by Mercer co. Pa. E. Columbiana S. Portage and Geauga W. and N. by Ashtabula. Length 35 m. mean width 25. Chief town, Warren. Pop. in 1820, 15,546; in 1830, 26,154.

TRURO, t. Barnstable co. Mass. 40 m. NE. from Barnstable, 107 SE. from Boston. Pop. 1,549. It extends across the peninsula of Cape Cod, and lies between Provincetown and Wellfleet.

TRURO, t. Franklin co. Ohio. Pop. 688.

TRUXTON, t. Cortlandt co. N. Y. 14 m. NE. from Homer, 142 W. from Albany. Pop. 3,888.

TRYON MOUNTAINS, mts. N. C., W. of Salisbury, bordering on Tennessee.

TUCKER'S ISLAND, small isl. near the coast of S. C. Lon. 80° 16′ W.; lat. 32° 36′ N.

TUCKERSVILLE, v. Wayne co. Geo.

TUCKERSVILLE, v. Crawford co. In. 126 m. a little W. of S. from Indianapolis.

TUCKERTON, v. Burlington co. N. J. near S. end of Little Eggharbor Bay.

TUFTONBOROUGH, t. Strafford co. N. H. on E. side of Lake Winnipiseogee, 50 m. NNE. from Concord, 53 NNW. from Portsmouth. Pop. 1,375.

TUGELOO, r. Geo. one of the branches of the river Savannah, joins the Keowee 48 m. NW. from Petersburg.

TULLIS CREEK, r. Va. runs into the Potomac, lon. 78° 2′ W.; lat. 39° 33′ N.

TULLY, t. Onondaga co. N. Y. 14 m. S. from Onondaga, 50 SW. from Utica. Pop. 1,640.

TULLYTOWN, v. Greenville district, S. C. 98 m. NW. from Columbus.

TULPEHOCKEN, r. Pa. runs E. into the Schuylkill, just above Reading. It rises near the sources of the Quitipahilla, a branch of the Swatara.

TUNBRIDGE, t. Orange co. Vt. 32 m. S. from Montpelier. Pop. 1,920.

TUNKHANNOCK CREEK, r. Pa. runs SW. into the E. branch of the Susquehannah, about 35 m. above Wilkesbarre.

TUNKHANNOCK, v. Luzerne co. Pa.

TURIN, t. Lewis co. N. Y. on Black river, 20 m. N. from Rome, 143 NW. from Albany. Pop. 1,561.

TURKEY CREEK, r. S. C. runs into Reedy river.

TURKEY FOOT, v. Somerset co. Pa.

TURKEY HILL, t. St. Clair co. Il.

TURKEY POINT, cape on the coast of Md. at the mouth of the Susquehannah, where it takes the name of Chesapeake, 16 m. S. from Elkton. Here the British army landed in August, 1777, as they were advancing to Philadelphia.

TURNER, t. Oxford co. Me. on the Androscoggin, 18 m. ENE. from Paris, 155 NNE. from Boston. Pop. 2,218.

TURNERSVILLE, v. Robertson co. Ten. 72 m. NW. from Murfreesborough.

TURNPIKE, v. Greenville co. S. C.

TURTLE CREEK, r. Pa. runs into the Monongahela, in Alleghany co. At the head of this creek Gen. Braddock was killed, in 1755.

TURTLE CREEK, t. Warren co. Ohio. Pop. 4,143.

TURTLE CREEK, t. Shelby co. Ohio, containing the village of Sydney. Pop. 296.

TURTLE INLET, channel between two small islands on the coast of N. J. Lon. 74° 47′ W.; lat. 39° 2′ N.

TURTLE RIVER, r. Geo. runs into the sea, lon. 71° 40′ W.; lat. 31° 12′ N.

TUSCALOOSA, co. Al. bounded S. by Perry and Greene, W. by Pickins, N. by Jefferson, and E. by Shelby and Bibb. Length 40 m. mean width 30. Tuscaloosa river crosses this co. from N. to S. Chief town, Tuscaloosa. Pop. in 1820, 8,229; in 1830, 13,646.

TUSCALOOSA, v. and seat of justice, Tuscaloosa co. Al. and also seat of government in that state, is situated on the bank of Tuscaloosa river, about 60 m. above its mouth, 120 SSW. from Huntsville, and 200 a little E. of N. from Mobile.

TUSCARAWAS, name frequently applied to the main branch of the Muskingum, above Coshocton.

TUSCARAWAS, co. Ohio, bounded N. by Stark, E. by Harrison, S. by Harrison and Guernsey, and W. by Coshocton cos. It is 30 m. by 29 in extent. Chief town, New Philadelphia. Pop. in 1820, 8,328; in 1830, 14,298.

TUSCARAWAS, small v. on the W. bank of the Tuscarawas river, and in the co. of the same name, Ohio, 9 m. southerly from New Philadelphia.

TUSCARAWAS, t. Stark co. Ohio. Pop. 1,524.

TUSCARORA CREEK, r. Pa. runs into the Juniatta, 12 m. SE. from Lewistown.

TUSCARORA VALLEY, v. Mifflin co. Pa.

TUSCUMBIA, v. Franklin co. Al. 249 m. NNW. from Cahawba.

TWELVE ISLES, or Twelve Apostles, islands on the S. side of Lake Superior.

TWELVE MILE CREEK, r. S. C. runs into the Saluda.

TWIGGS, co. Geo. bounded W. by the Oakmulgee river or Monroe co. Jones co. NW.

Wilkinson NE. and Pulaski SE. Length 27 m. mean width 15. Chief town, Marion. Pop. in 1820, 10,447; in 1830, 8,029.

TWIN, t. Preble co. Ohio. Pop. 1,228.

TWIN, t. Ross co. Ohio. Pop. 1,893.

TWIN, t. Darke co. Ohio. Pop. 590.

TWO LICK CREEK, r. Indiana co. Pa. runs S. into the Conemaugh.

TYBEE, isl. near the coast of Geo. at the mouth of the Savannah. A light-house, 80 feet high, stands on this island, in lon. 81° 10′ W.; lat. 32° N.

TYE, r. Va. runs into James river.

TYEMOCHTEE, r. Ohio, runs into the Sandusky, 12 m. below Upper Sandusky.

TYGART'S VALLEY RIVER, r. Va. flows through Randolph co. and unites with Buchanan river.

TYGER, r. S. C. runs SE. and unites with Broad river, 5 m. above the Enoree.

TYGER'S CREEK, r. La. runs into the Missouri, 276 m. W. of the Mississippi.

TYGER'S CREEK, r. Ken. runs into the Ohio, lon. 83° W.; lat. 38° 22′ N.

TYNGSBOROUGH, t. Middlesex co. Mass. on W. side of the Merrimack, and NW. side of Chelmsford; 28 m. NW. from Boston. Large quantities of beautiful stone for building, are obtained in this town and Chelmsford, and conveyed down the Middlesex canal to Boston.

TYRONE'S RUN, r. Pa. runs into the Alleghany, lon. [illegible] W.; lat. 41° 29′ N.

TYRINGHAM, t. Berkshire co. Mass. 14 m. SSE. from Lenox, 116 W. from Boston. Pop. 1,351.

TYRREL, co. E. side of N. C. Pop. 4,732. Chief town, Columbia.

U.

ULSTER, t. Bradford co. Pa. on the right side of the Susquehannah river, above Towanda. Pop. 383.

ULSTER, co. N. Y. bounded N. by Greene co. E. by the Hudson, S. by Orange co. SW. by Sullivan co. and NW. by Delaware co. Pop. in 1820, 30,934; in 1830, 36,551. Chief town, Kingston.

ULYSSES, t. Tompkins co. N. Y. at S. end of Lake Cayuga, 14 m. SE. from Ovid. It contains 2 post-villages, Ithaca and Tremain. Pop. 3,130.

UMBAGOG, lake, in N. Hampshire and Maine. It is 18 m. long, and, where widest, 10 broad. Lat. 44° 42′ N. It is chiefly in Maine: that part belonging to N. Hampshire is within the townships of Errol and Cambridge.

UMBERSTON CREEK, r. Virginia, runs into the Potomac, lat. 39° 35′ N.

UNADILLA, t. Otsego co. N. Y. 34 m. SW. from Cooperstown, 100 WSW. from Albany. Pop. 2,313. It lies on W. side of the Susquehannah, and on E. side of the Unadilla.

UNADILLA, r. N. Y. separates the counties of Otsego and Chenango, and runs into the Susquehannah, lon. 75° 58′ W.; lat. 42° 19′ N.

UNDERHILL, t. Chittenden co. Vt. 34 m. NW. from Montpelier. Pop. 1,050.

UNICORN, t. Lancaster co. Pa. 59 m. W. from Philadelphia.

UNION, r. Maine, runs S. into Bluehill Bay.

UNION, t. Lincoln co. Me. 29 m. NE. from Wiscasset, 190 NE. from Boston. Pop. 1,612.

UNION, t. Tolland co. Ct. 6 m. E. from Stafford. Pop. 711.

UNION, t. Broome co. N. Y. on the Susquehannah, 6 m. W. from Chenango Point, 140 W. from Catskill. Pop. 2,122.

UNION, v. in Nassau, N. Y. 11 m. SE. from Albany.

UNION, v. in Greenwich, N. 34 m. N. from Albany. It contains 2 meeting-houses, and an academy.

UNION, v. Bern, N. Y. 21 m. N. from Albany.

UNION, v. Peru, N. Y. 150 m. W. from Albany.

UNION, or Uniontown, t. bor. and cap. Fayette co. Pa. on the Redstone, 300 m. W. from Philadelphia, and 193 from W. Pop. 2,433. It contains a court-house, a jail, a bank, an academy, a printing-office, 2 or 3 houses of public worship, and in the town and vicinity are many mills.

UNION, co. Pa. bounded by Susquehannah river E. Mifflin S. and SW. Centre W. and Lycoming N. Length 26 m. mean width 21. Chief town, New Berlin. Pop. in 1820, 18,619; in 1830, 20,749.

UNION, v. and seat of justice, Union district, S. C. 60 m. NNW. from Columbia.

UNION, co. Ohio, bounded by Delaware E. Madison and Champaign S. Logan W. and Hardin and Marion N. Length 27 m. breadth 17. Soil generally fertile. Chief town, Marysville. Pop. in 1820, 1,996; in 1830, 3,192.

UNION, co. Ken. bounded by Ohio river W. and NW. Henderson co. NE. Hopkins SE. and Livingston co. SW. Length 30 m. mean width 16. This co. lies opposite to the mouth of Wabash river. Chief town, Morganfield. Pop. in 1820, 3,470; in 1830, 4,435.

UNION, co. Il. bounded by the Mississippi river W. Jackson and Franklin cos. N. and Johnson E. Length 24 m. breadth 18. Chief towns, Hamburg and Jonesborough. Pop. in 1820, 2,362; in 1830, 3,239.

UNION, district, S. C. bounded by Broad river, or York, Chester, and Fairfield districts E. Enoree river, or Newberry and Laurens districts SW. and Spartanburg W. and NW. Length 45 m. mean width 15. Chief town, Union.

UNION, t. Huntingdon co. Pa. Pop. 1,370.

UNION. t. Mifflin co. Pa. Pop. 1,799.

UNION, t. Loudon co. Va. 58 m. from W.

UNION, or Shakerstown, t. Warren co. Ohio, 4 m. W. from Lebanon. It is a pleasant settlement of Shakers.

UNION, t. Knox co. Ohio. Pop. 851.

UNION, t. Licking co. Ohio. Pop. 1,439.

UNION, t. Madison co. Ohio. Pop. 1,469.

UNION, t. Miami co. Ohio. Pop. 1,578.

UNION, t. Highland co. Ohio. Pop. 836.

UNION, v. Belmont co. Ohio. Pop. 139.

UNION, t. Champaign co. Ohio. Pop. 957.

UNION, t. Muskingum co. Ohio. Pop. 1,337.

UNION, t. Ross co. Ohio. Pop. 2,654.

UNION, t. Scioto co. Ohio. Pop. 674.

UNION, t. and cap. Monroe co. Va. 17 m. S. from Lewisburg, about 45 m. W. by N. from Fincastle, 267 from W.

UNION BRIDGE, v. Frederick co. Md. 62 m. from W.

UNION MILLS, v. Frederick co. Md. 74 m. from W.

UNION MILLS, v. Fluvanna co. Va. on the Rivanna.

UNION SPRINGS, v. in Aurelius, N. Y.

UNIONTOWN, t. Frederick co. Md. 66 m. from W.

UNIONTOWN, t. Muskingum co. Ohio.

UNIONVILLE, t. and cap. Union district, S. C. 75 m. N. from Columbia, 467 from W.

UNITIA, v. Blount co. Ten. 190 m. eastward from Murfreesborough.

UNITY, t. Waldo co. Me. 30 m. NNE. from Augusta, 196 NNE. from Boston. Pop. 1,299.

UNITY, t. Sullivan co. N. H. 9 m. NE. from Charlestown, 93 NW. from Boston. Pop. 1,258.

UNITY, t. Montgomery co. Md. 30 m. N. from W.

UNITY, t. Columbiana co. Ohio. Pop. 1,757.

UPPER, t. Scioto co. Ohio. Pop. 674.

UPPER SANDUSKY, v. Crawford co. Ohio, on Sandusky river, about 80 m. a little W. of N. from Columbus. Lat. 40° 49′ N.

UPPER THREE RUNS, v. Barnwell district, S. C.

UPPERVILLE, v. Loudon co. Va. 52 m. from W.

UPSON, co. Geo. in the NW. part of the state. Pop. 7,013.

UPTON, Worcester co. Mass. 14 m. SE. from Worcester, 38 SW. from Boston. Pop. 1,157.

URBANNA, t. and cap. Champaign co. Ohio, 34 m. NE. from Dayton, 44 W. by N. from Columbus, 447 from W. Lon. 83° 43′ W.; lat. 40° 3′ N. It is a flourishing town, and contains a court-house, a jail, a market-house, a bank, a Methodist meeting-house, and a printing-office. It is situated in a fertile tract of country. Pop. 2,354.

URBANNA, t. Middlesex co. Va. on SW. side of the Rappahannock, 60 m. ENE. from Richmond.

URBANNA, v. Steuben co. N. Y. 225 m. W. from Albany.

USTAYANTHO, lake, N. Y. from which the river Delaware takes its rise.

UTICA, v. Clarke co. In. on Ohio river, opposite Transylvania, in Jefferson co. Ken.

UTICA, city, Oneida co. N. Y. on S. bank of the Mohawk, 4 m. SE. from Whitesborough, 14 ESE. from Rome, 93 W. by N. from Albany, 392 from W. Lon. 75° 13′ W.; lat. 43° 6′ N. It is pleasantly situated, handsomely laid out, and well built, and contains 8 houses of public worship, for Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Scotch Presbyterians, Methodists, and Baptists; an academy, a free-school, a court-house, a bank, an insurance office, several manufactories, and has an extensive trade. It is situated in a fertile country, is a wealthy and flourishing town, and the commercial capital of the western part of the state. It is a noted point of union for arriving and departing stages. This town has gained its importance by being favorably situated in regard to commerce and agricultural wealth. Pop. in 1820, 2,972; in 1830, 8,323, having almost tripled its population since the last census. The U. States district court is held here.

UTRECHT, or New Utrecht, t. Kings co. N. Y. on W. end of Long Island, on E. side of the Narrows, 9 m. S. from New York. Pop. 1,217.

UXBRIDGE, t. Worcester co. Mass. 18 m. SSE. from Worcester, 40 SW. from Boston. Pop. 2,086. It borders on Rhode Island, and is watered by Blackstone, Mumford, and West rivers. It is a pleasant and considerable agricultural town, and contains valuable mills, and some manufacturing establishments.

V.

VALLEY CREEK, r. Pa. runs into the Schuylkill. Lat. 40° 7′ N.

VALLEY FORGE, place in Pa. near the union of Valley Creek with the Schuylkill, 15 m. NW. from Philadelphia.

VALONIA, t. Jackson co. Indiana, 64 m. S. from Indianapolis.

VANCEBURG, v. Lewis co. Ken. 99 m. from Frankfort. Pop. 93.

VANCOUVER'S FORT, Ken. at the union of the two branches of Sandy river.

VANDALIA, t. Fayette co. Il. 55 m. from St. Louis. Vandalia has been selected as the political metropolis of this state. It is pleasantly situated on a high bank of the Kaskaskia river, in the centre of a rich and thriving country. It was founded but a few years since. But respectable houses for the accommodation of the government and the courts have already been erected. Many handsome brick buildings have arisen. A weekly gazette is issued, and it exhibits the aspect of a respectable village, having from 80 to 100 houses. Lon. from W. 12° 1′ W.; lat. 39° 5′ N.

VANDERBURGH, co. In. bounded by the Ohio river S. Posey W. and N. and Warrick E. Length 20 m. mean width 12. It is drained by Big Pigeon creek. Pop. 2,610. Chief town, Evansville.

VANGEVILLE, t. Ken. on the Ohio river, at the mouth of Salt Lick creek, 36 m. above Maysville. It has some salt-works.

VANSVILLE, t. Prince George co. Md. 14 m. from W. Lat. 39° 2′ N.

VANWERT, co. in the NW. part of Ohio, bounded by Paulding N. Putnam and Allen E. Mercer S. and state of Indiana W. Length 24 m. width 18. Pop. 432.

VARENNES, v. Pendleton co. S. C. 143 m. NW. from Columbia.

VARIETY, v. Nelson co. Va.

VASSALBOROUGH, t. Kennebeck co. Me.

on E. side of the Kennebeck river, opposite Sidney, 8 m. N. from Augusta, 180 NNE. from Boston. Pop. 2,761. This is a large and valuable agricultural town.

VEAL TOWN, t. N. J. 14 m. NNW. from New Brunswick.

VENANGO, co. NW. part of Pa. bounded N. by Crawford and Warren cos. E. by Jefferson, S. by Armstrong and Butler, and W. by Mercer. Pop. 9,128. Chief town, Franklin.

VENANGO, t. Crawford co. Pa. Pop. 544.

VENICE, t. Huron co. Ohio, on S. side of Sandusky Bay, 4 m. W. from the new town of Sandusky. This town has a good harbor, and is flourishing.

VENICE, v. Cayuga co. N. Y. 20 m. N. from Ithaca, and 15 S. from Auburn.

VENUS, t. and cap. Hancock co. Il. 133 m. from Vandalia, and 914 from W.

VERA CRUZ, formerly an intendency, now a state of the republic of Mexico. It is a long narrow slip, extending on the Gulf of Mexico 450 m. with a mean width of 60 m. lying between lat. 17° and 22° 20′ N. In all its great line of sea-coast, not one really good harbor exists. There are few, if any other regions of the world where transition of soil, elevation, and vegetable life are more rapid and striking. The western part rises on the declivity of Anahuac. In one day the traveller ascends from the parched plains near the Mexican Gulf, to the region of perpetual snow. Staples, vanilla, cocoa, tobacco, cotton, sugar, and rice. This intendency contains the two great volcanic summits of Orizaba, and Coffre de Perote. In it, near Papantla, are found very well preserved remains of ancient monuments. Its cities are Vera Cruz, Xalapa, Perote, Cordoba, Orizaba, and Tlacotlalpan.

VERA CRUZ, city of Mexico, and capital of the state of the same name. This city, beautiful and wealthy from art, owes nothing to nature. It stands on the low, sandy, and insalubrious coast of the Gulf of Mexico. The harbor, if it ought to be so called, is in some measure protected by the small island of St. Jean d'Ulloa, but is in reality very insecure. The winter population of Vera Cruz is about 17,000, but in summer the yellow fever drives the wealthy to Xalapa, and other places of the interior. Arid sands environ this city, which depends on foreign commerce for its very existence. Lat. 19° 11′ N.; lon. from W. 19° 9′ W.

VERA PAZ, province of Guatemala, bounded on the N. by Jucatan, E. by the bay and province of Honduras, S. by Guatemala proper, and W. by Chiapa. It is full of mountains and forests; but there are many fertile valleys, which feed a great number of horses and mules. There are also many towns and villages of the native Americans. The capital, of the same name, or Coban, is a bishop's see, but is inconsiderable. It is 120 m. NE. from Guatemala. Lon. 90° 55′ W.; lat. 15° 30′ N.

VERDIGRIS, r. Miso. joins the Arkansas, 15 or 20 m. above Canadian river. It is navigable 150 m.

VERGENNES, t. Addison co. Vt. on Otter creek, 11 m. below Middlebury, and 20 S. from Burlington. Pop. 999. It is situated on both sides of the Otter creek, at the head of navigation, 6 m. above Basin Harbor at the mouth of the river. It is pleasantly situated, and contains a woollen manufactory, extensive clothiers' works, iron works, 2 large grist-mills, and several saw-mills, and has considerable trade.

VERMILLION, t. Huron co. Ohio, on Lake Erie, at the mouth of the Vermillion r. about 40 m. W. from Cleveland.

VERMILLION, r. Ohio, runs into Lake Erie, 9 m. E. from Huron river.

VERMILLION, r. Il. runs into the Illinois river, 150 m. from the Mississippi. It is rocky and not navigable.

VERMILLION, r. In. flows into the Wabash, about 40 m. below Ouiatan.

VERMILLION, r. La. flows into the Gulf of Mexico, W. of a bay of the same name.

VERMILLION, r. La. joins the Arkansas.

VERMILLION BRIDGE, v. Attakapas district, La.

VERMILLION POINT, or Cape Townsend, a peninsula in Lake Michigan, which separates Green Bay from the other part of the lake. It is 23 leagues long, and from 1 to 3 broad.

VERMILLION, co. Il. on Vermillion of Wabash, and N. from Edgar co. It is traversed by lat. 40° N.

VERMILLION, C. H. Vermillion co. Il. about 120 m. NE. from Vandalia, and 100 a little N. of W. from Indianapolis, in In.

VERMILLION, t. Huron co. Ohio, on Vermillion river. Pop. 505.

VERMILLION, t. Richland co. Ohio. Pop. 1,451.

VERMONT, one of the U. S. See page 52.

VERNON, t. and seat of justice, Hickman co. Ten. on the left bank of Duck river.

VERNON, t. Tolland co. Ct. 6 m. WSW. from Tolland. Pop. 1,164.

VERNON, t. Oneida co. N. Y. 17 m. W. from Utica. Pop. 3,045.

VERNON, t. Sussex co. N. J.

VERNON, or Smithfield, t. Trumbull co. Ohio, 20 m. NE. from Warren.

VERNON, t. Clinton co. Ohio. Pop. 1,043.

VERNON, *New*, v. Morris co. N. J.

VERNON, t. Jennings co. In. 25 m. NW. from Madison.

VERONA, t. Oneida co. N. Y. on Wood creek, and E. of Oneida Lake, 20 m. W. from Utica. Pop. 3,739. Great quantities of iron ore, and sand suitable for making glass, are found in this town.

VERSAILLES, t. and cap. Woodford co. Ken. on the river Kentucky, 12 m. SW. from Lexington, 547 from W. Pop. 904. It is a handsome and flourishing town, containing a bank, and an academy.

VERSHIRE, t. Orange co. Vt. on E. side of Chelsea, 32 m. N. from Windsor. Pop. 1,260.

VESSEL BAY, on E. shore of Lake Champlain, extending NE. into the township of Charlotte.

VEVAY, t. and cap. Switzerland co. Indiana, on the Ohio, 8 m. above the mouth of the Ken-

tucky river, nearly equidistant from Cincinnati, Louisville, and Lexington, about 45 m. from each, and 556 from W. It is pleasantly situated, and contains between 2 and 300 houses, a court-house, jail, academy, printing-office, from which issues a weekly journal, a branch of the bank of Indiana, and some other public buildings. This interesting town was commenced in 1804, by 30 Swiss families, to whom the United States made a grant, under favorable stipulations, of a considerable tract of land, to patronize the cultivation of the vine. The patriarch of this colony was a Swiss gentleman, of the name of J. J. Dufour, who continued an intelligent friend to the town. The colony soon received considerable accessions from the mountains of Switzerland. In grateful remembrance of their native hills, and to create in the bosom of their adopted country tender associations with their ancient country, they named their stream Venoge, and their town Vevay. Messrs. Dufour, Morerod, Bettens, Siebenthal, and others, commenced the cultivation of the grape on a large scale. This cultivation has gone on steadily increasing. A hundred experiments have been since commenced in different points of the west. But this still remains the largest vineyard in the United States. We have witnessed nothing in our country, in the department of gardening and cultivation, which can compare with the richness of this vineyard, in the autumn, when the clusters are in maturity. Words feebly paint such a spectacle. The horn of plenty seems to have been emptied in the production of this rich fruit.

VICKSBURGH, v. Fairfield co. Ohio.

VICKSBURGH, v. Warren co. Mis. about 60 m. NNE. from Natchez.

VICTORY, t. NW. part of Cayuga co. N. Y. 12 m. a little N. of E. from Montezuma.

VICTORY, t. Essex co. Vt. 55 m. ENE. from Montpelier. Pop. 53.

VIDALIA, v. parish of Concordia, La. on the right bank of the Mississippi, directly opposite Natchez. It is a small village in a single street, parallel to the river, and within the levee.

VIELLEBOROUGH, v. Caroline co. Va. 71 m. from W.

VIENNA, t. Kennebeck co. Me. 26 m. NW. from Augusta, 661 from W. Pop. 417.

VIENNA, t. and port of entry, Dorchester co. Md. on the Nanticoke, 19 m. SE. from Cambridge. It contains only about 20 houses. The shipping belonging to this port, in 1816, amounted to 19,214 tons.

VIENNA, t. and seat of justice, Johnson co. Il. 40 m. NE. from the mouth of Ohio r. 167 from Vandalia, and 817 from W.

VIENNA, t. Trumbull co. Ohio. Pop. 910.

VIENNA, t. Abbeville district, S. C. on the Savannah r. 52 m. above Augusta.

VIENNA, t. Ohio co. Ken. on Green river, 20 m. WNW. from Hartford.

VIGO, co. In. bounded by the state of Illinois W. Parke N. Putnam E. and Sullivan S. Length 20 m. mean width 18. Pop. 5,737. The chief town, Terre Haute, is situated on the left bank of the Wabash, 60 m. by land above Vincennes.

VILLAGE GREEN, v. Delaware co. Pa. 5 m. W. from Chester, and 20 SW. from Philadelphia.

VILLAGE HILL, v. Nottaway co. Va.

VILLAGE SPRINGS, v. Blount co. Al. 181 m. N. from Cahawba.

VILLEPUCHE, v. Miso. on W. side of the Mississippi, 19 m. below St. Louis.

VINALHAVEN, t. Hancock co. Me. 13 m. S. from Castine, 210 NE. from Boston. Pop. 1,794. It is situated on the Fox Islands, in Penobscot Bay.

VINCENNES, t. and cap. Knox co. In. on E. bank of the Wabash, 100 m. from its junction with the Ohio, in a direct line, and nearly 200 m. by the course of the river, 120 W. from Louisville, 150 m. NE. from Kaskaskia, and 693 from W. Lon. 88° 23′ W.; lat. 40° 39′ N. It has improved rapidly of late, and contains 300 houses, a brick court-house and hotel, a jail, a respectable building for an academy, a Roman Catholic and a Presbyterian church, land-office, post-office, two printing offices, from one of which is issued a respectable gazette, a bank, and some other public buildings, and 1,500 inhabitants. It is situated contiguous to a beautiful prairie, 5,000 acres of which are cultivated as a common field, after the ancient French custom. It was for a long time the seat of the territorial government, and still has as much trade as any other place in the state. The plat of the town is level, and laid off with regularity. The houses have extensive gardens, crowded after the French fashion with fruit trees. It is accessible, for the greater part of the year, by steam-boats, and is a place of extensive supply of merchandise to the interior of the state.

VINCENT, t. Chester co. Pa. on SW. side of the Schuylkill. Pop. 2,147.

VINEYARD, t. Grand Isle co. Vt. 34 m. N. from Burlington. Pop. 459.

VINEYARD, *New*, t. Somerset co. Me. 15 m. WNW. from Norridgewock. Pop. 869.

VINEYARD, v. Mecklenburg co. Va.

VIRGIL, t. Cortlandt co. N. Y. 10 m. S. from Homer, and 155 W. from Albany. Pop. 3,912.

VIRGINIA, state of the U. S. See page 91.

VIRGIN ISLANDS, about 30 islands and keys in the West Indies, between St. Juan de Puerto Rico and the Leeward Caribbee Islands. They are possessed by the English and Danes.

VOLNEY, t. Oswego co. N. Y. on the Oswego, 50 m. W. from Rome. Pop. 3,629. A valuable quarry of stone, of which grind-stones, &c. are made, is found at Oswego falls in this town.

VOLUNTOWN, t. Windham co. Ct. 16 m. E. from Norwich. Pop. 1,304.

W.

WABASH, r. In. waters the middle and western part of the state, and flows into the Ohio, 30 m. above Cumberland river. It is

upwards of 500 m. long, and is navigable for keel-boats 400 m. to Ouiatan, and also for small boats to within 8 m. of the Maumee.

WABASH, *Little*, r. In. runs SE. into the Wabash, a few miles above the Ohio.

WABISAPENCUN, r. La. runs into the Mississippi. Lat. 41° 40′ N.

WACHUSETT, mt. in Princeton, Mass. The height of this mountain was measured by a barometer, and found to be 2,020 feet above the level of the sea.

WADESBOROUGH, t. and cap. Anson co. N. C. 70 m. SSE. from Salisbury, 76 W. from Fayetteville.

WADE'S POINT, cape, on the coast of N. C. Lon. 76° 20′ W.; lat. 36° 7′ N.

WADING RIVER, v. in Riverhead, N. Y.

WADMELAW, r. S. C. separates the island of St. John from the continent.

WADMELAW, small isl. on the coast of S. C. which communicates with St. John's Island by means of a bridge.

WAHNAACHA, r. N. America, runs SE. into the Columbia, below Clarke's river.

WAITSFIELD, t. Washington co. Vt. 18 m. SW. from Montpelier. Pop. 958. This is a valuable agricultural township.

WAIT'S RIVER, r. Vt. runs into the Connecticut, 12 m. below Well's river.

WAKATOMIKA, r. Ohio, runs SE. and joins the Muskingum, 13 m. above Zanesville.

WAKAYGAGH, or Fort, r. NW. territory, runs into Lake Michigan. Lon. 87° 9′ W.; lat. 42° 58′ N.

WAKE, co. central part of N. Carolina. Pop. 20,417. Chief town, Raleigh.

WAKEFIELD, t. Strafford co. N. H. 25 m. ENE. from Gilmanton, 42 NNW. from Portsmouth. Pop. 1,470. It contains a cotton manufactory and an academy.

WALDEN, t. Caledonia co. Vt. 7 m. NW. from Danville, 22 NE. from Montpelier. Pop. 827.

WALDOBOROUGH, s-p. Lincoln co. Me. 22 m. ENE. from Wiscasset, 180 NE. from Boston. Pop. 3,113. It is a considerable town. The shipping belonging to this port, in 1816, amounted to 19,743 tons.

WALES, t. Lincoln co. Me. Pop. 612.

WALKERSVILLE, v. Centre co. Pa.

WALKERSVILLE, v. Lincoln co. Geo.

WALKERTOWN, t. King and Queen co. Va. on the Mattapony, 45 m. NE. from Richmond.

WALLABOUT, part of Brooklyn, N. Y. in which is a U. S. navy-yard. It lies NE. of the village.

WALLACE, small isl. near the coast of S. Carolina. Lon. 78° 35′ W.; lat. 33° 54′ N.

WALLINGFORD, t. Rutland co. Vt. 32 m. W. from Windsor. Pop. 1,740.

WALLINGFORD, t. New Haven co. Ct. 12 m. NNE. from New Haven. Pop. 2,419.

WALLKILL, r. rises in New Jersey, runs NE. and flows into the Hudson, near Kingston, N. Y. It passes through the Drowned Lands. Length 80 m.

WALLKILL, t. Orange co. N. Y. 20 m. W. from Newburgh. Pop. 4,056.

WALNUT, t. Pickaway co. Ohio. Pop. 1,592.

WALNUT, t. Fairfield co. Ohio. Pop. 2,200

WALNUT BRANCH, v. Fauquier co. Va.

WALNUT, *Big*, r. Ohio, rises in Delaware co. and joins the Scioto, about 10 m. below Columbus.

WALNUT COVE, v. Campbell co. Ten.

WALNUT CREEK, r. Ohio, runs into the Scioto, 6 m. above Circleville.

WALNUT CREEK, r. Ohio, runs into the Scioto, 10 m. below Chillicothe.

WALNUT GROVE, v. St. Clair co. Il.

WALNUT GROVE, v. Mercer co. Ken.

WALNUT HILL, v. Greenville district, S. C.

WALNUT HILLS, v. and fort, Warren co. Miss. on the Mississippi, 12 m. S. of the mouth of the Yazoo, 134 m. above Natchez.

WALPOLE, t. Norfolk co. Mass. 20 m. SW. from Boston. Pop. 1,442.

WALPOLE, t. Cheshire co. N. H. on the Connecticut, opposite Westminster, with which it is connected by a bridge, 12 m. S. from Charlestown, 13 NW. from Keene, 20 N. by E. from Brattleborough, 60 W. by S. from Concord, 90 WNW. from Boston. Pop. 1,979.

WALTHAM, t. Addison co. Vt. 30 m. S. from Burlington. Pop. 330.

WALTHAM, t. Middlesex co. Mass. on N. side of Charles river, which separates it from Newton, 10 m. W. from Boston, 34 E. by N. from Worcester. Pop. 1,859. It is a pleasant town, and contains manufactories of woollen, cotton, and paper, which are among the best and most extensive establishments of the kind in the country.

WALTON, t. Delaware co. N. Y. on the Delaware, 15 m. SW. from Delhi, 85 SW. from Albany. Pop. 1,672.

WALTON, co. West Florida. Pop. 6,992. Chief town, Alaqua.

WALTON, co. Geo. bounded SW. by Newton, W. by Gwinnet, NW. by Hall, NE. by Oconee river, or by Jackson and Clarke, and SE. by Morgan and Jasper. Length 25, mean width 22 m. Chief town, Monroe. Pop. in 1820, 4,192; in 1830, 10,931.

WANASQUIATUCKET, r. R. I. unites with the Moshasick, just above Providence, to form Providence river.

WAPPINGER'S CREEK, v. in Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

WAPPINGER'S CREEK, r. N. Y. runs into the Hudson, 8 m. S. from Poughkeepsie. Length 33 m.

WAPPOCOMO, r. Va. runs into the Potomac, 9 m. ESE. from Fort Cumberland.

WARD, t. Worcester co. Mass. 5 m. SSW. from Worcester, 45 WSW. from Boston. Pop. 690.

WARD'S CREEK, r. Md. runs into the Chesapeake. Lon. 76° 52′ W.; lat. 38° 8′ N.

WARD'S CREEK, r. Va. runs into James river. Lon. 77° 11′ W.; lat. 37° 10′ N.

WARDSBOROUGH, t. Windham co. Vt. 20 m. NE. from Bennington. Pop. 1,148.

WARDSBRIDGE, v. Montgomery, Orange co. N. Y.

WARDWELL, v. Jefferson co. N. Y.

WARE, t. Hampshire co. Mass. 21 m. ESE. from Northampton, 70 W. from Boston. Pop. 2,045.

WARE, r. Worcester co. Mass. runs SW. and unites with the Chicapee, W. fr. Palmer.

WARE, r. Va. runs into the Chesapeake. Lon. 76° 26′ W.; lat. 37° 25′ N.

WAREHAM, t. Plymouth co. Mass. at the head of Buzzard's Bay, 17 m. S. from Plymouth, 54 S. from Boston. Pop. 1,885. It contains a cotton manufactory, and a furnace.

WARMINSTER, t. Amherst co. Va. on James river, 90 m. above Richmond.

WARM SPRING, in Bath co. Va. issues in a large stream, sufficient to work a grist-mill, and to keep its basin, which is 30 feet in diameter, at the vital warmth, viz. 96° of Fahrenheit. The waters afford the finest natural bath known in America, and are efficacious in rheumatism, and some other complaints. Here is a post-office.

WARM SPRING MOUNTAINS, ridge of the Alleghany mountains, in Bath and Pendleton cos. Va. remarkable for warm springs.

WARM SPRINGS, v. York co. Pa.

WARM SPRINGS, v. Buncombe co. N. C.

WARNER, t. Merrimack co. N. H. 17 m. WNW. from Concord, 505 from W. Pop. 2,221.

WARNER, r. N. H. runs into the Contoocook, in Hopkinton.

WARREN, t. Lincoln co. Me. on St. George's river, on west side of Thomastown, 30 m. E. by N. from Wiscasset, 145 NE. from Boston. Pop. 2,030.

WARREN, t. Washington co. Vt. 20 m. SW. from Montpelier. Pop. 766.

WARREN, t. Grafton co. N. H. 11 m. SE. from Haverhill. Pop. 702.

WARREN, t. Bristol co. R. I. on NE. part of Narraganset Bay, 4 m. N. from Bristol, 10 S. from Providence, 52 SSW. from Boston. Pop. 1,800. It is a pleasant town, and contains a bank, an insurance-office, an academy, a printing-office, and 3 houses of public worship. It carries on considerable trade with the West Indies, and is remarkable for ship-building.

WARREN, t. Litchfield co. Ct. 9 m. W. Litchfield. Pop. 985.

WARREN, co. N. Y. bounded N. by Essex co. E. by Washington co. S. by Saratoga co. and W. by Hamilton co. It is watered by the Hudson and Lake George. Pop. 11,795. Chief town, Caldwell.

WARREN, t. Herkimer co. N. Y. 10 m. S. from Herkimer, 70 W. from Albany. Pop. 2,084. Iron ore is found here.

WARREN, t. Somerset co. N. J. Pop. 1,561.

WARREN, co. NW. part of Pa. bounded N. by New York, E. by M'Kean co. S. by Jefferson and Venango cos. and W. by Crawford and Erie cos. Pop. 9,128. Chief town, Warren. It is watered by the Alleghany.

WARREN, t. and cap. Warren co. Pa. on N. side of the Alleghany, and at the junction of the Conewango, about 70 m. ESE. from Erie, 313 from W.

WARREN, t. Albemarle co. Va. on James river, 10 m. NE. from Warminster.

WARREN, co. SW. part of Ohio. Pop. 21,493. Chief town, Lebanon.

WARREN, t. and cap. Trumbull co. Ohio, on the Mahoning, 40 m. SE. from Painesville, 77 NW. from Pittsburg, 306 from W. It is a flourishing town, and contains the county buildings, a bank, and a printing-office. Pop. 510.

WARREN, t. Belmont co. Ohio. Pop. 2,295.

WARREN, t. Jefferson co. Ohio, on the Ohio. Pop. 1,576.

WARREN, v. Jefferson co. Ohio. Pop. 130.

WARREN, t. Washington co. Ohio. Pop. 649.

WARREN, co. N. part of N. C. Pop. 10,916. Chief town, Warrenton.

WARREN, co. Ken. bounded by Allen SE. Simpson S. Logan SW. Butler NW. Green r. or Grayson and Hart N. and Barren E. Length 35 m. mean width 20. Big Barren river passes through this co. Chief town, Bowling Green. Pop. in 1820, 11,776; in 1830, 10,947.

WARREN, co. Ten. bounded by Franklin S. Rutherford W. Wilson and Smith NW. Caney fork river or White NE. and Bledsoe SE. Length 40 m. width 20. Chief town, M'Minville. Pop. in 1820, 10,348; in 1830, 15,351.

WARREN, co. Mis. bounded by Mississippi river W. Yazoo river N. Newpurchase E. and Big Black river or Claiborne co. S. Length 30 m. width 11. Pop. in 1820, 2,693; in 1830, 7,861. Chief town, Vicksburg.

WARREN, co. central part of Geo. Pop. 10,846. Chief town, Warrenton.

WARRENBURG, t. Warren co. N. Y. on Scroon river, 7 m. NW. from Caldwell.

WARRENBURG, t. Greene co. Ten.

WARRENTON, t. and cap. Fauquier co. Va. 40 m. NNW. from Fredericksburg. It is a pleasant and handsome village, and contains a court-house, a jail, and 2 houses of public worship.

WARRENTON, t. and cap. Warren co. N. C. 16 m. E. by N. from Hillsborough, 56 NNE. from Raleigh, 84 S. from Petersburg, 230 from W. It has an elevated, pleasant, and healthy situation, and contains a court-house, a jail, a Methodist meeting-house, and two academies.

WARRENTON, t. Warren co. Mis. on E. bank of the Mississippi, about 18 m. below Walnut Hills.

WARRENTON, t. Warren co. Geo. about 55 m. NNE. from Milledgeville.

WARRICK, co. In. bounded by Ohio river S. Vanderburg and Posey W. Pike and Dubois N. and Spencer E. and SE. Length 30 m. width 13, area 410 sq. ms. It is drained by Big and Little Pigeon, and some other creeks. Chief town, Evansville. Lat. 38° 5′ N.; lon. from W. 10° 10′ W.

WARSAW, t. Genesee co. N. Y. 20 m. S. from Batavia, 260 W. from Albany. Pop. 2,474.

WARWICK, v. Cecil co. Md. 9 m. NE. from Georgetown.

WARWICK, t. Franklin co. Mass. 12 m. ENE. from Greenfield, 80 WNW. from Boston. Pop. 1,150. Glass is manufactured in this town.

WARWICK, t. Kent co. R. I. on west side of Providence river, 10 m. S. from Providence. Pop. 5,229.

WARWICK, t. Orange co. N. Y. 10 m. S. from Goshen, 54 NW. from New York. Pop. 5,013. The township is large, and contains 5 houses for public worship, and an academy, and has extensive iron works.

WARWICK, co. E. part of Va. bounded N. by York co. E. by Elizabeth City co. SSW. by James river, and W. by James City co. Pop. 1,570.

WARWICK, t. Chesterfield co. Va. on SW. side of James river, 5 m. below Richmond, 17 N. from Petersburg. The river is navigable to this place for vessels drawing 12 feet of water.

WASHINGTON, co. E. side of Me. bounded E. by New Brunswick, S. by the Atlantic, and W. by Hancock and Penobscot cos. Pop. 21,295. Chief towns, Machias and Eastport.

WASHINGTON, co. Vt. in the central part of the state, bounded NE. by Orange and Caledonia cos. E. by Caledonia co. SE. by Orange co. S. by Addison co. and W. by Chittenden co. Pop. 21,394. Chief town, Montpelier.

WASHINGTON, t. Orange co. Vt. 20 m. SE. from Montpelier. Pop. 1,374.

WASHINGTON, t. Sullivan co. N. H. 35 W. from Concord. Pop. 1,135.

WASHINGTON, *Mount*, the highest summit of the White Mountains, N. H. See *White Mountains*.

WASHINGTON, t. Berkshire co. Mass. 8 m. E. from Lenox, 120 W. from Boston. Pop. 701.

WASHINGTON, co. R. I. bounded N. by Kent co. E. by Narraganset Bay, S. by the Atlantic, and W. by Connecticut. Pop. 15,414. Chief town, South Kingston.

WASHINGTON, t. Litchfield co. Ct. 10 m. SW. from Litchfield, 25 N. by E. from Danbury, 32 NNW. from New Haven. Pop. 1,621. It is a considerable town, and contains extensive iron-works, with slittling-mills, nail factories, and various other mills and machinery. There are in this town several quarries of excellent marble, and 2 mills constantly employed in sawing it. A mineral spring, iron ore, limestone, ochre, fuller's earth, and white clay, are found in this town.

WASHINGTON, co. N. Y. bounded N. by Essex co. E. by Vermont, S. by Rensselaer co. and W. by Saratoga and Warren cos. Pop. 42,615. Chief towns, Sandy Hill and Salem.

WASHINGTON, t. Dutchess co. N. Y. 15 m. ENE. from Poughkeepsie. Pop. 3,036. Here is a respectable Quaker boarding-school. The building is 3 stories high, and accommodates 100 students.

WASHINGTON, v. in Watervliet, N. Y. on W. side of the Hudson, nearly opposite Troy, 5 m. N. from Albany. Here is a large U. S. arsenal.

WASHINGTON, t. Morris co. N. J.

WASHINGTON, co. SW. part of Pa. bounded N. by Beaver co. NE. by Alleghany co. E. by Westmoreland and Fayette cos. S. by Greene co. and W. by Virginia. Pop. 42,784. Chief town, Washington.

WASHINGTON, t. bor. and cap. Washington co. Pa. on the head branches of Chartier's creek, 25 m. SW. from Pittsburg, 25 WNW. from Brownsville, 32 ENE. from Wheeling. Pop. 1,816. It is a flourishing town, and contains a court-house, a jail, 2 printing-offices, a college, and various public buildings and manufacturing establishments. It is situated in a fertile, well cultivated, but broken country. Washington College, at this place, was founded in 1806. It has a large stone edifice of 3 stories, for the accommodation of students. The library and philosophical apparatus are valuable. The officers are a president and 2 professors, one of languages and one of mathematical and natural philosophy. Commencement is on the last Thursday in September, after which there is a vacation till the first of November. The course of collegiate education is completed here in 3 years.

WASHINGTON, t. York co. Pa. Pop. 1,037.

WASHINGTON, t. Franklin co. Pa. Pop. 5,181.

WASHINGTON, t. Indiana co. Pa. Pop. 1,125.

WASHINGTON, t. Fayette co. Pa. Pop. 2,919.

WASHINGTON, t. Westmoreland co. Pa. on E. side of the Alleghany. Pop. 2,153.

WASHINGTON, v. Lancaster co. Pa. on E. bank of the Susquehannah, 3 m. below Columbia. Pop. 607.

WASHINGTON, co. SE. part of Ohio. Pop. 1,207. Chief town, Marietta.

WASHINGTON, t. and cap. Fayette co. Ohio, 30 m. NW. from Chillicothe, 40 SW. from Columbus, 422 from W. Pop. 300.

WASHINGTON, t. Miami co. Ohio, on the Great Miami, 4 m. N. from Troy.

WASHINGTON, t. Guernsey co. Ohio, 10 m. E. from Cambridge.

WASHINGTON, t. Montgomery co. Ohio. Pop. 2,282.

WASHINGTON, t. Preble co. Ohio. Pop. 2,015.

WASHINGTON, t. Clermont co. Ohio. Pop. 2,085.

WASHINGTON, t. Franklin co. Ohio. Pop. 351.

WASHINGTON, t. Richland co. Ohio. Pop. 1,338.

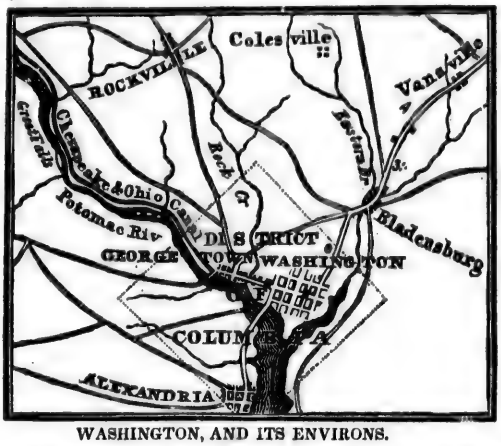
WASHINGTON, co. Va. bounded S. by N. Carolina, W. by Scott co. Va. NW. by Russell, N. by Tazewell, NE. by Wythe, and SE. by Grayson. Length 50 m. mean width 17. Pop. 15,614. Chief town, Abington.

WASHINGTON, NW. co. of the District of Columbia, bounded SE. by the city of Washington and Georgetown, SW. by Potomac river, W. and N. by Maryland, and E. by East Branch, or Anacostia river. Surface hilly, and soil of middling quality. Pop. in 1820, 2,729; in 1830, 30,858.

WASHINGTON, t. Burlington co. N. J.

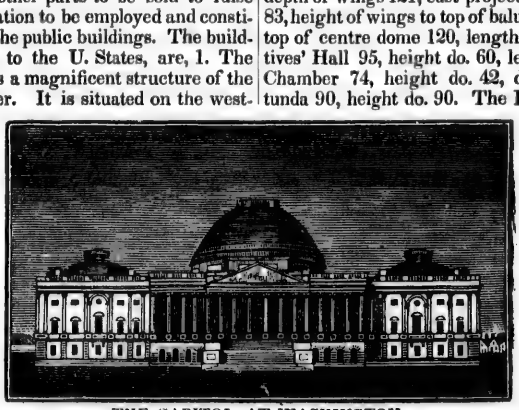
WASHINGTON, t. Union co. Pa. Pop. 1,107.

WASHINGTON CITY, capital of the United States, situated on the left bank of the Potomac, and the right bank of the Anacostia, in lat. 38° 54′; lon. 0°, being intended for a first meridian. The Tyber runs through the middle of the city, and may be conveyed to the high ground on which the Capitol stands; and the water of the Tyber and the Reedy Branch may be conveyed to the Capitol and the President's House. The avenues, and such streets as lead immediately to public places, are from 130 to 160 feet wide, divided into foot-ways, and walks of trees, and carriage-ways. The others are of various widths, from 70 to 110 feet: the avenues and streets of 100



WASHINGTON, AND ITS ENVIRONS.

feet and upwards, have foot-ways of 20 feet wide; those under 100 and over 80, have foot-ways 17 feet wide; and under 80 feet, 12 feet foot-ways. The ground on which the city stands, was ceded by the state of Maryland to the U. States in full sovereignty, and the proprietors of the soil surrendered their lands to be laid out as a city, gave up one-half to the U. S. and subjected other parts to be sold to raise money as a donation to be employed and constitute a fund for the public buildings. The buildings belonging to the U. States, are, 1. The Capitol: This is a magnificent structure of the Corinthian order. It is situated on the western extremity of Capitol Square, 73 feet above the tide-water of the Potomac. The eminence commands a fine view of the city, the river, and the surrounding country: (1¼ m. W. is the President's House and other public edifices.) The Capitol is of white freestone, composed of a central edifice and two wings, and is of the following dimensions: Length of front 350 feet, depth of wings 121, east projection 65, west do. 83, height of wings to top of balustrade 70, do. to top of centre dome 120, length of Representatives' Hall 95, height do. 60, length of Senate Chamber 74, height do. 42, diameter of Rotunda 90, height do. 90. The Representatives'



THE CAPITOL, AT WASHINGTON.

Chamber is a magnificent semicircular apartment, supported by bluish polished stone columns, lighted from above. In the centre of the building is the Rotunda, 90 feet in diameter, and the same number of feet in height. It is ornamented with national paintings, representing the surrender at Saratoga and Yorktown, the Declaration of Independence, and Washington Resigning his Commission. Each of these paintings is 12 feet by 18. There are also relievos in marble representing Pocahontas rescuing Capt. Smith from death, the landing of the pilgrims at Plymouth, one of Penn's treaties with the Indians, and a battle between

Boon and two Indians. This noble and magnificent apartment is of white marble, and lighted from the dome. Men on the pediment seem dwindled to atoms, and the slightest noise creates echoes, which reverberate upon the ear with a grand and surprising effect. The foundation of the north wing was laid in the presence of Gen. Washington in 1798, and that of the centre in 1818, on the anniversary of its destruction by the British in 1814. The building covers nearly 2 acres, and the square in front contains 22½ acres, comprehending a circumference of over ¾ of a mile; inclosed by an iron railing, with neat gateways and gravel-walks, bordered with shrubs and flowers, forming a delightful promenade. Pennsylvania Avenue is the principal street in Washington, extending from the west front of the Capitol to the President's House. The cost of the Capitol was $2,596,500. 2. The

PRESIDENT'S HOUSE, AT WASHINGTON.

President's House, built of freestone, 2 stories high, of the Ionic order, and distant from the Capitol about 1½ m. 3. Four buildings, erected in a line E. and W. of the President's House, for the accommodation of the principal departments of government, and subordinate offices: the whole are of brick, 2 stories high, with freestone basements, and covered with slate; the 2 new ones are handsome edifices, with freestone porticoes on the N. front, in the Ionic order. 4. The General Post-Office is a large brick edifice, nearly a mile north-west of the Capitol, in which are kept the offices of the post-office establishment, the General Land-Office, and the Patent Office, in which more than 2,000 patents are shown, among which are a great many useful and useless inventions. The Navy Yard is situated on the Eastern Branch, and has all the appurtenances for building ships of the largest size. The City Hall is 251 feet long by 50 in breadth. Congress' Library is now kept in the Capitol, and contains from 8 to 10,000 volumes. The Columbian College has an extent of 117 feet by 47, is situated on elevated ground, and is a lofty building, calculated to accommodate 100 students. There are a number of other public buildings, and 14 houses of public worship. There are also a City Library, Medical, Botanical, Clerks', Benevolent, Masonic, Orphan, Bible, Dorcas, Missionary, and Tract Societies, Columbian Institute, and other institutions. Education is not overlooked, as is evinced by the numerous academies and schools which are established. Beside the Columbian College, adjoining the city, there is a large Catholic Theological Seminary in the city, connected with which is a school for the general education of youth. An extensive window-glass manufactory, which supplies the market, and exports to a considerable amount; five very extensive taverns, with accommodations equal to any of a similar nature; three banks, a branch of the U. S. bank, a fire insurance company, ten printing-offices, three daily, and several tri-weekly, semi-weekly, and weekly newspapers. The seat of government was removed here in the year 1800, during the presidency of John Adams. The city was incorporated by an act of congress, passed on the 3d of May, 1802, by which act, the appointment of the mayor was vested in the president yearly, and the two branches of the council, elected by the people, in a general ticket. In a supplementary act, passed May 4, 1812, the corporation was made to consist of a mayor, a board of aldermen, and a board of common council: the board of aldermen to consist of eight members, elected for two years, two to be residents of, and chosen from, each ward; the board of common council to consist of twelve, three from each ward; the mayor, by the joint ballot of the two boards, to serve for one year. By a new charter, granted by congress on the 15th May, 1820, it is provided that the mayor shall be elected by the people, to serve two years, from the second Monday in June; the board of aldermen to consist of two members from each ward, elected for two years, and are, ex-officio, justices of the peace for the whole county. *Population.*—Washington contained in 1810, 8,208 inhabitants; in 1820, 13,247; in 1830, 18,827.

WASHINGTON, v. Culpeper co. Va.

WASHINGTON, co. central part of Kentucky. Pop. 19,017. Chief town, Springfield.

WASHINGTON, t. and cap. Mason co. Ken. 3 m. SW. from Maysville, 60 NE. from Lexington, 482 from W. Pop. 868. It contains a court-house, a jail, an academy, and a printing-office.

WASHINGTON, v. and seat of justice, Davies co. In. between the two main branches of White river, 20 m. SE. by E. from Vincen

nes, and 103 SSW. from Indianapolis. Lat. 38° 40′ N.

WASHINGTON, co. Il. bounded by Randolph S. St. Clair W. Madison and Bond N. and Jefferson E. It is 30 m. square. Kaskaskias river passes obliquely through it. Chief town, Covington. Pop. in 1820, 1,517; in 1830, 1,674.

WASHINGTON, co. Miss. S. from Franklin, and SW. from Jefferson and St. Genevieve. It lies on the heads of Big Black, Gasconade, Maramcck, and St. Francis rivers. Pop. 6,797. Chief town, Potosi.

WASHINGTON, co. central part of Georgia. Pop. 9,820. Chief town, Sandersville.

WASHINGTON, t. and cap. Wilkes co. Geo. on Kettle creek, a branch of Little river, 50 m. WNW. from Augusta, 58 N. by W. from Louisville. Lat. 32° 12′ N. It is a flourishing town, regularly laid out, handsomely built, and contains a court-house, a jail, a bank, and a flourishing academy. A newspaper is published here.

WASHINGTON, co. in E. end of East Tennessee. Pop. in 1820, 9,557; in 1830, 10,995. Chief town, Jonesborough. A seminary, styled Washington College, has been established in this county, 8 m. SW. from Jonesborough.

WASHINGTON, t. and cap. Rhea co. Ten. near the Tennessee, about 35 m. W. from Tellico, 75 SW. from Knoxville, 593 from W.

WASHINGTON, t. Adams co. Mis. on St. Catherine's creek, 20 m. from its mouth, 6 E. from Natchez. It contains a court-house and jail, and was for 15 years the seat of government for Mississippi. It has a healthy and pleasant situation in the most wealthy and populous part of the state. It has excellent water, and unites many advantages as a summer residence. St. Catherine's creek is navigable for boats at high-water. Jefferson College, in this town, was incorporated in 1802. A large edifice, 170 feet by 40, was erected for the accommodation of students. The institution has not as yet taken a higher rank than a respectable academy.

WASHINGTON, co. In. bounded by Floyd SE. Harrison S. Orange and Lawrence W. White river or Jackson N. and Scott E. Length 24 m. width 20. Chief town, Salem. Pop. in 1820, 9,039; in 1830, 13,072.

WASHINGTON, co. Al. bounded by Mississippi W. Choctaw country N. Tombigbee river E. and Baldwin co. in Al. S. Length 50 m. 20 mean width. Surface moderately hilly, and soil, except in a few places near the streams, sterile, and covered generally with pine. Chief town, St. Stephens. Pop. 3,478.

WASHINGTON, C. H. and t. on the small river Sinta Bogue, Washington co. Al. 12 m. NW. from Fort St. Stephens, and 75 N. from Mobile.

WASHINGTON, v. and seat of justice, Autauga co. Al. on the right bank of Alabama river, at the mouth of Autauga creek, 23 m. above Cahawba. Lat. 32° 24′ N.

WASHINGTON, parish of La. bounded by Mississippi N. Pearl river E. parish of St Tamany S. and Tangipao river or St. Helena W. Length 45 m. mean width 22. Surface moderately hilly, and soil generally sterile, and covered with pine timber. Pop. in 1820, 2,517; in 1830, 2,286. Chief town, Franklinton.

WASHINGTON HOLLOW, v. Dutchess co. N. Y. on Wappinger's creek, 12 m. NE. from Poughkeepsie.

WASSAW ISLAND, *Great*, isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of Georgia, 16 m. in circumference. Lat. 32° 52′ N.

WASSAW ISLAND, *Little*, isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of Georgia, SW. of Great Wassaw.

WASSAW SOUND, bay on the coast of Georgia, between Great Wassaw Island and Tybee Island.

WATAUGA, r. which rises in N. C. and runs into the Holston in Tennessee.

WATCH POINT, cape on E. coast of R. Island. Lat. 41° 13′ N.

WATERBOROUGH, t. York co. Me. 25 m. from New York, 110 NNE. from Boston. Pop. 1,816.

WATERBURY, t. Washington co. Vt. on Onion river, 12 m. NW. from Montpelier. Pop. 1,650. Waterbury river flows through this town into Onion river.

WATERBURY, t. New Haven co. Ct. 20 m. NNW. from New Haven, 325 from W. Pop. 3,070.

WATEREE, r. which rises in N. C. where it is called the Catawba. It passes into S. C. and unites with the Congaree, to form the Santee.

WATERFORD, t. Oxford co. Me. 12 m. SW. from Paris. Pop. 1,123.

WATERFORD, formerly Littleton, t. Caledonia co. Vt. on the Connecticut, 14 m. E. from Danville, 40 E. Montpelier. Pop. 1,358.

WATERFORD, t. New London co. Ct. 4 m. NW. from New London. Pop. 2,475.

WATERFORD, t. Saratoga co. N. Y. on the W. bank of the Hudson, 4 m. N. from Troy, 10 N. from Albany. It contains a bank, and 2 houses for public worship, is a flourishing village, regularly laid out, and has an extensive trade. Pop. 1,473.

WATERFORD, t. Gloucester co. N. J. Pop. 3,088.

WATERFORD, t. Mifflin co. Pa. It is situated on Tuscarora creek, in the SW. part of the county.

WATERFORD, or Le Bœuf, t. Erie co. Pa. on French creek, 15 m. SSE. from Erie. It is a flourishing town, contains an academy, and has considerable trade. Pop. 554.

WATERFORD, t. Loudon co. Va. 42 m. from W.

WATERFORD, t. Washington co. Ohio, on the Muskingum, 22 m. above Marietta.

WATERLOO, v. and seat of justice, Seneca co. N. Y. on Seneca river at its falls, 5 m. NE. and below Geneva. It is a thriving village, containing the county buildings, a newspaper printing-office, and about 50 houses. Lat. 42°.

WATERLOO, t. Monroe co. Il.

WATERTOWN, t. Middlesex co. Mass. on Charles river, 7 m. W. by N. from Boston. Pop. 1,641. It is a pleasant town, and contains a paper-mill, and cotton and woollen manufactories, and a U. S. arsenal.

WATERTOWN, t. Litchfield co. Ct. 12 m. SSE. from Litchfield. Pop. 1,500.

WATERTOWN, t. and cap. Jefferson co. N. Y. at the mouth of Black river, 12 m. from Sacket's Harbor, 80 NW. from Utica, 412 m. from W. Pop. 4,768. It contains a court-house, a jail, a paper-mill, and other valuable mills. It is a flourishing town, and a place of deposit for the military stores of N. Y. A weekly newspaper is published here.

WATERVILLE, t. Kennebeck co. Me. on W. side of the Kennebeck, opposite Winslow, 18 m. N. from Augusta, 185 NNE. from Boston. Pop. 2,216. It is a pleasant and flourishing town; the principal village is finely situated at the head of boat navigation, opposite Teconic Falls, which present a beautiful cascade. It contains a bank, and has a considerable trade, and is very favorably situated for ship-building. It is an excellent agricultural town, and is situated in a very fertile tract of country.

WATERVILLE, flourishing village in Sangerfield, N. Y.

WATERVILLE, v. Stamford, N. Y.

WATERVLIET, t. Albany co. N. Y. on W. side of the Hudson, and on S. side of the Mohawk, 6 m. N. from Albany. Pop. 4,965.

WATKINS POINT, cape on SW. coast of Md. in the Chesapeake. Lat. 37° 59′ N.

WATKINSVILLE, v. Ann-Arundel co. Md. 37 m. from W.

WATKINSVILLE, v. Centre co. Pa.

WATKINSVILLE, t. and cap. Clarke co. Georgia, 7 m. S. from Athens, 90 WNW. from Augusta, 623 from W. It contains a court-house and jail.

WATTSBOROUGH, v. Lunenburg co. Va.

WATTS ISLAND, small isl. on the Chesapeake. Lon. 76° 3′ W.; lat. 37° 54′ N.

WAUGHSBURGH, v. Stokes co. N. C.

WAYNE, t. Kennebeck co. Me. 20 m. W. from Augusta, 294 NNE. from Boston, 650 from W. Pop. 1,153.

WAYNE, t. Steuben co. N. Y. 15 m. E. from Bath.

WAYNE, co. NE. corner of Pa. bounded N. by N. Y., E. by the Delaware, which separates it from New Jersey, S. by Northampton co. and W. by Luzerne and Susquehannah cos. Pop. in 1820, 4,127; in 1830, 7,663. Chief town, Bethany.

WAYNE, t. Crawford co. Pa. Pop. 250.

WAYNE, co. in the interior part of Ohio. Chief town, Wooster. Pop. 23,344.

WAYNE, t. Columbiana co. Ohio. Pop. 1,060.

WAYNE, t. Jefferson co. Ohio. Pop. 1,893.

WAYNE, t. Knox co. Ohio. Pop. 1,046.

WAYNE, t. Montgomery co. Ohio. Pop. 911.

WAYNE, t. Pickaway co. Ohio. Pop. 959.

WAYNE, t. Scioto co. Ohio. Pop. 1,157.

WAYNE, t. Tuscarawas co. Ohio. Pop. 1,072.

WAYNE, co. on E. side of the Indiana r. Chief towns, Salisbury and Centreville. Pop. 2,562.

WAYNE, co. central part of N. C. Pop. 10,902. Chief town, Waynesborough.

WAYNE, co. S. side of Kentucky. Pop. 8,731. Chief town, Monticello.

WAYNE, t. Wayne co. Ken.

WAYNE, t. Wayne co. Ten.

WAYNE, co. Ten. bounded by Lauderdale co. in Al. S. Hardin co. Ten. W. Perry N. and Lawrence E. Length 24 m. width 21. Chief town, Waynesborough. Pop. in 1820, 2,459; in 1830, 6,013.

WAYNE, co. Mis. bounded by Al. E. Greene co. in Mis. S. Covington W. and the Choctaw country N. Length 32 m. width 30. It is drained by the Chickasawhay, and other branches of Pascagoula river. Chief town, Winchester. Pop. in 1820, 3,323; in 1830, 2,778.

WAYNE, co. Geo. bounded by Glynn SE. Camden and Appling S. Appling and Tetnall W. and Altamaha NE. Length 4[illegible] m. mean width 25. Pop. 962. Chief town, Waynesville.

WAYNE, co. Il. bounded by Johnson and Union S. Jackson and Randolph W. Jefferson N. and White and Gallatin E. Length 36 m. width 24. Pop. in 1820, 111; in 1830, 2,562.

WAYNE, co. Miss. W. from Washington and Franklin, and on the sources of Gasconade river. Pop. in 1820, 1,043; in 1830, 3,254.

WAYNE, co. Mich. bounded by Detroit river and St. Clair lake SE. M'Comb co. NE. Oakland NW. and Monroe SW. and S. It is principally drained by the Riviere Rouge. Chief town, Detroit. Pop. in 1820, 3,574; in 1830, 4,565.

WAYNESBOROUGH, t. and cap. Greene co. Pa. 22 m. S. from Washington, 51 SSW. from Pittsburg. Pop. 1,130.

WAYNESBOROUGH, t. Augusta co. Va. 12 m. E[illegible] from Staunton. It is a pleasant and thriving town.

WAYNESBOROUGH, t. and cap. Wayne co. N. C. on the Neuse, 50 m. SE. from Raleigh, 337 from W.

WAYNESBOROUGH, t. and cap. Burke co. Geo. 24 m. ENE. from Louisville, 28 SSW. from Augusta, about 100 NW. from Savannah, 689 from W. It is situated on Brier Creek, about 14 m. from the Savannah, and contains a court-house, a jail, an academy, 2 houses of public worship, 1 for Presbyterians, and 1 for Methodists, and 50 dwelling-houses.

WAYNESBURG, t. Franklin co. Pa. situated 9 m. E. of Greencastle, SE. part of the co.

WAYNESVILLE, v. Warren co. Ohio, on the Little Miami, 40 m. NE. from Cincinnati. It is inhabited chiefly by Friends, who have a large brick meeting-house, 80 feet by 40. Pop. 439.

WAYNESVILLE, t. Lycoming co. Pa. on W. branch of the Susquehannah, 2 m. below Pine Creek.

WAYNESVILLE, v. Haywood co. N. C.

WEARE, t. Hillsborough co. N. H. 15 m. NNW. from Amherst, 55 W. from Portsmouth. Pop. 2,430. It is a large and valuable agricultural town, and contains 3 houses of public worship, and a cotton manufactory.

WEATHERSFIELD, t. Windsor co. Vt. on W. bank of Connecticut river, opposite Claremont, 9 m. S. by W. from Windsor. Pop. 2,213. It is a considerable town.

WEATHERSFIELD. See *Wethersfield*.

WEATHERSFIELD, t. Trumbull co. Ohio, on the Mahoning. It contains a forge and furnace, where bar-iron and hollow-ware are made to considerable extent. Pop. 1,066.

WEBHAMET, r. Me. runs into the Atlantic, in Wells.

WEEBOTUCK, r. branch of the Housatonnuc. It rises in NE. part of N. Y. and joins the Housatonnuc in Connecticut.

WELBY, v. Prince George co. Md. 8 m. from W.

WELD, t. Oxford co. Me. Pop. 766.

WELLFLEET, t. and s-p. Barnstable co. Mass. on a bay of the same name, 31 m. ENE. from Barnstable, 97 SE. from Boston. Pop. 2,044.

WELLINGTON, t. Bristol co. Mass. on W. side of Taunton river, 2 m. N. from Dighton, 3 S. from Taunton, 35 S. from Boston. It contains a paper-mill, and several woollen and cotton manufactories.

WELLS, t. York co. Me. 12 m. NNE. from York, 30 SW. from Portland, 88 NNE. from Boston. Pop. 2,977. It is separated from Arundel by the river Kennebunk, at the mouth of which is the village and seaport of Kennebunk.

WELLS, t. Hamilton co. N. Y. Pop. 340.

WELLS, v. Beaufort co. S. C.

WELLS, t. Rutland co. Vt. 50 m. N. from Bennington. Pop. 880.

WELLS, v. Beaufort district, S. C.

WELLS, t. Montgomery co. N. Y. 40 m. N. from Johnstown.

WELLS, r. Vt. rises in Groton, and runs into the Connecticut, N. of Newbury.

WELLSBOROUGH, v. and seat of justice, Tioga co. Pa. on the height of land between the sources of Pine creek and the W. Branch of Susquehannah, about 50 m. a little W. of N. from Williamsport.

WELLSBURG, t. and seat of justice, Brooke co. Va. on the bank of Ohio river, above the mouth of Buffalo creek, 15 m. above Wheeling, and 280 from W. It contains about 1,200 inhabitants, and some manufactories.

WELLS' CREEK, r. Ken. runs into the Ohio river.

WELLS FALLS, cataract in the river Delaware, 13 m. NW. from Trenton.

WELLS' PASSAGE, inlet on the NW. coast of America, branching off from Broughton's archipelago.

WELLS RIVER, v. Orange co. Vt. 48 m. NE. from Montpelier.

WELLSVILLE, v. Columbiana co. Ohio, 171 m. NE. from Columbus.

WENDELL, formerly Saville, t. Cheshire co. N. H. 22 m. NE. from Charleston, and 38 WNW. from Concord.

WENDELL, t. Franklin co. Mass. 13 m. E. from Greenfield, and 80 W. from Boston.

WENDOVER, t. Buckingham co. L. C. on the St. Francis, 25 m. S. from Three Rivers.

WENDHAM, t. Essex co. Mass. 6 m. N. from Salem, 21 NE. from Boston. Pop. 612.

WENLOCK, t. Essex co. Vt. 65 m. NE. from Montpelier.

WENTWORTH, t. Grafton co. N. H. 15 m. NW. from Plymouth, 58 NNW. from Concord. Pop. 924.

WENTWORTH, t. York co. L. C. 43 m. W. from Montreal.

WENTWORTH, v. Rockingham co. N. C. 10 m. E. from Danbury, and 126 m. NW. from Raleigh.

WENTWORTH MOUNTAINS, range in N. H. extending from Bethlehem on the Connecticut to the White Mountains. Height about 3,000 feet.

WESLEY, western t. Washington co. Ohio. Pop. 495.

WEST, t. Columbiana co. Ohio. Pop. 1,491.

WEST ALEXANDRIA, small v. on the U. S. road, Washington co. Pa. 16 m. W. from Washington, and 14 a little N. of E. from Wheeling.

WEST ALMOND, v. Alleghany co. N. Y.

WEST BARNSTABLE, v. Barnstable co. Mass. 68 m. SSE. from Boston.

WEST BAY, bay at W. extremity of Lake Superior. Lon. 91° 45′ W.; lat. 46° 45′ N.

WEST BECKET, t. Berkshire co. Mass. 30 m. W. from Northampton, and 153 W. from Boston.

WEST BEDFORD, v. Coshocton co. Ohio, 84 m. NE. from Columbus.

WEST BLOOMFIELD, v. Ontario co. N. Y. 12 m. W. from Canandaigua.

WESTBOROUGH, t. Worcester co. Mass. 13 m. E. from Worcester. Pop. 1,438.

WEST BOYLESTON, t. on Nashau river, Worcester co. Mass. 49 m. W. from Boston. Pop. 1,053.

WEST BRADFORD, t. Essex co. Mass. 29 m. N. from Boston.

WEST BREWSTER, t. Barnstable co. Mass. 20 m. SE. from Plymouth, and 60 from Boston.

WEST BRIDGEWATER, t. Plymouth co. Mass. 34 m. S. from Boston.

WEST BROOK, v. Middlesex co. Ct. 43 m. SSE. from Hartford.

WEST BROOK, v. Bladen co. N. C. 135 m. S. from Raleigh.

WEST BROOKFIELD, t. Worcester co. Mass. between the two main branches of Chicapee river, 68 m. W. from Boston.

WESTBURY, t. Buckingham co. L. C. 80 m. SSE. from Three Rivers.

WEST CARLISLE, v. Coshocton co. Ohio, 87 m. NE. from Columbus.

WEST-CASTLE, v. Caswell co. N. C.

WEST CAYUGA, small v. Seneca co. N. Y. on the W. side of Cayuga Lake, connected with East Cayuga by a bridge 316 rods long.

WEST-CHESTER, co. SE. corner N. Y

bounded N. by Putnam co. E. by Connecticut, SE. and S. by Long Island Sound, and W. by New York Island and the Hudson. Pop. in 1820, 32,638; in 1830, 36,456. Chief town, Bedford.

WEST-CHESTER, v. Middlesex co. Ct. 6 m. from Middle Haddam.

WEST-CHESTER, t. Westchester co. N.Y. on East River, 12 m. NE. from New York. Pop. 2,362. It is watered by the Westchester creek and Bronx creek, and has manufactures of paper, snuff, paint, &c. Marble is found here.

WEST-CHESTER, bor. and cap. Chester co. Pa. 24 m. W. from Philadelphia, 115 from W. This is a very flourishing town, and has had a very rapid increase within the last few years. The population in 1820, was 552; in 1830, 1,252; and in 1831, estimated at 1,500. It is handsomely laid out in four squares, with streets intersecting in the centre, which are neatly Macadamized. It has 4 houses for public worship; one is a Roman Catholic Chapel, one for Methodists, and two for Friends. The public buildings are a court-house and jail, with the clerks' offices, academy, and market-house. Here are also a bank, a public library, athenæum, cabinet of natural science, and an excellent boarding-school for girls, all of which are in a flourishing condition. There are published in this place 5 weekly, and one semi-monthly newspaper. A rail-road from this place communicates with the Columbia rail-road.

WEST-CHESTER, v. Tuscarawas co. Ohio. Pop. 52.

WEST-CREEK, r. N.J. which runs into the Delaware Bay. Lon. 74° 57′ W.; lat. 39° 14′ N.

WESTERLO, t. Albany co. N.Y. Pop. 3,220.

WESTERLY, v. Merrimack co. N.H.

WESTERLY, t. Washington co. R.I. on the E. side of Pawcatuck river, opposite to Stonington, in Con. 13 m. W. of Charleston, 34 from Newport, and 20 E. of New London. Pop. 1,903. In Packatuck village, in this t. are two banks, two academies, and a woollen cloth factory.

WESTERN, t. Worcester co. Mass. 22 m. SW. from Worcester. Pop. 1,189.

WESTERN, t. Oneida co. N.Y. on the Mohawk, 5 m. above Rome. Pop. 2,419.

WESTERNPORT, or Westport, v. Alleghany co. Md. on the left bank of Potomac r. between George's creek and Savage river, 20 m. by land above Cumberland.

WESTERN STAR, v. Medina co. Ohio, 168 m. NE. from Columbus.

WEST FAIRLEE, t. Orange co. Vt. 36 m. SE. from Montpelier. Pop. 841.

WEST FARMS, v. Westchester co. N.Y. on Bronx r. 10 m. NE. from New York.

WESTFIELD, t. King's co. New Brunswick, on Kennebecasis Bay.

WESTFIELD, t. Orleans co. Vt. 52 m. N. from Montpelier. Pop. 353.

WESTFIELD, t. Richmond co. N.Y. on Staten Island, 3½ SW. Richmond. Pop. 1,734.

WESTFIELD, r. Mass. rises in Berkshire co. and runs through Middlefield, Westfield, and West Springfield, where it flows into the Connecticut.

WESTFIELD, t. Hampden co. Mass. 7 m. W. from Springfield, 93 WSW. from Boston. Pop. 2,941. This is a pleasant and excellent agricultural town, and has a handsome village, containing a Congregational meeting-house, a respectable and flourishing academy, and some manufactures.

WESTFIELD, v. Chatauque co. N.Y. 358 m. SW. by W. from Albany.

WESTFIELD, t. Essex co. N.J. 8 m. W. from Elizabethtown. Pop. 2,492.

WESTFIELD, one of the S. towns of Medina co. Ohio. Pop. 577.

WESTFIELD, v. Delaware co. Ohio, 37 m. N. from Columbus.

WESTFORD, t. Middlesex co. Mass. on the E. side of Stony river, 28 m. NW. from Boston. Pop. 1,329.

WESTFORD, t. on Brown's river, in the northern part of Chittenden co. Vt. 35 m. NW. from Montpelier. Pop. 1,290.

WESTFORD, t. Otsego co. N.Y. 10 m. SE. from Cooperstown. Pop. 1,645.

WEST FRIENDSHIP, v. Ann-Arundel co. Md. 50 m. from Annapolis, and 58 from W.

WEST GREENWICH, SW. t. Kent co. R.I. 18 m. SW. from Providence. Pop. 1,817.

WESTHAM, t. Henrico co. Va. on the N. side of James river, 6 m. above Richmond.

WESTHAMPTON, t. Hampshire co. Mass. 10 m. W. from Northampton. Pop. 907.

WEST HAMPTON, v. on the S. side of Long Island, Suffolk co. N.Y. 80 m. a little N. of E. from New York.

WEST HANOVER, t. on Swatara river, Dauphin co. Pa. 15 m. NE. by E. from Harrisburg, and 15 W. from Lebanon.

WEST HARBOR, bay on the S. coast of Jamaica, formed by a peninsula, called Portland Ridge. Lon. 77° W.; lat. 17° 48′ N.

WEST HARTFORD, t. Hartford co. Ct. 5 m. from Hartford.

WEST HARTLAND, v. in the NW. part of Hartford co. Ct. 25 m. NW. from Hartford.

WEST HAVEN, t. Rutland co. Vt. 50 m. W. from Windsor. Pop. 724.

WEST HEBRON, t. between Moses' Kill and Fort Edward, Washington co. N.Y. 48 m. W. from Albany.

WEST HILL, v. Suffolk co. N.Y.

WEST INDIES. See *Indies, West.*

WEST ISLES, t. Charlotte co. New Brunswick, on the coast, including Campo Bello, Grand Menan, and other islands.

WESTLAND, v. Mecklenburg co. Va. 137 m. SW. from Richmond.

WESTLAND, t. Guernsey co. Ohio. Pop. 802.

WEST LIBERTY, v. on the head of Short creek, Ohio co. Va. 14 m. NE. from Wheeling, and 20 W. from Washington in Pa.

WEST LIBERTY, v. Henry co. In. 40 m. NE. by E. from Indianapolis.

WEST LIBERTY, v. Morgan co. Ken. 75 m. SE. by E. from Frankfort.

WEST LIBERTY, v. Logan co. Ohio.

WEST LOWVILLE, v. Lewis co. N. Y. 30 m. NE. from Sacket's Harbor, and 55 NNW. from Utica.

WEST MARTINSBURG, t. Lewis co. N. Y. 35 m. NE. from Sacket's Harbor, and 50 NNW. from Utica.

WEST MENDON, t. Monroe co. N. Y. 12 m. S. from Rochester.

WEST MEREDITH, t. on Olean creek, Delaware co. N. Y. 30 m. S. from Cooperstown, and 104 SW. by W. from Albany.

WEST MIDDLEBURG, t. Schoharie co. N. Y. 35 m. W. from Albany.

WEST MIDDLETOWN, v. Washington co. Pa. 20 m. NNW. from Washington, and 35 a little S. of W. from Pittsburg.

WEST MINOT, t. in the north-west angle of Cumberland co. Me. 46 m. N. from Portland.

WESTMINSTER, t. Middlesex co. U. C.

WESTMINSTER, t. Windham co. Vt. on the Connecticut, opposite Walpole, with which it is connected by a bridge; 28 m. S. from Montpelier, 445 from W. Pop. 1,737. It is a pleasant and considerable town.

WESTMINSTER, t. Worcester co. Mass. 21 m. NNW. from Worcester, 54 WNW. from Boston. Pop. 1,695.

WESTMINSTER, t. Frederick co. Md. 30 m. NW. from Baltimore, 66 from W. It contains a bank and a printing-office.

WESTMORE, t. Orleans co. Vt. 53 m. NE. from Montpelier. Pop. 32.

WESTMORELAND, co. New Brunswick, bordering on Nova Scotia and the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

WESTMORELAND, t. Cheshire co. N. H. on the Connecticut, 9 m. W. from Keene, 65 WSW. from Concord. Pop. 1,647. It is a considerable agricultural town, and contains meeting-houses for Baptists and Congregationalists.

WESTMORELAND, t. Oneida co. N. Y. 10 m. W. from Utica. Pop. 3,303.

WESTMORELAND, co. south-west part of Pa. bounded NE. by Armstrong and Indiana cos. ESE. by Cambria and Somerset cos. S. by Fayette co. and W. by Washington and Alleghany cos. Pop. in 1820, 30,540; in 1830, 38,400. Chief town, Greensburg.

WESTMORELAND, co. NE. part of Va. bounded N. and NE. by the Potomac, E. by Northumberland co. S. by Richmond co. and the Rappahannock, and W. by King George co. Pop. 8,411.

WEST NEWBURY, t. Essex co. Mass. Pop. 1,586.

WESTON, t. Windsor co. Vt. 30 m. WSW. from Windsor. Pop. 972.

WESTON, t. Middlesex co. Mass. 15 m. W. from Boston. Pop. 1,091.

WESTON, t. Fairfield co. Ct. 9 m. N. from Fairfield. Pop. 2,997. Here is an academy.

WEST POINT, t. Orange co. N. Y. on the west bank of the Hudson, 58 m. above New York. The *United States Military Academy* at this place was established by Congress in 1802, for the instruction of young men destined for the army. The number of cadets is limited to 250, and in choosing among the applicants, the sons of revolutionary officers are allowed the first claim, and the children of the deceased officers of the last war, the second. The age of the pupils on admission must be between 14 and 22. The professors and instructors are 30 in number; each of the cadets costs the government 336 dollars annually. They are required to encamp 6 or 8 weeks during the year. The course of study is completed in 4 years, and includes French, drawing, natural and experimental philosophy, chemistry, mineralogy, geography, history, ethics, national law, mathematics, and the whole science of strategy, tactics, artillery, and engineering. The annual expense of the institution is 115,000 dollars. There are 5 large stone buildings, and 6 of brick. The site they occupy is very beautiful and commanding, being a level 188 feet above the river. Close to the shore stands a white marble monument, bearing the name of Kosciusko. In another part is an obelisk to the memory of Col. Wood, one of the pupils, who fell at Fort Erie.

WESTPORT, t. and s-p. Bristol co. Mass. on Buzzard's Bay, 24 m. S. from Taunton, 60 S. from Boston. Pop. 2,773. It is a considerable town, and has some trade.

WESTPORT, v. Essex co. N. Y.

WESTPORT, t. Henry co. Ken. on the Ohio, 17 m. above Louisville. It contained, in 1818, about 50 houses, and is watered by Little Kentucky river, which affords seats for mills.

WEST QUODDY HEAD, in Lubec, Me. the SW. point of the entrance into Passamaquoddy Bay. Here is a light-house.

WESTRAYVILLE, v. Nash co. N. C.

WEST RIVER, r. Me. runs into Machias Bay, lon. 67° 19′ W.; lat. 44° 45′ N.

WEST RIVER, r. Vt. runs into the Connecticut, 10 m. from the S. boundary of the state.

WEST RIVER, v. Ontario co. N. Y.

WEST RIVER, v. Ann-Arundel co. Md.

WEST RIVER, r. Md. runs into the Chesapeake, lon. 76° 42′ W.; lat. 38° 54′ N.

WEST RIVER, r. Va. runs into Black Bay, lon. 76° 17′ W.; lat. 36° 30′ N.

WEST RIVER MOUNTAIN, mt. N. H. in Chesterfield and Hinsdale, near the Connecticut, opposite the mouth of West river. It has discovered volcanic appearances. Considerable search has been made in this mountain for valuable ores, but without success.

WEST-SPRINGFIELD, t. Hampden co. Mass. on the west side of the Connecticut river, opposite Springfield. Pop. 3,272.

WEST-STOCKBRIDGE, t. Berkshire co. Mass. 10 m. SW. from Lenox. Pop. 1,208.

WEST TOWN, t. Delaware co. Pa. 4 m. ESE. from Westchester, 19 W. by S. from Philadelphia. Here is a large and respectable Friends' boarding-school, containing 150 pupils. The building is of brick, 140 feet by 50, of 3 stories, and is finely situated.

WEST TOWN, v. Orange co. N. Y.

WEST UNION, t. and cap. Adams co. Ohio, 52 SW. from Chillicothe, 470 from W.

It contains the county buildings, a bank, and a printing-office. Pop. 429.

WESTVILLE, v. Simpson co. Mis.

WESTVILLE, v. in Berkshire, N. Y. 14 m. N. from Owego.

WESTWARD MILLS, v. Brunswick co. Virginia.

WETARHOO, r. La. runs into the Missouri, 1422 m. from the Mississippi.

WETATIC, mt. Ashburnham, Mass. The elevation of the summit of this mountain above the level of the sea, was found by barometrical measurement, in 1817, to be 1,900 feet.

WETHERSFIELD, t. Hartford co. Ct. on west bank of the Connecticut, 4 m. S. from Hartford. Pop. 3,862. It contains 3 parishes, in each of which is a Congregational meeting-house; it has also a Baptist meeting-house, and an academy. It is a very pleasant and handsome town, situated in a fertile tract of country, and is famous for raising great quantities of onions.

WETHERSFIELD. See *Weathersfield.*

WEYBRIDGE, t. Addison co. Vt. Pop. 850.

WEYMOUTH, t. Norfolk co. Mass. 10 m. SE. from Boston, noted for the manufacture of excellent cheese. Pop. 2,839.

WEYMOUTH, t. Gloucester co. N. J. Pop. 1,270.

WEYMOUTH FURNACE, v. Gloucester co. N. J.

WHALE BANK, fishing-bank on the coast of Newfoundland, 60 miles long, and 21 wide; 90 miles S. from Cape Mary. Lon. 53° 50′ W.; lat. 45° N.

WHALE ISLAND, small isl. in the North Sea. Lon. 134° W.; lat. 69° 14′ N.

WHARTON, v. St. Tamany's parish, La.

WHARTONVILLE, v. Fauquier co. Va.

WHATELEY, t. Franklin co. Mass. on the W. side of Connecticut river, 10 miles above Northampton. Pop. 1,111.

WHATLEY'S MILLS, v. Morgan co. Geo.

WHEATLAND, t. Monroe co. N. Y. Pop. 2,239.

WHEAT PLAINS, v. Pike co. Pa.

WHEELER, t. Steuben co. N. Y. Pop. 1,389.

WHEELER'S SPRINGS, Charlotte co. Va. 109 m. SW. from Richmond.

WHEELING, r. Va. runs into the Ohio at Wheeling.

WHEELING, t. and cap. Ohio co. Va. on Ohio river, at the mouth of Wheeling creek, 140 m. W. by N. from Cumberland, 57 m. SW. from Pittsburg, by the road; 95 by the river. It stands on a high bank, and the buildings are chiefly on one street, running parallel with the river. The town contains a court-house, jail, church, nail factory, and 5,221 inhabitants. The great road from Wheeling to Cumberland, on the Potomac, was constructed by the U. S. at an expense of $1,800,000. This road completes the communication between Baltimore and the navigable western waters, and will doubtless cause Wheeling to rise rapidly in population and commercial importance.

WHEELING, t. Belmont co. Ohio, 4 m. N. from St. Clairsville. Pop. 1,669.

WHEELING, t. Guernsey co. Ohio, on Wills creek, 6 m. N. from Cambridge. Pop. 277.

WHEELING, or Indian Wheeling, r. Ohio, runs into the Ohio, nearly opposite the town of Wheeling.

WHEELOCK, t. Caledonia co. Vt. 30 m. NE. from Montpelier. Pop. 834.

WHETSTONE, r. Ohio, runs into the Scioto, at Columbus.

WHITE, co. of Ten. bounded by Bledsoe SE. Warren W. or Caney Fork river SW. Smith NW. Jackson N. and Overton NE. Length 40 m. mean width 19. It is drained by the eastern branches of Caney Fork river. Chief town, Sparta. Pop. in 1820, 8,701; in 1830, 9,962.

WHITE, co. of Il. bounded by Wabash river E. Gallatin co. S. Franklin and Jefferson W. and Wayne and Edwards N. Length 42 m. width 20, area 800 sq. ms. It is chiefly drained by Little Wabash river. Chief town, Carmi. Pop. in 1820, 4,828; in 1830, 6,091.

WHITE BAY, bay on the E. coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 56° 25′ W.; lat. 50° 10′ N.

WHITE BEAR LAKE, lake, N. America, one of the most northerly of those lakes which supply the Mississippi. It is about 60 m. in circumference. Lon. 95° 30′ W.; lat. 46° 50′ N.

WHITE BLUFF, settlement, Chatham co. Geo. 10 m. S. from Savannah.

WHITE CAVE, cave, Ken. a mile from Mammoth Cave. It contains many splendid and beautiful petrifactions.

WHITE CHIMNEYS, v. Caroline co. Va. 30 m. NNE. from Richmond.

WHITE CLAY CREEK, rises in Chester co. Pa. flows SE. into Newcastle co. Del. and joins Red Clay creek near their joint influx into the Christiana.

WHITE CREEK, t. Washington co. N. Y. It is the seat of an academy, 36 m. NE. from Albany. Pop. 2,448.

WHITE DAY, t. Monongahela co. Va. 320 m. NW. from Richmond.

WHITE DEER, v. Lycoming co. Pa. 10 SSE. from Williamsport, and 84 m. N. from Harrisburg.

WHITE-EARTH, r. N. America, empties into the Missouri, 1,840 m. from the Mississippi.

WHITEFACE, mt. N. H., N. of Sandwich mountain.

WHITEFACE, mt. in Jay, N. Y. It commands a very extensive prospect. Montreal 80 m. distant, may be seen from its summit. Its height is estimated at 2,600 feet.

WHITEFIELD, t. Lincoln co. Me. on both sides of Sheepscot river, 15 m. N. from Wiscasset. Pop. 2,020.

WHITEFIELD, t. Coos co. N. H. 4 m. from Connecticut river, 120 m. N. from Concord. Pop. 685.

WHITE FISH POINT, peninsula, Michigan territory, extending into Lake Superior, 33 m. W. St. Mary's river.

WHITEHALL, t. Washington co. N. Y. It stands at the mouth of a creek flowing into the S. end of Lake Champlain. The northern

canal from the Hudson here passes into the lake. Sloops, steam-boats, and other lake craft come up to the town, and the trade of the place is very active. A steam-boat plies regularly between Whitehall and St. Johns, L. C. 70 m. N. from Albany, 170 NW. from Boston. Pop. 2,888.

WHITEHALL, v. Columbia co. Pa. 2 m. N. from Danville, and 81 m. a little E. of N. from Harrisburg.

WHITE HALL, v. Frederick co. Va. 92 m. westerly from W.

WHITE HALL, v. Mecklenburg co. N. C. 169 m. SW. from Raleigh.

WHITE HALL, v. Abbeville district, S. C. 100 m. W. from Columbia.

WHITEHAVEN, v. Somerset co. Md.

WHITEHEAD, isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of Maine. Lon. 67° 40′ W.; lat. 44° 43′ N.

WHITE HOUSE, v. Hunterdon co. N. J. 9 m. NW. by W. from Summerville, and 39 m. N. from Trenton.

WHITE LAKE, v. on the Newburgh turnpike road, Sullivan co. N. Y. 50 m. NW. by W. from Newburgh, and 122 m. NW. from Albany.

WHITELEY, co. Ken. bounded by Ten. S. Wayne co. Ken. W. Rockcastle river NW. Knox NE. and Harlan E. Length 40 m. mean width 14. Cumberland river traverses it from SE. to NW. Chief town, Williamsburg. Pop. in 1820, 2,340; in 1830, 3,807.

WHITELEY, C. H. and v. Whiteley co. Ken. 78 m. SSE. from Hartford, 557 from W.

WHITELEYSBURG, v. Kent co. Del. 22 m. SE. from Dover.

WHITEMARSH, v. Montgomery co. Pa. about 12 m. N. from Philadelphia. The Whitemarsh has long been noted for its elegant and variegated marble.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, or White Hills, range of mountains, N. H. 18 or 20 m. long and 8 or 10 broad. The base of the mountains is about 25 SE. from Lancaster, and Mount Washington, the highest summit, is 70 m. in a right line N. from Concord, 82 N. by W. from Portsmouth. Lon. 71° 20′ W.; lat. 44° 15′ N. In the western pass of these mountains there is a remarkable gap, called the *Notch*. These mountains are covered with snow 9 or 10 months in the year, and derive their name from their white appearance. They are seen many miles off at sea, and a person, when on their summit, has a distinct view of the Atlantic Ocean, the nearest part of which is 65 m. distant in a direct line. The limit of forest-trees is at the height of 4,428 feet. The view from the summit of Mount Washington is wonderfully grand and picturesque. Innumerable mountains, lakes, ponds, rivers, towns, and villages meet the delighted eye, and the dim Atlantic stretches its waters along the eastern horizon. To the N. is seen the lofty summits of Adams and Jefferson, and to the E. a little detached from the range stands Mount Madison. Mount Washington is supported on the N. by a high ridge which extends to Mount Jefferson; on the NE. by a large grassy plain, terminating in a vast spur extending far away in that direction; E. by a promontory of no great extent, but which breaks off abruptly; S. and SE. by a grassy plain, in summer, of more than 40 acres. The more elevated parts of these mountains are occasionally subject to slides of earth, which sweep suddenly down their sides, and occasion great damage. A serious calamity of this kind occurred at the Notch in August, 1826, to a family of the name of Willey, who occupied a dwelling in the narrowest part of the defile many miles from any other human habitation. At midnight, during a furious storm of rain, the mountain broke loose above them, and poured down in a torrent of earth, rocks, and trees. The family, aroused by the noise, immediately fled from the house, but were overtaken by the rushing mass, and swept to destruction. The roads and bridges along the valley were destroyed, the streams choked up, and heaps of earth, rocks, and trees, exhibited a frightful picture of desolation.

The following table exhibits the elevation of the several peaks, according to the measurement of capt. A. Partridge.

	Feet above the sea.	*Feet above the base.*
Mount Washington	6,234	4,464
2d peak	5,328	3,554
3d peak	5,058	3,288
4th peak	4,866	3,096
5th peak	4,711	2,941
6th peak	4,356	2,586
Base of the mountains,		1,770

WHITE OAK, v. Rutherford co. N. C. 524 m. from W.

WHITE OAK CREEK, r. N. C. runs into the Atlantic. Lon. 77° 26′ W.; lat. 34° 39′ N.

WHITE OAK MOUNTAINS, in W. part of N. C. Lon. 82° 30′ W.; lat. 36° 10′ N.

WHITE OAK SPRING, v. Gibson co. In.

WHITE PLAINS, v. Orange co. Va.

WHITE PLAINS, v. Granville co. N. C.

WHITE PLAINS, v. White co. Ten.

WHITE PLAINS, v. Westchester co. N. Y. 15 m. N. of Kingsbridge, and 30 of the city of New York. Pop. 759.

WHITE PLAINS, v. Jackson co. Ten. 56 m. NE. from Murfreesborough.

WHITE POST, v. Frederick co. Va. 10 m. SSE. from Winchester, and 78 a little N. of W. from W.

WHITE RIVER, v. Lawrence co. Arkansas, 125 m. from Little Rock.

WHITE RIVER, r. In. is the great southeastern branch of the Wabash. It is formed by two branches, both rising about lat. 40° N. and lon. from W. 8° W. and near the western boundary of the state of Ohio. Flowing by a general course SW. about 70 miles, the two branches unite, and continuing below their junction 30 miles, join the Wabash, between Knox and Gibson cos. at lat. 30° 27′ N.

WHITE RIVER, r. of Ark. and Mis. rises in the southern part of the latter, and northern part of the former, by 2 large branches, White river proper, or NW. branch, and Black river, or NE. branch. Both these rivers are navig-

ble in seasons of high water, far above their junction. They unite in Arkansas, lat. 35° 30′ N. and the stream flows thence nearly a S. course about 120 m. S. and falls into Mississippi river 30 m. above the mouth of Arkansas. White river is at all seasons navigable below the mouth of Black river. The length of this stream, following either branch, is about 350 miles.

WHITE RIVER, v. Lawrence co. Mis.

WHITE RIVER, r. Vt. rises in Kingston, and runs into the Connecticut, at Hartford. Length 50 miles.

WHITE RIVER, t. Knox co. In.

WHITE RIVER, r. La. runs into the Missouri, 1130 m. from the Mississippi.

WHITE RIVER, r. N. America, runs into Lake Michigan, lon. 85° 35′ W.; lat. 43° 40′ N.

WHITE ROCK, v. Charlotte co. Va.

WHITE ROCK, v. Halifax co. Va.

WHITESBOROUGH, v. Oneida co. N. Y. 4 m. NW. from Utica. It is principally built on a single street, 1¾ m. long, and contains a handsome court-house, a jail, academy, and 2 churches, 1 for Baptists and 1 for Presbyterians. Many of the dwelling-houses are elegant.

WHITE'S CREEK, v. Rhea co. Ten.

WHITESTOWN, t. Oneida co. N. Y. on the Mohawk, comprising the villages of Whitesborough and New Hartford. Pop. 4,410.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, v. Greenbrier co. Va.

WHITESVILLE, t. and cap. Columbus co. N. C.

WHITEWATER, t. Hamilton co. Ohio. Pop. 1,734.

WHITE WATER, r. rises in In. and receiving numerous tributaries, runs into the Miami, in Ohio, 5 m. above the junction of that river with the Ohio, 20 m. below Brookville. It is a beautiful, transparent stream. It has a rapid current, not easily navigable, but is well adapted to mills, and many are now erected.

WHITE WOMAN'S RIVER, r. Ohio, is formed by the union of Mohiccan and Owl creeks, and flows into the Muskingum, at Coshocton.

WHITING, t. Addison co. Vt. on Otter creek, 50 m. SW. from Montpelier. Pop. 653.

WHITINGHAM, t. Windham co. Vt. 52 m. S. from Windsor. Pop. 1,477.

WHITTEDSVILLE, v. Buncombe co. N. C.

WICKFORD, v. in North Kingston, R. I. on Narraganset Bay, 9 m. NW. from Newport. It is pleasantly situated, and contains about 100 dwelling-houses, a bank, an academy, with a building of 60 feet by 30, and about 60 students; 3 churches, 1 each for Baptists, Episcopalians, and Quakers.

WICOMICO, r. Md. rises in Delaware, and falls into the Chesapeake, S. of the Nanticoke.

WICOMICO CHURCH, v. Northumberland co. Va.

WICONISCO, creek, Dauphin co. Pa. runs into the Susquehannah on the E. side, 14 m. above the Juniatta.

WICONISCO MOUNTAIN, Dauphin co. Pa. S. of Wiconisco creek.

WIGHCOMICO, short navigable river, Md. flows into the Potomac, 35 m. from its mouth.

WILBRAHAM, t. Hampden co. Mass. 10 m. SE. from Springfield, 77 WSW. from Boston. Pop. 2,035.

WILCOX, co. Al. bounded N. by Dallas, E. by Montgomery, S. by Butler and Monroe, W. by Clarke and Marengo. Chief town, Canton. Pop. 2,469.

WILDERNESS, v. Spotsylvania co. Va.

WILKES, co. Geo. bounded by Columbia and Warren SE. Greene SW. Oglethorpe NW. Broad river or Jefferson and Lincoln cos. E. It is about 22 m. square. Chief town, Washington. Pop. in 1820, 16,912; in 1830, 14,237.

WILKES, co. north-west corner of N. C. bounded N. by Asher, E. by Surrey, S. by Iredell and Burke, W. by Burke and Asher. Chief town, Wilkesborough. Pop. in 1820, 9,967; in 1830, 11,942.

WILKES, t. and cap. Wilkes co. N. C. 50 m. W. from Germantown, 442 from W.

WILKES, t. Gallia co. Ohio. Pop. 476.

WILKESBARRE, formerly Wyoming, t. and cap. Luzerne co. Pa. on the SE. side of the Susquehannah, 119 m. NW. from Philadelphia, 121 NE. from Harrisburg, 222 from W. Pop. 2,233. It contains a court-house, jail, church, bank, and academy, and issues 2 weekly newspapers. A dreadful massacre was committed in this place during the American war, by the Indians under the command of Col. Butler.

WILKINSON, co. SW. corner of Mis. Pop. 11,693. Chief town, Woodville.

WILKINSON, co. SW. part of Geo. Pop. 6,558. Chief town, Irwinton.

WILKINSONVILLE, t. Randolph co. Il. on the Ohio, about half-way between Fort Massac and the mouth of the Ohio.

WILKINSONVILLE, v. Chesterfield co. Virginia.

WILLAMANTIC, r. Ct. It is a principal branch of the Shetucket, which it joins N. of Lebanon.

WILLEQUENGAUGUM, lake on E. side of Me. at the sources of the St. Croix.

WILLET, t. Cortlandt co. N. Y. Pop. 840.

WILLIAMS, NW. co. of Ohio, bounded N. by Michigan, E. by Henry co. S. by Paulding, and W. by the state of Indiana. It is above 25 m. long from N. to S. by 24 broad from E. to W. It is not settled. The principal waters are the St. Joseph's and Maumee rivers.

WILLIAMSBOROUGH, t. Burlington co. N. J.

WILLIAMSBOROUGH, v. Greenville co. N. C. on the W. side of Nutbush creek, a branch of the Roanoke, 17 m. W. from Warrenton, about 37 W. by N. from Halifax, and 49 NE. from Hillsborough.

WILLIAMSBURG, t. N. from Sebec river, Penobscot co. Me. 65 m. N. from Belfast, 40 NNW. from Bangor, and 175 NNE. from Portland. Pop. 227.

WILLIAMSBURG, t. Hampshire co. Mass

8 m. NW. from Northampton, 100 W. from Boston. Pop. 1,225.

WILLIAMSBURG, v. Huntingdon co. Pa.

WILLIAMSBURG, t. Talbot co. Md. 5 m. NE. from Easton.

WILLIAMSBURG, v. Clermont co. Ohio, 35 m. ENE. from Cincinnati, 65 W. by S. from Chillicothe. Pop. 286. It was formerly the cap. of the co. It contains a court-house, a jail, and a printing-office.

WILLIAMSBURG, v. James City co. Va. 32 m. E. by S. from Richmond. This town was once the capital of the state, but is now much decayed from its former importance. It still contains William and Mary College, which was founded here in 1693. It has 7 instructors and 60 students. The libraries have 4,200 volumes. It has one vacation of nearly four months, from July to October. Commencement is in July.

WILLIAMSBURG, t. Clermont co. Ohio, containing a village of the same name. Pop. 1,609.

WILLIAMSBURG, t. Mason co. Ken.

WILLIAMSBURG, district, NE. part of S. C.

WILLIAMSBURG, t. and cap. Williamsburg district, S.C. 72 m. NNE. from Charleston.

WILLIAMSBURG, v. Jackson co. Ten. on N. side of the Cumberland, about 15 m. ENE. from Carthage. Six miles NE. of this village there is a valuable salt-spring, where large quantities of salt are made.

WILLIAMSFIELD, t. Ashtabula co. Ohio.

WILLIAMSON, t. Ontario co. N. Y. on S. side of Lake Ontario, 20 m. N. from Canandaigua. Pop. 1,788.

WILLIAMSON, co. W. Ten. Pop. 26,608. Chief town, Franklin.

WILLIAMSPORT, bor. and cap. Lycoming co. Pa. on W. branch of the Susquehannah, 38 m. above Northumberland, 2½ E. from Newbury, 190 from W.

WILLIAMSPORT, t. Washington co. Md. on the Potomac, 6 m. W. from Elizabethtown.

WILLIAMS' RIVER, r. Vt. rises in Chester, and runs into the Connecticut, 3 m. N. from Bellows Falls.

WILLIAMSTON, t. and cap. Martin co. N. C. on the Roanoke, 50 m. SE. from Halifax, 277 from W.

WILLIAMSTOWN, t. Orange co. Vt. 11 m. S. from Montpelier. Pop. 1,487.

WILLIAMSTOWN, t. Berkshire co. Mass. 28 m. N. from Lenox, 135 W. by N. from Boston. Lon. 73° 15′ W.; lat. 42° 38′ N. Pop. 2,137. It is situated in NW. corner of the state, having Saddle Mountain on the E. and hills which separate it from New York on the W. being in a beautiful vale. Hoosack river flows through the NE. part. It is a fine agricultural town, and contains 2 Congregational meeting-houses, a college, and some manufacturing establishments. Williams College, at this place, was founded in 1793; it is a respectable and flourishing institution; the buildings are, two brick edifices 4 stories high, and a laboratory. The libraries contain about 4,000 volumes; the number of students ranges from 100 to 150; the whole number of graduates from its commencement to 1830, was 700. Lectures are given on chemistry, mathematics and natural philosophy, languages, and divinity. There are 3 terms in a year. Term bills, including tuition, room rent, library, &c. are usually less than 10 dollars. Board is usually 2 dollars a week. Commencement is held on the first Wednesday in September. There are 3 vacations; the first, from commencement 4 weeks; the second, from the 4th Wednesday in December 6 weeks; the third, from the 3d Wednesday in May, 3 weeks.

WILLIAMSTOWN, t. Oswego co. N. Y. W. of Camden. Pop. 606.

WILLIAMSTOWN, v. Grant co. Ken.

WILLIAMSVILLE, v. in Buffalo, N. Y. 11 m. NE. from Buffalo.

WILLIAMSVILLE, v. on Ellicott's creek, Erie co. N. Y. 12 m. NE. from Buffalo.

WILLIAMSVILLE, v. Chesterfield co. Va. 43 m. from Richmond.

WILLIAMSVILLE, v. Person co. N. C.

WILLIAMSVILLE, v. Christian co. Ken.

WILLIMANTIC, rapids in Connecticut r. Mass. about a mile below South Hadley canal. They are avoided by opening a channel a mile in length on the western shore.

WILLINBOROUGH, t. Burlington co. N. J. on the Delaware, 14 m. from Philadelphia. Pop. 782.

WILLINGBOROUGH, v. Susquehannah co. Pa.

WILLING'S CREEK, r. Mis. runs into the Mississippi, lon. 91° 21′ W.; lat. 30° 49′ N.

WILLINGTON, v. Abbeville district, S. C.

WILLINGTON, t. Tolland co. Ct. 8 m. E. from Tolland, 26 NE. Hartford. Pop. 1,305.

WILLIS'S CREEK, r. Va. runs into the James river, lon. 78° 18′ W.; lat. 37° 40′ N.

WILLIS'S MOUNTAIN, mt. Buckingham co. Va. 42 m. S. from Charlottesville.

WILLISTON, t. Chittenden co. Vt. 8 m. ESE. from Burlington.

WILLOUGHBY, t. Lincoln co. U. C. on Niagara river, just above the falls.

WILLOUGHBY LAKE, lake, in Essex co. Vermont.

WILLOW GROVE, v. Montgomery co. Pa.

WILLOW GROVE, v. Sumpter district, S. Carolina.

WILLS, t. Guernsey co. Ohio. Pop. 1,596.

WILLSBOROUGH, t. Essex co. N. Y. on Lake Champlain, S. from Chesterfield. Pop. 1,316.

WILL'S CREEK, r. rises in Pa. and runs S. by W. into the Potomac, at Cumberland, in Maryland.

WILLSHIRE, v. Van Wert co. Ohio, 131 m. NW. from Columbus.

WILLTOWN, v. in Fairfield, Ct. 279 m. from W.

WILLTOWN, v. Williamsburg district, S. Carolina.

WILLTOWN, v. Charleston district, S. C. on the Edisto, 27 m. WSW. from Charleston.

WILMINGTON, t. Windham co. Vt. 21 m. E. from Bennington. Pop. 1367.

WILMINGTON, t. Essex co. N. Y. Pop. 695.

WILMINGTON, t. Middlesex co. Mass. 16 m. N. from Boston. Pop. 731.

WILMINGTON, city and port of entry, Newcastle co. Del. between the Brandywine and Christiana creeks, 1 m. above their confluence, and 2 W. from the Delaware, 5 N. from Newcastle, 28 SW. from Philadelphia, 72 NE. from Baltimore, and 110 from W. Lon. 77° 34′ W.; lat. 39° 43′ N. Pop. in 1820, 5,268; in 1830, 6,628. The position of the town is high, airy and pleasant; it is regularly laid out, the streets crossing each other at right angles. It is supplied with water from the Brandywine, by water-works, like those of Philadelphia. The city contains a town-hall, 2 market-houses, 3 banks, a spacious almshouse of stone, a U. S. arsenal, and 13 houses of public worship, viz. 3 for Episcopalians, 3 for Presbyterians, 3 for Methodists, 2 for Friends, 1 for Baptists, and 1 for Roman Catholics. The Christiana admits vessels drawing 14 feet of water to the town, and those of 8 feet can ascend 8 m. further. The Brandywine has 8 feet of water to the mills. This town owns more than 10,000 tons of shipping. Its staple article of export is flour. There is a bridge over the Brandywine, and one over the Christiana, connecting it on each side with the beautiful surrounding country, in which it is situated. The celebrated Brandywine flour mills are in a village a little distant from the town. These flour mills were formerly the most numerous and important in the U. S. Those in Rochester, New York, now vie with them. Within 10 m. of Wilmington there are at least 100 important manufactories, rendering it the largest manufacturing district in the Atlantic states S. of Philadelphia. The principal articles manufactured are flour, cotton, wool, paper, iron castings, and powder. The celebrated powder manufactory of E. I. Dupont is on the Brandywine, near Wilmington. The Brandywine Chalybeate Springs are likewise within 5 m. of Wilmington, situated in a highly romantic and rural country. The building for the accommodation of boarders will bear comparison with any similar establishment in the U. S. It is a place of great resort for invalids and people of fashion during the warm season. Wilmington is noted for the number and excellence of its private schools, which may be attributed to a want of enterprise in its inhabitants to encourage public institutions. There is not a seminary in the city of public endowment. Among the private seminaries are three Friends' boarding-schools, two for boys, and one for young ladies, of long-established celebrity; there are several other schools of the first order that accommodate both boarding and day scholars. The whole number of schools is above 40, most of which are taught by females. A Catholic charity school for the education of orphans is among the number. There are 4 printing-offices in the town, from which are issued 4 periodical papers, 2 semi-weekly and 2 weekly. There is likewise a public library of 2,200 volumes. Wilmington carries on a brisk trade with Philadelphia; two steam-boats run daily between the two cities, and a third runs between Wilmington and New Jersey. It contains a large number of stores of almost every description, from which goods may be bought, at retail, on as good or better terms than in Philadelphia.

WILMINGTON, t. port of entry, and cap. New Hanover co. N. C. on the E. side of Cape Fear river, just below the confluence of the NE. and NW. branches, about 35 m. from the sea; 90 SE. from Fayetteville, 93 SSW. from Newbern, and 416 from W. Lon. 78° 10′ W.; lat. 34° 11′ N. Pop. 2,700. It contains a court-house, a jail, an academy, 2 banks, a printing-office, an Episcopal, and a Presbyterian church. The exports from this town some years exceeds 1,000,000 dollars. It is well situated for trade, but is accounted unhealthy. The harbor admits vessels of 300 tons, but the entrance is rendered dangerous and difficult by a large shoal. Opposite the town are two islands, which extend with the course of the river, dividing it into 3 channels.

WILMINGTON, island, near the coast of Georgia, at the mouth of the Savannah river. Lat. 32° N.

WILMINGTON, t. and cap. Clinton co. Ohio, 50 m. W. from Chillicothe, 54 NE. from Cincinnati, 60 SW. from Columbus, and 444 from W. It was laid out in 1810, and is a flourishing town, containing a printing-office, and 607 inhabitants.

WILMINGTON, t. Fluvanna co. Va.

WILMOT, t. Merrimack co. N. H. 29 m. NW. from Concord. Pop. 834.

WILNA, t. Jefferson co. N. Y. Pop. 1,602.

WILSON, t. Niagara co. N. Y. Pop. 913.

WILSON, co. West Ten. on the S. side of Cumberland river. Pop. 25,447. Chief town, Lebanon.

WILSON HILL, v. Shelby co. Al. 133 m. NNE. from Cahawba.

WILTON, t. Kennebeck co. Me. 35 m. NW. from Augusta, 200 NNE. from Boston. Pop. 1,650.

WILTON, t. Hillsborough co. N. H. 9 m. WSW. from Amherst, 40 SSW. from Concord. Pop. 1,041.

WILTON, t. Fairfield co. Ct. 7 m. N. from Norwalk. Pop. 2,095. Here is an academy.

WILTON, t. Saratoga co. N. Y. Pop. 1,303.

WINCHENDON, t. Worcester co. Mass. 33 m. NNW. from Worcester, 60 NW. from Boston. Pop. 1,463.

WINCHESTER, t. Cheshire co. N. H. 13 m. SSW. from Keene, 70 WSW. from Concord. Pop. 2,052.

WINCHESTER, t. Litchfield co. Ct. 15 m. N. Litchfield. Pop. 1,766.

WINCHESTER, v. Greene co. Ohio, on Anderson's creek, 7 m. from Xenia. Pop. 8.

WINCHESTER, v. Guernsey co. Ohio, 33 m. NNE. from Zanesville, 45 W. from Wheeling.

WINCHESTER, city and cap. Frederick co. Va. 30 m. SW. from Harper's Ferry, 70 WNW. from Washington, 95 NE. from Staunton, 150 NNW. from Richmond. Lon. 77° 28′ W.; lat. 39° 16′ N. Pop. about 5,000. It is pleasantly situated, regularly laid out in

squares, is a handsome and flourishing town, and contains a court-house, a jail, an almshouse, a market-house, as well as a freemasons' hall, 2 banks, 2 academies, 1 for males and 1 for females, 2 printing-offices, from each of which is issued a weekly newspaper, and 6 houses of public worship, for Presbyterians, Episcopalians, German Lutherans, Baptists, Methodists, and Roman Catholics. The principal street is well paved, and the town well built, a large part of the houses being of brick. It is supplied with excellent water by an aqueduct. Near the town there are several medicinal springs; in the vicinity there are a number of flour mills. It has a large number of manufactories and workshops, and being central to many mineral springs, and a place noted for its salubrity and pleasantness, it is a summer resort for strangers.

WINCHESTER, t. and cap. Clarke co. Ken. on a branch of Licking river, 16 m. SSE. from Paris, and 530 from W. Pop. 620. Here is a printing-office.

WINCHESTER, t. and cap. Franklin co. Ten. on Elk river, about 35 m. E. by N. from Fayetteville, and 687 m. from W.

WINCHESTER, v. and seat of justice, Wayne co. Mis. on Oaktibbehan, branch of Pascagoula river, 180 m. E. from Natchez, 150 NE. from New Orleans. Lat. 31° 39′ N.

WINDHAM, co. SE. part of Vt. bounded N. by Windsor co. E. by Connecticut river, S. by Massachusetts, and W. by Bennington co. Pop. 28,758. Chief town, Newfane.

WINDHAM, t. Windham co. Vt. 25 m. SW. from Windsor. Pop. 84.

WINDHAM, t. Rockingham co. N. H. 34 m. NNW. from Boston, 40 WSW. from Portsmouth. Pop. 1,006.

WINDHAM, co. Ct. bounded N. and E. by Massachusetts, S. by New London co. and W. by Tolland co. Pop. 27,077. Chief town, Brooklyn.

WINDHAM, t. Windham co. Ct. 12 m. NNW. from Norwich, 31 E. from Hartford, 365 from W. Pop. 2,812. It is watered by the Shetucket, and has two considerable villages, one called Windhamtown, and the other Williamantic, or the State; in the latter are 5 large manufactories of cotton, from which has sprung this flourishing village.

WINDHAM, t. Greene co. N. Y. SW. from Catskill. Pop. 3,472.

WINDHAM, v. Portage co. Ohio, 220 m. NE. from Columbus.

WINDSOR, t. Kennebeck co. Me. 36 m. from Portland. Pop. 1,485.

WINDSOR, co. E. side of Vt. bounded N. by Orange co. E. by Connecticut river, S. by Windham co. and W. by Rutland and Addison cos. Pop. 40,623. Chief towns, Windsor and Woodstock.

WINDSOR, t. Windsor co. Vt. on W. bank of the Connecticut, 18 m. S. from Dartmouth College, 61 m. S. from Montpelier, 112 NW. from Boston, 126 N. from Hartford, 463 from W. Lon. 72° 30′ W.; lat. 43° 29′ N. Pop. 3,134. It is a very pleasant, handsome, and flourishing town, one of the largest in the state, and has considerable trade. It contains a court-house, a state prison, an academy for young ladies, and 3 handsome houses of public worship, for Congregationalists, Baptists, and Episcopalians. The academy is a respectable institution, and has from 70 to 100 pupils. The building is of brick, 2 stories high.

WINDSOR, t. Hillsborough co. N. H. 28 m. WSW. from Concord. Pop. 226.

WINDSOR, t. Berkshire co. Mass. 20 m. NE. from Lenox, 120 W. from Boston. Pop. 1,042.

WINDSOR, t. Hartford co. Ct. on W. side of the Connecticut, 7 m. N. from Hartford. Pop. 3,220. It is a pleasant town, and has an academy.

WINDSOR, *East*, t. Hartford co. Ct. on E. side of the Connecticut, nearly opposite Windsor, 7 m. NNE. from Hartford. Pop. 3,537. It contains an academy.

WINDSOR, *East*, t. Middlesex co. N. J. Pop. 2,129.

WINDSOR, *West*, t. Middlesex co. N. J. Pop. 1,903.

WINDSOR, t. Ashtabula co. Ohio, 25 m. NW. from Warren. Pop. 666.

WINDSOR, t. and cap. Bertie co. N. C. on the Cashie, 23 m. WSW. from Edenton, 280 from W.

WINDSOR CREEK, r. N. America, which runs into the Missouri, 190 m. below the Great Falls.

WINDSOR RIVER, r. Ct. which runs into the Connecticut, 4 m. N. from Hartford.

WINDWARD ISLANDS, such of the Caribbean, in the West Indies, as commence at Martinico, and extend to Tobago.

WINDWARD PASSAGE, strait between Point Maizi, at the E. end of the Island of Cuba, and Cape St. Nicholas, at the NW. extremity of St. Domingo.

WINEBAGO, lake, NW. Territory. Lon. 87° 46′ W.; lat. 43° 50′ N.

WINEBAGO RIVER, r. NW. Territory, which runs from Winnebago Lake to Green Bay in Lake Michigan.

WINEE, or Black river, r. S. C. which rises near Camden, and runs SE. into the Great Pedee, 3 m. above Georgetown.

WINFIELD, t. Herkimer co. N. Y. 10 m. SW. from Herkimer, 10 S. from Utica. Pop. 1,778.

WINFIELD, or Marlborough, t. Marlborough district, S. C.

WINHALL, t. Bennington co. Vt. about 60 m. NE. from Albany in N. Y. and 25 m. W. from Bellows Falls. Pop. 571.

WINNIPEG LAKE, N. America, the source of the highest branch of the Mississippi river. Lon. 95° 8′ W.; lat. 47° 16′ N.

WINNIPISEOGEE LAKE, N. H. in Strafford co. 20 m. long, and 8, where widest, broad. It is a beautiful lake, of a very irregular form, and contains a number of islands.

WINNIPISEOGEE, r. N. H. runs from Lake Winnipiseogee into the Merrimack, S. of Sanbornton.

WINNSBOROUGH, t. and cap. Fairfield co. S. C. 8 m. W. of the Wateree, 30 m. NNW.

from Columbia, 145 NNW. from Charleston. It contains a court-house and a jail.

WINSLOW, t. Kennebeck co. Me. on the Kennebeck, opposite Waterville, 16 m. N. from Augusta, 196 NNE. from Boston. Pop. 1,259.

WINSTED, v. and parish, in Litchfield co. Ct. in NE. part of Winchester, containing flourishing manufactures.

WINTHROP, t. Kennebeck co. Me. 11 m. W. from Augusta, 160 NNE. from Boston. Pop. 1,887. It is a considerable and flourishing town, and has manufactures of cotton and wool, and also of copperas.

WINTON, cap. Hertford co. N. C. on the Chowan, 35 m. NNW. from Edenton. It contains but a few houses.

WINTONBURY, v. Hartford co. Ct.

WINYAW BAY, S. C. formed by the junction of the Pedee, Wakkamaw, and Winee. It is 12 m. long.

WISCASSET, t. port of entry, and cap. Lincoln co. Me. on W. side the Sheepscot, 8 m. NE. from Bath, 43 NE. from Portland, 160 NE. from Boston, 600 from W. Lon. 90° 40′ W.; lat. 43° N. Pop. 2,244. It is pleasantly situated, and contains a court-house, a jail, a meeting-house, an academy, a bank, an insurance office, and has considerable trade. The harbor is rarely frozen.

WISER'S CREEK, r. N. America, runs into the Missouri, 342 m. below the Great Falls.

WISESBURG, v. Baltimore co. Md. 25 m. NW. from Baltimore.

WOBURN, t. Middlesex co. Mass. 10 m. N. from Boston. Pop. 1,977.

WOLCOTT, t. Orleans co. Vt. 28 m. N. from Montpelier. Pop. 492.

WOLCOTT, t. New Haven co. Ct. 23 m. N. from New Haven. Pop. 844.

WOLCOTT, t. Wayne co. N. Y. on S. side of Lake Ontario, 200 m. W. from Albany. Pop. 1,085.

WOLCOTTSVILLE, v. Litchfield co. Ct.

WOLF ISLAND, or Grande, isl. at NE. end of Lake Ontario. Lon. 75° 50′ W.; lat. 44° N.

WOLF RIVER, r. Ten. runs into the Mississippi, N. of Chickasaw Bluff.

WOLF RIVER, r. La. runs into the Missouri, 464 m. from the Missouri.

WOLF RIVER, r. Mis. runs S. into the Gulf of Mexico, 22 m. E. from Pearl river. Length 140 m. It forms a considerable bay at its mouth, called St. Louis's Bay.

WOLF ISLAND, small isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of Georgia. Lon. 81° 30′ W.; lat. 31° 19′ N.

WOLFEBOROUGH, t. Strafford co. N. H. on NE. side of Lake Winnipiseogee, 50 m. NNW. from Portsmouth. Pop. 1,928.

WALLAWOLLAH, r. N. America, runs into the Columbia, below Lewis's river.

WOLVES' ISLANDS, cluster of small islands near E. coast of Maine. Lon. 66° 50′ W.; lat. 45° 4′ N.

WOMELSDORF, v. Berks co. Pa. 68 m. WNW. from Philadelphia.

WOOD, co. NW. part of Va. bounded NE. by Ohio and Harrison cos. SE. by Harrison and Kenhawa cos. SW. by Kenhawa and Mason counties, and NW. by the Ohio. Pop. 6,409. Chief town, Parkersburg.

WOOD, northern co. of the New Purchase, Ohio, bounded N. by Michigan, E. by Sandusky and Seneca, S. by Hancock, and W. by Henry cos. It is 31 m. long from N. to S. by 24 broad from E. to W. Pop. 1,095. Chief town, Perrysburg.

WOOD CREEK, r. N. Y. runs N. into S. end of Lake Champlain. Length 23 m.

WOOD CREEK, r. Oneida co. N. Y. runs W. into Oneida Lake. It is connected with the Mohawk by a canal, 1½ m. long, and navigable for boats of 12 or 15 tons.

WOOD ISLAND, small isl. near the coast of Maine, 15 m. NE. from Cape Porpoise. Lon. 70° 24′ W.; lat. 43° 26′ N.

WOOD, r. N. America, runs into the Mississippi, lon. 92° 35′ W.; lat. 44° N.

WOODBRIDGE, t. New Haven co. Ct. 7 m. NW. from New Haven. Pop. 2,049.

WOODBRIDGE, t. Middlesex co. N. J. W. of Arthur Kull Sound, 3 m. NNW. from Amboy. Pop. 3,960. The village contains an Episcopal and Presbyterian church.

WOODBURY, t. Caledonia co. Vt. 19 m. NE. from Montpelier. Pop. 824.

WOODBURY, t. Litchfield co. Ct. 16 m. S. from Litchfield. Pop. 2,045.

WOODBURY, t. and cap. Gloucester co. N. J. 9 m. S. from Philadelphia. It contains a court-house, a jail, an academy, a Quaker meeting-house, and upwards of 100 houses.

WOODFORD, t. Bennington co. Vt. 8 m. E. from Bennington. Pop. 395.

WOODFORD, co. central part of Ken. Pop. 12,294. Chief town, Versailles.

WOODSBOROUGH, t. Frederick co. Md. 11 m. NF. from Fredericktown.

WOODSFIELD, t. and cap. Monroe co. Ohio, 31 m. SW. from St. Clairsville, 35 m. N. from Marietta, 294 from W. Pop. 157.

WOODS, *Lake of the*, lake of N. America, 90 m. long, and 30 where broadest, but very irregular in its shape. It lies between the Winnipeg and Lake Superior, chiefly in U. C. but the S. part is in the territory of the U. S. The lands on its banks are covered with oaks, pines, firs, &c.

WOODSTOCK, t. Oxford co. Me. 8 m. N. from Paris. Pop. 573.

WOODSTOCK, t. and cap. Windsor co. Vt. 14 m. NW. from Windsor, 47 S. from Montpelier. Pop. 3,044. Here is a pleasant and handsome village, situated on the Waterquechy, containing a court-house, a jail, and a Congregational meeting-house, and it has some trade.

WOODSTOCK, t. Windham co. Ct. 6 m. N. from Pomfret, 40 ENE. from Hartford. Pop. 2,928. It consists of 3 parishes, is a valuable agricultural town, and contains an academy.

WOODSTOCK, t. and cap. Shenandoah co. Va. 12 m. SSW. from Strasburg, 30 SSW. from Winchester. It is a pleasant town, and contains a handsome stone court-house, a jail, an academy, a market-house, 4 houses of public worship, for German Lutherans, Presbyterians,

Episcopalians, and Methodists, and about 600 inhabitants.

WOODSTOCK, t. Ulster co. N. Y. 14 m. NW. from Kingston. Here are iron works, and 2 glass manufactories.

WOODSTOCK, t. Hyde co. N. C.

WOODSTOWN, v. Salem co. N. J. It is a pleasant place, contains a Quaker meeting-house, and about 80 dwellings.

WOODVILLE, v. Jefferson co. N. Y. 158 m. NW. from Albany.

WOODVILLE, v. in the western angle of Culpeper co. Va. 98 m. SW. by W. from W. and 128 NNW. from Richmond.

WOODVILLE, v. on Pamunky r. Hanover co. Va. 30 m. a little W. of N. from Richmond.

WOODVILLE, v. Perquimans co. N. C. 231 m. NE. by E. from Raleigh.

WOODVILLE, v. Warren co. Ten. about 20 m. E. from Murfreesborough.

WOODVILLE, v. and seat of justice, Wilkinson co. Mis. 38 m. a little E. of S. from Natchez. Pop. about 700. The vicinity of Woodville, watered by the branches of Buffalo and Bayou Sara, is one of the most productive cotton tracts in Mississippi or Louisiana. Distance from W. 1,182 m.

WOOLWICH, t. Lincoln co. Me. on the Kennebeck, opposite Bath, 7 m.W. from Wiscasset, 152 NE. from Boston, 620 from W. Pop. 1,484.

WOOLWICH, t. Gloucester co. N. J. Pop. 3,033.

WOOSTER, t. and cap. Wayne co. Ohio, at the head of navigation on the Killbuck, 45 m. S. from Lake Erie, 65 N. from Zanesville, 123 W. from Pittsburg, 370 from W. Lat. 40° 46′ N. It is regularly laid out, and contains a bank, a land-office, a printing-office, and 977 inhabitants. Two m. NW. of the town a well for salt water has been sunk 280 feet deep. It furnishes very salt water in large quantities.

WORCESTER, t. Washington co. Vt. 10 m. N. from Montpelier. Pop. 432.

WORCESTER, t. and cap. Worcester co. Mass. 39 m. NNW. from Providence, 40 W. by S. from Boston, 295 from W. Pop. 4,172. It contains an elegant court-house, a jail, a bank, 2 paper-mills, 2 printing-offices, from each of which is issued a weekly newspaper, and 3 houses of public worship, 2 for Congregationalists, and 1 for Baptists. It is pleasantly situated, and is the largest inland town in New England, and is a place of much wealth and trade. The principal street is upwards of a mile in length. The town is handsomely built, and the neighboring country is very pleasant and well cultivated. Here is the library of the American Antiquarian Society, consisting of 6,000 volumes. A State Insane Asylum has recently been established here. A cattle show is held here annually. It has a communication with the waters of Narragansett Bay by the Blackstone canal.

WORCESTER, co. Md. bounded N. by Delaware, E. by the Atlantic, S. by Virginia, and W. by Somerset co. Pop. 18,271. Chief town, Snowhill.

WORCESTER, co. Mass. bounded N. by New Hampshire, E. by Middlesex and Norfolk cos. S. by Rhode Island and Connecticut, and W. by Hampden, Hampshire, and Franklin cos. Pop. 84,365.

WORCESTER, t. Otsego co. N. Y. 13 m. SE. from Cooperstown. Pop. 2,013.

WORCESTER, t. Washington co. Ohio. Pop. 1,953.

WORTHINGTON, t. Hampshire co. Mass. 20 m. WNW. from Northampton, 100 W. from Boston.

WORTHINGTON v. Franklin co. Ohio, on the Whetstone, 9 m. NNE. from Columbus. Its situation is a pleasant one, and it contains an academy and a large woollen manufactory. Pop. 314.

WRENTHAM, t. Norfolk co. Mass. 19 m. NW. from Taunton, 32 SW. from Boston, 420 from W. Pop. 2,765. It is a considerable town, and contains an academy, and a cotton manufactory. Great numbers of straw bonnets are made in this town.

WRIGHTSBOROUGH, v. Union district, S. C.

WRIGHTSBOROUGH, v. Columbia co. Geo.

WRIGHTSTOWN, v. Burlington co. N. J. 21 m. SSE. from Trenton, and 30 NE. by E. from Philadelphia.

WRIGHTSVILLE, v. York co. Pa. on W. side of the Susquehannah, opposite Columbia, with which it is connected by a bridge.

WRIGHTSVILLE, v. Duplin co. N. C. 89 m. SE. from Raleigh.

WYACONDA, r. La. runs into the Mississippi, 34 m. below the Moines.

WYALUSING, r. Pa. runs into the E. branch of the Susquehannah, 8 or 10 m. below Asylum.

WYE, creek of Md. separating Queen Anne from Talbot co. and falling into Chesapeake bay, opposite the S. end of Kent island.

WYE MILLS, v. Talbot co. Md.

WYLLIESBURG, t. Charlotte co. Va.

WYNANT'S KILL, r. N. Y. runs into the Hudson, in Troy, 2 m. S. from Poesten's Kill.

WYOMING, or Kingston, v. Luzerne co. Pa. on Susquehannah river, 1 m. from, and directly opposite, Wilkesbarre. This village stands similar to Wilkesbarre, on an elevated alluvial plain; they are in full view from each other.

WYSAUKEN CREEK, r. Pa. runs into E. branch of the Susquehannah, 6 or 8 m. above Asylum.

WYSOX, small creek of Bradford co. Pa. falling into the Susquehannah, 5 m. below Towanda.

WYTHE, co. SW. part of Va. bounded NNW. by Tazewell co. NE. by Montgomery, SSE. by Grayson co. and W. by Washington co. 340 from W. Pop. 12,163. Chief town, Evansham.

WYTHE COURT-HOUSE, or Evansham, v. and seat of justice, Wythe co. Va. 58 miles NE. of Abington, 31 SW. of Inglisville, and 351 from W. Lat. 36° 50′ N.; lon. 4° 10′ W.

X.

XAGUA, s-p. of the S. coast of the island of Cuba, one of the finest in America, 84 m. SE. of Havana. Lon. 80° 45′ W.; lat. 22° 10′ N.

XALAPA, t. of New Spain, in the province of Tlascala, with a bishop's see. Lon. 98° 20′ W.; lat. 19° 32′ N.

XALISCO, a t. of Mexico, in a province of its name, 14 m. NW. of Compostella.

XENIA, t. and cap. Greene co. Ohio, on the Shawnee Creek, 3 m. from the Little Miami, 30 m. SW. from Urbanna, 55 NNE. from Cincinnati, 453 from W. It is a flourishing town, and contains a court-house, a jail, an academy, There are several houses of public worship in the village. The houses recently built are chiefly of brick and stone. Pop. 919.

Y.

YADKIN, r. N. C. rises between the Alleghany and Brushy Mountains, pervades the counties of Wilkes, Surrey, Rowan, Montgomery, and Anson, and flows into S. C. with the name of the Great Pedee. In Montgomery co. it passes over narrows occasioned by mountains on each side, which contract it from 200 yards wide to about 30. A few miles below the narrows it receives Rocky river, and then takes the name of Great Pedee.

YANCEYVILLE, v. Louisa co. Va. on the S. Anna, 60 m. NW. from Richmond, 133 from W.

YANTIC, or Norwich, r. Ct. joins the Shetucket, at Norwich.

YARMOUTH, s-p. Barnstable co. Mass. 4 m. E. from Barnstable, 20 SSE. from Boston, 488 from W. Pop. 2,251.

YATES, co. N. Y. bounded S. by Steuben, N. by Ontario, E. by Seneca Lake, and W. by Ontario and Canandaigua Lake. Length 21 m. width 12. Surface generally hilly, soil fertile, and well wooded. Chief town, Penn Yan. Pop. 19,019.

YAZOO, r. Mis. rises in lat. 35° N. near the borders of Tennessee, and runs SSW. and flows into the Mississippi, 12 m. above Walnut Hills, 142 above Natchez. It is about 230 m. long, and navigable 100 m.

YAZOO, *Little*, r. Mis. runs SSW. into the Mississippi, 15 m. S. from Palmyra.

YAZOO, co. of Mis. on the Yazoo river. Pop. 6,550. Chief town, Benton.

YELLOW-BUSHA, or Yalo-Bushur, an eastern branch of the Yazoo, Mis. A missionary station, named Elliot, was established, in 1818, on this river, 120 m. above the mouth of the Yazoo.

YELLOW-BREECHES CREEK, r. Pa. runs into the Susquehannah, on the W. side, 3 m. below Harrisburg.

YELLOW CREEK, t. Columbiana co. Ohio. Pop. 1,149.

YELLOW CREEK, *Great and Little*, two streams, Ohio, which flow into Ohio river in SE. corner of Columbiana co. 4 m. apart.

YELLOW CREEK FURNACE, and v. Montgomery co. Ten. 118 m. NW. from Murfreesborough.

YELLOW SPRINGS, watering place and village, Chester co. Pa. 30 m. NW. from Philadelphia. It is a place of considerable resort during the warm season, and there are two fine hotels which afford excellent accommodations for visitors.

YELLOW SPRINGS, v. Huntingdon co. Pa. 56 m. W. from Harrisburg.

YELLOW SPRINGS, v. near the northern boundary of Greene co. Ohio, 12 m. NNE. from Xenia, and 65 m. SW. by W. from Columbus.

YELLOWSTONE, r. N. America, rises from Lake Eustis in the Rocky Mountains, and after an ENE. course of about 1,100 m. joins the Missouri, 1,880 m. from the Mississippi, lon. 104° 0′ W.; lat. 47° 50′ N. This river is nearly or quite as large as the other branch which retains the name of Missouri. Its principal branches are Bighorn and Tongue rivers. This river was explored by Captain Clark, who embarked on it, 850 m. from its mouth, and tracing it down, found it deep and navigable for the whole of that distance.

YELLOW WATER, r. rises in Al. runs nearly S. into Florida, and falls into Pensacola Bay, after a course of about 70 m. It is a fine, clear, and beautiful stream, rising in pine woods.

YOCOM CREEK, r. Va. runs into the Potomac, lon. 76° 36′ W.; lat. 38° 6′ N.

YONGUESVILLE, v. Fairfield district, S. C. 42 m. N. from Columbus.

YONKERS, t. Westchester co. N. Y. on E. bank of the Hudson, 20 m. N. from N. York. Pop. 1,761.

YORK, city of U. C. is in about 43° 35′ N. lat. and is the present seat of the government of U. C. It is most beautifully situated within an excellent harbor of the same name, made by a long peninsula, which confines a basin of water sufficiently large to contain a considerable fleet. Pop. about 3,500.

YORK, SW co. of Me. bounded by the Atlantic Ocean SE. Piscataqua river, or New Hampshire SW. N. Hampshire W. Oxford co. Maine N. and Cumberland NE. Length 50 m. mean width 20. Its principal river, Saco. Chief town, York. Pop. in 1820, 46,283; in 1830, 51,710.

YORK, t. and seat of justice, York co. Me. on York river, near the ocean, 10 m. NE. of Portsmouth, 16 S. of Wells, and 22 of Kennebunk. Pop. 3,485.

YORK, t. on the W. side of Genesee river, Livingston co. N. Y. 25 m. SSW. from Rochester, and 40 m. W. from Canandaigua. Pop. 2,636.

YORK, or Yorktown, t. Westchester co. N. Y. 45 m. N. from New York. Pop. 2,141.

YORK, co. S. side of Pa. bounded NE. by the Susquehannah, which separates it from Dauphin and Lancaster cos. S. by Maryland, W. by Adams co. and NNW. by Cumberland co. Pop. 42,658. Chief town, York.

YORK, bor. and cap. York co. Pa. on Codorus creek, 22 m. WSW. from Lancaster, 48 N. from Baltimore, 52 E. from Chambersburg, 85

W. from Philadelphia, 66 from W. Lon. 76° 40′ W.; lat. 39° 58′ N. Pop. 4,216. It is a pleasant and flourishing town, regularly laid out, and contains a court-house, a jail, a market-house, an alms-house, a register's office, an Episcopal academy, and 10 houses of public worship, for Episcopalians, English Presbyterians, German Presbyterians, German Lutherans, Roman Catholics, Methodists, Friends, and Moravians. A large number of the houses here are handsome and spacious structures of brick.

YORK, co. E. side of Va. bounded N. by York river, E. by Chesapeake Bay, S. by Elizabeth City, Warwick, and James City cos. and W. by James City co. Pop. 5,354. Chief town, Yorktown.

YORK, a short and navigable river, Va. formed by the union of the Pamunky and Mattapony. It flows into the Chesapeake, opposite Cape Charles.

YORK, t. Athens co. Ohio. Pop. 871.

YORK, t. Belmont co. Ohio. Pop. 1,429.

YORK, district, N part of S. C. Pop. 17,785.

YORK, t. and cap. York district, S. C. 30 m. N. from Columbia, 438 from W.

YORK BAY, a bay on the SW. coast of the island of St. Vincent, 2 m. NW. from Kingston Bay.

YORK FORT, fort at the mouth of Nelson's river, in Hudson's Bay. Lon. 92° 46′ W.; lat. 57° 2′ N.

YORK HAVEN, v. York co. Pa.

YORK SULPHUR SPRINGS, v. Adams co. Pa.

YORKTOWN, or York, t. port of entry, and cap. York co. Va. on S. side of York river, 12 m. ESE. from Williamsburg, 29 NW. from Norfolk, 70 ESE. from Richmond. Lon. 76° 52′ W.; lat. 37° 22′ N. Pop. about 1,000. York river affords at this town the best harbor in Virginia. It is contracted here to the width of a mile, and is inclosed within very high banks, under which the largest vessels may ride with safety. It is a place of some trade. This town is memorable for the capture of Lord Cornwallis and his army by the Americans, under Gen. Washington, on the 19th of October, 1781.

YOUNG POINT, cape on the E. coast of St. Vincent. Lon. 61° 9′ W.; lat. 13° 12′ N.

YOUHIOGENY, river of Pennsylvania and Maryland, rises in the extreme south-western angle of Maryland, between the sources of Potomac and Cheat rivers. Pursuing a northern course over the western border of Maryland, it enters Pennsylvania on the E. side of the Laurel Hills, and piercing both them and the Chesnut Ridge, flows thence in a NW. direction, and empties into the Monongahela 15 m. above, or S. of Pittsburg.

YOUNGSTOWN, v. on Niagara river, Niagara co. N. Y. 5 m. N. from Lewiston, and 20 NW. by W. from Lockport.

YOUNGSTOWN, v. Westmoreland co. Pa. at the western foot of Chesnut Ridge, 11 m. E. from Greensburg, and 1[illegible] W. from Harrisburg.

YOUNGSTOWN, t. in Trumbull co. Ohio, on a branch of Big Beaver river, 8 m. NE. of Canfield, and about 90 N. by W. of Pittsburg. Pop. 1,384.

YOUNGSVILLE, v. Warren co. Pa. 328 m. NW. from Harrisburg.

YUCATAN, peninsula and state of Mexico, bounded by the Gulf of Mexico NW. and N. by the Caribbean sea E. by central America S. and by Chiapa and Tabasco SW. Length from SW. to NE. 500 m. mean width 160; and area 80,000 sq. ms. "The peninsula of Yucatan," says Humboldt, "of which the northern coast, from Cape Catoche, to the Punta de Piedras, 240 m. is a vast plain, intersected in its interior by a chain of hills of little elevation." Though one of the warmest, Yucatan is among the most healthy regions of equinoctial America. It reaches from lat. 15° 40′ to 21° 30′ N. This salubrity is, no doubt, owing to the dryness of the soil and atmosphere. Along the whole coast, from Cape Catoche to the mouth of the river San Francisco, in a distance of 400 m. the country does not afford a single spring of fresh water; that element is, however, abundant in the interior. Chief towns, Merida de Yucatan, Campeche, and Valladolid de Yucatan. Pop. about 750,000.

Z.

ZACATECAS, intendency, Mexico, bounded N. by Durango, E. by San Luis Potosi, S. by Guanaxato, and W. by Guadalaxara. It contains an area of 18,000 sq. ms. and about 160,000 inhabitants.

ZACATECAS, t. Mexico, cap. of the above, one of the most celebrated mining places of New Spain, 300 m. NNW. from Mexico. Pop. 35,000. Lat. 23° N.

ZACATULA, or Sacatula, t. Mexico, on a river of the same name, near the Pacific Ocean, 95 m. S. from Mechoacan. Lon. 103° W.; lat. 18° 35′ N.

ZACHEO, or Desechio, isl. in the W. Indies, between Hispaniola and Porto Rico, 27 m. NE. from Mona.

ZANE, t. Logan co. Ohio. Pop. 608.

ZANESFIELD, v. Logan co. Ohio.

ZANESVILLE, v. and seat of justice for Muskingum co. Ohio, 80 m. W. from Wheeling, Va. 336 from W. Lat. 40° N.; lon. 5° 2′ W. Pop. 3,094. It contains a court-house, and public offices; 20 or 30 stores, several glass-houses, and 2 printing-offices. Zanesville stands on the E. bank of Muskingum river, immediately adjoining the Falls, on which are erected a large number of mills, among which are several flouring and saw-mills, an oil-mill, a rolling-mill, a nail machine, and woollen factory. Across the river, adjoining the town, are built two bridges within half a mile of each other, the lower connecting this town with Putnam.

APPENDIX.

STATISTICAL TABLES OF THE UNITED STATES.

I.—IMPORTS, EXPORTS, AND TONNAGE

Of each State and Territory: the Imports and Exports during the Year ending September 30, 1829; *and the Tonnage reckoned on the* 31*st of December*, 1828.

States and Territories.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.		Total Value of Domestic and Foreign Produce.	Tons and 95ths.
		Domestic Produce.	Foreign Produce.		
Maine . . .	$ 742,781	$ 729,106	$ 8,726	$ 737,832	232,039 37
N. Hampshire	179,889	98,264	7,476	105,740	26,253 18
Vermont . .	205,392	808,079	. .	808,079	764 61
Massachusetts	12,520,744	3,949,751	4,305,186	8,254,937	424,511 99
Rhode Island	423,811	337,468	52,913	390,381	43,406 61
Connecticut .	309,538	450,985	6,895	457,970	60,859 57
New York .	34,743,307	12,036,561	8,082,450	20,119,011	355,534 55
New Jersey .	786,247	8,022	. .	8,022	48,772 19
Pennsylvania	10,100,152	2,617,152	1,472,873	4,089,935	104,114 43
Delaware . .	24,179	7,195	. .	7,195	13,213 41
Maryland . .	4,804,135	3,662,273	1,142,192	4,804,465	170,947 71
Columbia Dist.	205,921	914,285	13,812	928,097	23,232 72
Virginia . .	395,352	3,783,493	3,938	3,787,431	67,302 10
North Carolina	283,347	564,506	. .	564,506	54,094 45
South Carolina	1,139,618	8,134,676	40,910	8,175,586	33,688 73
Georgia . .	380,293	4,980,642	734	4,981,376	13,959 24
Alabama . .	233,720	1,679,385	14,573	1,693,958	10,473 02
Louisiana . .	6,857,209	10,898,183	1,487,877	12,386,060	51,903 83
Ohio . . .	293	2,004	. .	2,004	2,388 85
Michigan Ter.	2,957	. .	. .	. .	470 93
Florida . .	153,642	38,163	17,923	56,086	2,781 91
Total . .	74,492,527	55,700,193	16,658,478	72,358,671	1,741,391

II.—*Compensation to Officers of the Army, including Pay, Subsistence, Forage, Fuel, Quarters, and Expense for Servants.*

	Per month.	Per ann.		Per month.	Per ann.
Major General . .	544,58⅓	6,535,00	Maj. of Staff	176,49¼	2,117,92
Brigadier General	370,12½	4,441,50	Major . . .	182,83¾	2,194,00
Adjutant General .	269,54	3,234,48	Surgeon . .	125,83¾	1,510,00
Inspector General .	233,04	2,796,48	Ass't Surgeon	102,37½	1,228,50
Com'y Gen. of Sub.	261,54	3,138,48	Capt. of Ord.	142,87½	1,714,50
Col. of Ordnance .	261,54	3,138,48	Captain . .	132,87½	1,594,50
Lieut. Col. of Ord.	220,00	2,640,00	Lieut. of Ord.	115,89½	1,390,74
Colonel	246,54	2,958,48	1st Lieutenant	112,56¼	1,350,75
Lieut. Colonel . .	205,00	2,460,00	2d Lieutenant	107,56¼	1,290,75

III.—INSPECTIONS OF FLOUR.

Inspections of Wheat and Rye Flour and Corn Meal in the principal Ports of the United States, for the year ending September 30, 1830; also the amount for the preceding nine years.

Places.	Wheat Flour.	Rye Flour.	Corn Meal.	
	Barrels.	Barrels.	Hhds.	Barrels.
Albany, New York	43,215	. .	. .	. .
New York	827,370	15,191	10,316	9,663
Philadelphia	473,876	21,712	7,498	19,949
Baltimore	597,804	4,436	558	5,458
Georgetown, D. C.	139,713	. .	. .	. .
Alexandria, D. C.	187,432	1	. .	. .
Fredericksburg, Va.	79,336	. .	. .	. .
Falmouth, Va.	46,406	. .	. .	. .
Richmond, Va.	251,024	. .	. .	. .
Petersburgh, &c.	72,000	. .	.	. .
New Orleans,	133,700	. .	. .	. .
Total, 1830	2,851,876	41,351	18,372	35,070
" 1829	2,255,132	77,945	17,891	51,666
" 1828	2,245,257	55,239	19,178	78,958
" 1827	2,061,459	34,487	16,869	51,192
" 1826	2,031,558	27,282	18,619	36,979
" 1825	1,882,611	57,419	14,781	51,297
" 1824	1,714,410	68,380	17,192	70,415
" 1823	1,557,724	75,620	14,705	36,863
" 1822	1,599,973	59,363	15,157	32,274
" 1821	1,707,350	43,976	17,449	40,693

IV.—*Table showing the whole Quantity of Land in those States and Territories in which Public Land is situated; the Quantity of Public Land to which the Indian title had been extinguished June 30, 1828; and the Quantity to which it had not been extinguished June 30, 1828.*

State or Territory.	Whole quantity of land in each State or Territory.	Quantity of land belonging to the U. States, to which the Indian title is extinguished.	Quantity of land belonging to the U. States, to which the Indian title is not extinguished.
	ACRES.		
Tennessee	26,432,000	3,000,000	
Mississippi	31,074,234	11,514,517	16,885,760
Indiana	22,459,669	12,308,455	5,335,632
Ohio	24,810,246	4,984,348	409,501
Louisiana	31,463,040	25,364,197	none
Illinois	35,941,902	23,575,300	6,424,640
Michigan Territory (peninsular)	24,939,870	16,393,420	7,378,400
Arkansas do.	28,899,520	26,770,941	none
Missouri	39,119,019	35,263,541	none
Florida Territory	35,286,760	29,728,300	4,032,640
Alabama	34,001,226	19,769,679	9,519,066
	334,627,486	205,672,698	49,985,639
Territory of Huron lying west of lake Michigan and east of the Mississippi river	56,804,854	. . . .	56,804,834
Great Western Territory, extending from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean	750,000,000	. . . .	750,000,000
	1,140,432,330		856,790,473
Add quantity to which the Indian title is extinguished	. . . .	. . . .	205,672,698
Total acres belonging to the United States	. . . .	. . . .	1,062,463,171

V.—PUBLIC DEBT.

TABLE *showing the amount of the Public Debt of the United States, at several periods, from 1791 to 1830, reckoned on the 1st of January of the different years.* [Partly from Niles's Register.]

1791	$75,169,974	There was some increase of the Debt in each of these six years, except 1794, in which there was a reduction of it.
1796	81,642,272	
1799	77,399,909	The Debt was increased in consequence of the military preparations against France, before the year 1801, when Mr. Jefferson's administration commenced.
1801	82,009,167	
1803	74,731,922	
1804	85,353,643	The Debt was increased by the purchase of Louisiana, in 1803, for the sum of $15,000,000. Mr. Jefferson's administration ended March 3, 1809.
1809	56,732,379	
1810	53,156,532	The Debt was at its lowest amount in 1812, in Mr. Madison's administration, and before the war.
1812	45,035,123	
1813	55,907,452	The Debt greatly augmented by the war;—highest amount in 1816.
1816	123,016,375	
1817	115,807,805	Mr. Monroe's administration. Rapid reduction of the Debt since 1816, the receipts from the customs, &c. being large.
1820	91,015,566	
1821	89,987,427	The Debt increased in consequence of the purchase of Florida, in 1821, for the sum of $5,000,000; and a diminution in the receipts from the customs, &c. in the years 1820, 1821, &c. Mr. Monroe's administration ended in 1825.
1822	93,546,676	
1823	90,375,877	
1824	90,269,777	
1825	83,788,432	
1826	81,054,059	Mr. Adams's administration commenced on the 4th of March, 1825, and ended on the 3d of March, 1829.
1827	73,987,357	
1828	67,475,622	
1829	58,362,135	
1830	48,565,405	General Andrew Jackson's administration began March 4th, 1829.
1831		
1832	24,322,235	

VI.—SLAVES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Number of Slaves in the United States, according to Five Official Enumerations.

States.	Slaves, 1790.	Slaves, 1800.	Slaves, 1810.	Slaves, 1820.	Slaves, 1830.
Maine	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	158	8	0	0	0
Vermont	16	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	948	380	108	48	14
Connecticut	2,764	951	310	97	23
New York	21,324	20,613	15,017	10,088	46
New Jersey	11,423	12,422	10,851	7,557	2,246
Pennsylvania	3,737	1,706	795	211	386
Delaware	8,887	6,153	4,177	4,509	3,305
Maryland	103,036	108,554	111,502	107,398	102,878
Virginia	292,627	346,968	392,518	425,153	469,724
North Carolina	100,572	133,296	168,824	205,017	246,462
South Carolina	107,094	146,151	196,365	258,475	315,665
Georgia	29,264	59,699	105,218	149,656	217,470
Alabama				41,879	117,294
Mississippi		3,489	17,088	32,814	65,659
Louisiana			34,660	69,064	109,631
Tennessee		13,584	44,535	80,107	142,382
Kentucky	12,430	40,343	80,561	126,732	165,350
Ohio	3,417		0	0	0
Indiana		135	237	190	0
Illinois			168	917	746
Missouri			3,011	10,222	24,990
District of Columbia			5,395	6,377	6,050
Michigan Territory			24	0	27
Arkansas Territory				1,617	4,578
Florida Territory					15,510
Total	697,697	896,849	1,191,364	1,538,064	2,010,436

VII.—NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE UNITED STATES 100 YEARS OLD.

Table *showing the number of Persons of the several classes, who were One Hundred Years old and upwards, according to the Census of* 1830.

States and Territories.	White Males.	White Females.	Slaves. Males.	Slaves. Females.	Free Blacks. Males.	Free Blacks. Females.	Total.
Maine . . .	1	3	.	.	1	.	5
New Hampshire	3	6	.	.	1	5	15
Vermont . .	3	5	.	.	2	4	14
Massachusetts .	1	2	.	.	5	4	12
Rhode Island .	.	.	.	.	3	3	6
Connecticut .	4	3	.	.	2	11	20
New York . .	35	18	2	2	22	51	130
New Jersey .	1	2	2	.	4	5	14
Pennsylvania .	37	20	1	9	30	33	130
Delaware . .	.	1	3	3	13	18	38
Maryland . .	7	17	50	53	49	86	262
Virginia . . .	23	26	122	143	143	22	479
North Carolina	23	26	92	114	22	27	304
South Carolina	14	19	98	84	19	6	240
Georgia . . .	13	22	106	78	11	6	236
Alabama . .	15	10	30	25	1	6	87
Mississippi . .	.	2	23	21	1	.	47
Louisiana . .	9	1	37	39	11	28	125
Tennessee . .	39	27	59	34	7	6	172
Kentucky . .	27	11	45	49	17	17	166
Ohio	21	8	.	.	8	5	42
Indiana . . .	10	2	.	.	2	5	19
Illinois . . .	4	1	2	3	1	1	12
Missouri . .	2	2	41	2	2	2	51
Columbia, *Dist.*	2	.	3	2	3	8	18
Florida, *Ter.* .	1	.	.	.	1	.	2
Michigan, *do.* .	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Arkansas, *do.* .	1	3	1	1	1	.	7
Total . . .	297	234	717	662	382	359	2,654

By this Table it will be seen that the proportion of Blacks of 100 years old and upwards greatly exceeds that of the Whites; but it may be remarked that the ages of the Blacks are not generally so well known as those of the Whites; and that, therefore, the accuracy of the Census, as it respects the ages of this class, is less to be relied on.

VIII.—RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

Denominations.	Ministers.	Ch. or Cong.	Communicants.	Population.
Calvinistic Baptists	2,914	4,384	304,827	2,743,453
Methodist Episcopal Church	1,777	.	476,000	2,800,000
Presbyterians, *General Assembly*	1,801	2,253	182,017	1,800,000
Congregationalists, *Orthodox*	1,000	1,270	140,000	1,260 000
Protestant Episcopal Church	558	700	. .	600,000
Universalists	159	300	. .	500,000
Roman Catholics	.	.	. .	500,000
Lutherans	205	1,200	44,000	400,000
Christians	200	800	25,000	275,000
German Reformed	84	400	17,400	200,000
Friends, or Quakers	.	400	. .	200,000
Unitarians, *Congregationalists*	160	193	. .	176,000
Associate and other Methodists	350	.	35,000	175,000
Free-will Baptists	300	400	16,000	150,000
Dutch Reformed	159	194	17,888	125,000
Mennonites	200	.	30,000	120,000
Associate Presbyterians	74	144	15,000	100,000
Cumberland Presbyterians	50	75	8,000	100,000
Dunkers	40	40	3,000	30,000
Free Communion Baptists	30	.	3,500	30,000
Seventh-day Baptists	30	40	2,000	20,000
Six-Principle Baptists	25	30	1,800	20,000
United Brethren, or Moravians	23	23	2,000	7,000
Millennial Church, or Shakers	45	15	. .	6,000
New Jerusalem Church	30	28	. .	5,000
Emancipators, *Baptists*	15	.	600	4,500
Jews, and others not mentioned	.	150	. .	50,000

IX.—PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

The following Table shows the number of Members of the House of Representatives and Electors of President, to which each State is entitled under the new apportionment; also, the number of Electors at the last election; the States being arranged according to representative population.

States.	Reps.	Electors, 1832.	Electors, 1828.
1 New York*	40	42	36
2 Pennsylvania*	28	30	28
3 Virginia*	21	23	24
4 Ohio*	19	21	16
5 North Carolina*	13	15	15
6 Kentucky*	13	15	14
7 Tennessee†	13	15	11
8 Massachusetts*	12	14	15
9 South Carolina‡	9	11	11
10 Georgia*	9	11	9
11 Maryland†	8	10	11
12 Maine*	8	10	9
13 Indiana*	7	9	5
14 New Jersey*	6	8	8
15 Connecticut*	6	8	8
16 Vermont*	5	7	7
17 New Hampshire*	5	7	8
18 Alabama*	5	7	5
19 Louisiana*	3	5	5
20 Illinois*	3	5	3
21 Rhode Island*	2	4	4
22 Missouri*	2	4	3
23 Mississippi*	2	4	3
24 Delaware*	1	3	3
Total	240	288	261

* Electors chosen by the people by general ticket.
† do. do. by districts.
‡ Electors appointed by the Legislature; South Carolina being the only State where they are not chosen by the people.
Required number to constitute an election by the people, 145.

X.—BRITISH SLAVE COLONIES IN THE WEST INDIES, &c.

Chartered Colonies.	Whites.	Slaves.	Free Blacks.	Governors.
Jamaica	15,000	331,000	40,000	Earl of Belmont.
Barbadoes	15,000	81,000	5,000	Sir James Lyon.
Antigua	2,000	30,000	4,500	Sir Patrick Ross.
Grenada	800	24,500	3,700	Sir James Campbell.
St. Vincent	1,300	23,500	2,900	Sir George F. Hill.
St. Christopher's	1,800	19,500	2,500	William Nicolay.
Nevis	800	9,000	1,800	William Boothby, *Lieut. Gov.*
Virgin Isles	860	5,400	607	James Bathurst, *Lieut. Gov.*
Dominica	800	14,500	3,600	
Tobago	350	12,700	1,200	Nathaniel Blackwell.
Montserrat	500	6,000	700	Sir P. Steward, *Lieut. Gov.*
Bahamas	4,000	9,500	2,800	Sir James Carm. Smyth.
Bermudas	5,500	4,650	500	Stephen R. Chapman.
Crown Colonies.				
Trinidad	13,500	23,000	16,000	Lewis Grant.
St. Lucia	1,100	13,500	4,000	
Honduras	300	2,450	2,800	
Demerara and Essequibo	3,000	70,000	6,000	Sir Benjamin D'Urban.
Berbice	600	21,000	1,000	Henry Beard, *Lieut. Gov.*
Africa.				
Cape of Good Hope	43,000	35,000	29,000	Sir G. Lowry Cole.
Mauritius	8,000	76,000	15,100	Sir Charles Colville.
	108,150	812,700	143,707	

XI.—BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.

Provinces.	Population.	Governors.
Lower Canada...(1831)	511,919	Lord Aylmer, *Governor General.*
Upper Canada ...(1829)	220,807	Sir John Colborne, *Lieutenant Governor.*
Nova Scotia ....(1827)	123,848	Sir Peregrine Maitland, *Lieutenant Governor.*
New Brunswick..(1824)	74,191	Sir Archibald Campbell, *Lieutenant Governor.*
Newfoundland Island	80,000	Sir Thomas J. Cochrane, *Governor.*
Prince Edward Island	24,000	Sir Murray Maxwell, *Lieutenant Governor.*

XII.—STATEMENT *showing the Names and Numbers of the different Tribes of Indians now remaining within the limits of the several States and Territories, and the quantity of Land claimed by them respectively.*

TRIBES.	Number of each Tribe.	Number of Acres claimed by each Tribe.
Maine.		
St. John's Indians	300	
Passamaquoddies	379	100
Penobscots	277	92,160
	956	92,260
Massachusetts.		
Marshpee	320	
Herring Pond	40	
Martha's Vineyard	340	
Troy	50	
	750	
Rhode Island.		
Narragansett	420	3,000
Connecticut.		
Mohegan	300	4,000
Stonington	50	300
Groton	50	
	400	4,300
New York.		
Senecas	2,325	
Tuscaroras	253	
Oneidas	1,096	
Onondagas	446	
Cayugas	90	246,675
Stockbridge	273	
Brotherton	360	
St. Regis Indians	300	
	5,143	246,675
Virginia.		
Nottaways	47	27,000
South Carolina.		
Catawbas	450	144,000
Ohio.		
Wyandotts	542	163,840
Shawanees	800	117,615
Senecas	551	55,505
Delawares	80	5,760
Ottowas	377	50,581
	2,350	393,301
Michigan Territory.		
Wyandscotts	7	
Pottawatamies	136	
Chippewas & Ottawas	18,473	7,057,920
Menomeenees	3,900	
Winnebagoes	5,800	
	28,316	7,057,920
Indiana.		
Miami and Eel River Indians	1,073	10,104,000
Illinois.		
Menomeenees	270	
Kaskaskias	36	5,314,560
Sauks and Foxes	6,400	
	6,706	5,314,560
Indiana and Illinois.		
Pottawatamies and Chippewas	3,900	
Georgia & Alabama.		
Creeks	20,000	9,537,920
Georgia, Alabama, & Tennessee.		*Alabama.*
Cherokees	9,000	7,272,576
		Tennessee. 1,055,060
Mississippi and Alabama.		
Choctaws	21,000	
Mississippi.		
Chickasaws	3,625	15,705,000
Florida Territory.		
Seminoles and Others.	5,000	4,032,640
Louisiana.		
Billoxie	55	
Apolashe	45	
Pascagoula	111	
Addees	27	
Yaltasse	36	
Coshattees	180	
Caddow	450	
Delawares	51	
Choctaws	178	
Shawanees	110	
Natchitoches	25	
Quapaws	8	
Piankeshaws	27	
	1,313	
Missouri.		
Delawares	1,800	21,120
Kickapoos	2,200	9,600
Shawanees	1,383	14,086
Weas	327	
Ihoways	1,100	
	5,810	44,806
Missouri and Arkansas Territory.		
Osages	5,200	3,491,840
Piankeshaws	207	
	5,407	3,491,840
Arkansas Territory.		
Cherokees	6,000	4,000,000
Quapaws	700	
Choctaws		8,858,560
	6,700	12,858,560
Total	129,266	77,402,318

XIII.—COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES, 1830.

Commerce of the United States, exhibiting the Value of every description of Imports from, and Exports to, each Foreign Country, during the year ending 30th September, 1830.

	COUNTRIES.	COMMERCE.			
		Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.		
			Domestic produce.	Foreign produce.	Total.
1	Russia	1,621,899	35,461	381,114	416,575
2	Prussia	16,605	16,501	- -	16,501
3	Sweden and Norway	1,168,110	181,353	189,949	371,302
4	Swedish West Indies	230,530	552,700	37,727	590,427
5	Denmark	5,384	76,292	29,048	105,340
6	Danish West Indies	1,665,834	1,688,022	220,723	1,908,745
7	Netherlands	888,408	3,354,551	675,527	4,030,078
8	Dutch East Indies	181,848	63,273	107,293	170,566
9	Dutch West Indies	286,509	319,495	42,298	361,793
10	England	22,755,040	23,773,020	826,946	24,599,966
11	Scotland	1,382,841	1,465,211	2,488	1,467,699
12	Ireland	381,333	261,687	- -	261,687
13	Gibraltar	90,028	513,248	370,150	883,398
14	British East Indies	1,373,297	93,731	553,126	646,857
15	British West Indies	168,579	140	1,761	1,901
16	Newfoundland	- -	- -	- -	- -
17	British American Colonies	650,303	3,650,031	136,342	3,786,373
18	British African ports	2,300	- -	- -	- -
19	Other British Colonies	1,263	- -	- -	- -
20	Hanse Towns	1,873,278	1,549,732	725,148	2,274,880
21	France on the Atlantic	6,831,015	9,183,894	661,925	9,845,819
22	France on the Mediterranean	891,183	717,252	430,888	1,148,140
23	French West Indies	518,687	792,241	13,528	805,769
24	French African ports	- -	5,931	579	6,510
25	Spain on the Atlantic	461,267	538,956	61,327	600,283
26	Spain on the Mediterranean	543,271	145,556	- -	145,556
27	Teneriffe, and other Canaries	99,878	19,040	610	19,650
28	Manilla, and Philippine islands	384,887	39,129	54,539	93,668
29	Cuba	5,577,230	3,439,060	1,477,675	4,916,735
30	Other Spanish West Indies	1,307,148	245,636	27,523	273,159
31	Portugal	165,321	43,408	1,803	45,211
32	Madeira	239,652	155,719	12,358	168,077
33	Fayal, and other Azores	32,912	6,649	1,524	8,173
34	Cape de Verd Islands	33,758	50,560	7,778	58,338
35	Italy	940,254	326,239	414,121	740,360
36	Sicily	3,749	- -	- -	- -
37	Trieste, and other Adriatic ports	132,093	300,859	293,261	594,120
38	Ragusa, and the Seven Islands	- -	- -	- -	- -
39	Turkey, &c.	417,392	75,801	337,539	413,340
40	Hayti	1,597,140	714,791	108,387	823,178
41	Mexico	5,235,241	985,764	3,851,694	4,837,458
42	Central Republic	302,833	138,456	111,662	250,118
43	Colombia	1,120,095	316,732	180,258	496,990
44	Honduras	1,472	25,132	5,432	30,564
45	Brazil	2,491,460	1,600,999	242,239	1,843,238
46	Argentine Republic	1,431.883	425,220	204,667	629,887
47	Cisplatine Republic	- -	- -	- -	- -
48	Chili	182,585	915,718	620,396	1,536,114
49	Peru	972,884	32,400	39,402	71,802
50	South America, generally	40,269	9,190	170	9,360
51	China	3,878,141	156,290	585,903	742,193
52	Asia, generally	98,451	56,318	229,290	285,608
53	West Indies, generally	7,386	242,114	5,010	247,124
54	East Indies, generally	- -	- -	- -	- -
55	Europe, generally	394	16,090	22,653	38,743
56	Africa, generally	172,861	96,867	52,236	149,103
57	Cape of Good Hope	- -	- -	- -	- -
58	South Seas	20,748	21,178	6,764	27,942
59	Northwest coast of America	- -	28,392	24,698	53,090
	Total	70,876,920	59,462,029	14,387,479	73,849,508

XIV.—COMMERCE OF EACH STATE AND TERRITORY.

Statement of the Commerce of each State and Territory, commencing on the 1st day of October, 1829, and ending on the 30th day of September, 1830.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	VALUE OF IMPORTS.			VALUE OF EXPORTS.						
				Domestic Produce.			Foreign Produce.			Total value of domestic and foreign produce.
	In American vessels.	In Foreign vessels.	Total.	In American vessels.	In Foreign vessels.	Total.	In American vessels.	In Foreign vessels.	Total.	
Maine	555,036	17,630	572,666	640,146	3,289	643,435	27,087	- -	27,087	670,522
New Hampshire	130,828	- -	130,828	93,499	- -	93,499	2,685	- -	2,685	96,184
Vermont	140,059	- -	140,059	658,256	- -	658,256	- -	- -	- -	658,256
Massachusetts	10,345,947	107,597	10,453,544	3,548,910	51,042	3,599,952	3,566,137	47,105	3,613,242	7,213,194
Rhode Island	488,756	- -	488,750	206,965	- -	206,965	71,985	- -	71,985	278,950
Connecticut	269,583	- -	269,583	385,610	- -	385,610	3,901	- -	3,901	389,511
New York	33,432,098	2,191,972	35,624,070	12,277,553	1,340,725	13,618,278	5,130,189	949,516	6,079,705	19,697,983
New Jersey	13,444	- -	13,444	8,224	- -	8,224	100	- -	100	8,324
Pennsylvania	8,594,297	107,825	8,702,122	2,763,229	161,223	2,924,452	1,303,115	64,226	1,367,341	4,291,793
Delaware	26,062	512	26,574	52,258	- -	52,258	- -	- -	- -	52,258
Maryland	4,358,473	165,393	4,523,866	2,829,177	246,808	3,075,985	680,099	35,398	715,497	3,791,482
District of Columbia	168,550	- -	168,550	746,591	- -	746,591	7,382	- -	7,382	753,973
Virginia	385,719	20,020	405,739	4,557,667	231,137	4,788,804	1,767	713	2,480	4,791,644
North Carolina	213,841	8,151	221,992	363,219	35,331	398,550	783	- -	783	399,333
South Carolina	747,789	306,830	1,054,619	5,517,708	2,063,113	7,580,821	24,290	21,920	46,210	7,627,031
Georgia	164,598	117,838	282,436	4,566,910	769,716	5,336,626	- -	- -	- -	5,336,626
Alabama	83,908	60,915	144,823	1,822,069	469,756	2,291,825	3,129	- -	3,129	2,294,594
Mississippi	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Louisiana	5,873,970	1,725,113	7,599,083	10,059,640	2,983,100	13,042,740	1,953,880	492,072	2,445,952	15,488,692
Ohio	78	84	162	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Michigan Territory	20,944	411	21,315	1,588	- -	1,588	- -	- -	- -	1,588
Florida Territory	21,799	10,890	32,689	6,970	600	7,570	- -	- -	- -	7,570
Total	66,035,739	4,841,181	70,876,920	51,106,189	8,355,840	59,462,029	12,776,529	1,610,950	14,387,479	73,849,508

XV.—NAVIGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, 1830.

NAVIGATION.—A Statement of the Tonnage of American and Foreign Vessels arriving from, and departing to, each Foreign Country, during the year ending 30th September, 1830.

	COUNTRIES.	NAVIGATION.			
		American Tonnage.		Foreign Tonnage.	
		Entered into the United States.	Departed from the United States.	Entered into the United States.	Departed from the United States.
1	Russia	13,681	3,492	264	264
2	Prussia	372	232	- -	- -
3	Sweden and Norway	15,144	3,502	2,935	2,023
4	Swedish West Indies	10,406	19,960	965	984
5	Denmark	877	1,923	- -	- -
6	Danish West Indies	38,767	52,535	600	849
7	Netherlands	42,998	35,220	793	4,515
8	Dutch East Indies	662	1,501	- -	220
9	Dutch West Indies	12,047	11,043	248	124
10	England	199,972	192,714	61,355	58,589
11	Scotland	5,784	6,913	12,560	7,707
12	Ireland	5,494	4,594	6,949	2,570
13	Gibraltar	3,346	13,450	- -	- -
14	British East Indies	4,806	4,029	- -	- -
15	British West Indies	22,428	2,395	275	- -
16	Newfoundland	452	1,523	- -	- -
17	British American Colonies	130,527	117,171	4,002	14,267
18	British African ports	- -	510	- -	- -
19	Other British Colonies	396	- -	- -	- -
20	Hanse Towns	17,259	14,728	8,488	10,262
21	France on the Atlantic	79,459	82,521	4,061	6,014
22	France on the Mediterranean	15,406	18,967	205	1,074
23	French West Indies	25,928	47,129	5,945	4,325
24	French African ports	- -	106	- -	- -
25	Spain on the Atlantic	16,288	9,387	- -	- -
26	Spain on the Mediterranean	10,920	3,017	- -	- -
27	Teneriffe, and other Canaries	1,762	796	- -	- -
28	Manilla, and Philippine islands	2,774	458	122	- -
29	Cuba	97,644	114,054	12,954	11,356
30	Other Spanish West Indies	19,031	8,734	625	489
31	Portugal	12,287	2,243	- -	184
32	Madeira	3,212	6,080	114	- -
33	Fayal, and other Azores	634	244	137	137
34	Cape de Verd Islands	1,253	2,628	- -	- -
35	Italy	5,062	6,626	- -	418
36	Sicily	1,697	135	- -	- -
37	Trieste, and other Adriatic ports	4,332	4,662	- -	282
38	Ragusa, and the Seven Islands	345	- -	- -	- -
39	Turkey, &c.	3,668	2,887	- -	- -
40	Hayti	18,513	19,395	1,633	1,748
41	Mexico	22,062	27,295	4,362	3,551
42	Central Republic	4,560	3,044	- -	- -
43	Colombia	13,514	5,955	1,076	62
44	Honduras	68	1,042	- -	- -
45	Brazil	38,005	44,450	248	601
46	Argentine Republic	6,584	9,565	225	116
47	Cisplatine Republic	236	1,373	-	- -
48	Chili	304	2,287	- -	- -
49	Peru	3,276	732	- -	- -
50	South America, generally	394	679	- -	155
51	China	8,598	3,501	- -	- -
52	Asia, generally	1,679	3,697	- -	- -
53	West Indies, generally	2,288	7,417	- -	260
54	East Indies, generally	- -	424	- -	- -
55	Europe, generally	1,904	911	141	- -
56	Africa, generally	2,730	2,560	618	290
57	Cape of Good Hope	- -	580	- -	- -
58	South Seas	15,392	28,222	- -	- -
59	Northwest coast of America	- -	522	- -	- -
	Total	967,227	971,760	131,900	133,436

| | | |

XVI.—DIFFERENT CLASSES OF INHABITANTS,

As ascertained by the Census of the United States for 1830.

WHITES.	Males.	Females.
Under 5 years of Age	972,801	596,130
Of 5 and under 10	781,906	921,759
" 10 " 15	669,617	750,602
" 15 " 20	573,081	638,756
" 20 " 30	956,296	918,229
" 30 " 40	592,401	555,419
" 40 " 50	367,761	355,979
" 50 " 60	229,248	223,477
" 60 " 70	135,063	131,284
" 70 " 80	57,760	58,327
" 80 " 90	15,802	17,432
" 90 " 100	2,041	2,522
" 100 and upwards	301	238
Total	5,354,078	5,170,154

Deaf & Dumb..5,325
Blind.....3,968
Aliens.....106,764

The Deaf and Dumb and Blind White persons are not divided into Sexes.

FREE BLACKS.	Males.	Females.
Under 10 years of Age	48,656	47,324
Of 10 and under 24	43,075	48,131
" 24 " 36	27,659	32,545
" 36 " 55	22,267	24,323
" 55 " 100	11,507	13,423
" 100 and upwards	279	387
Total	153,443	166,133

SLAVES.	Males.	Females.
Under 10 years of Age	353,498	347,668
Of 10 and under 24	312,567	308,770
" 24 " 36	185,585	185,784
" 36 " 55	118,880	111,889
" 55 " 100	41,545	41,437
" 100 and upwards	747	680
Total	1,012,822	996,228

Deaf & Dumb..750
Blind 1,463

The Colored Deaf and Dumb, and Blind are not divided into Free and Slaves.

GENERAL ABSTRACT.

Total White Population	10,524,232
Do. Free Blacks	319,576
Do. Slaves	2,009,050
Total Population of the United States	12,852,858

XVII.—LENGTHS OF THE PRINCIPAL RIVERS IN THE U. STATES.

	Miles.
Missouri and Mississippi	4490
Do. to its junction with the Mississippi	3181
Mississippi proper, to its junction with the Missouri	1600
Do. to the Gulf of Mexico	2910
Arkansas River, a branch of the Mississippi	2170
St. Lawrence River, including the Lakes	2075
Platte River, a branch of the Missouri	1600
Red River, a branch of the Mississippi	1500
Ohio River,....Do.....Do.	1372
Columbia River, empties into the Pacific Ocean	1315
Kanzas River, a branch of the Missouri	1200
Yellow-stone,.....Do.....Do.	1100
Tennessee River, a branch of the Ohio	756
Alabama River, empties into the Gulf of Mexico	575
Cumberland River, a branch of the Ohio	570
Susquehannah River, empties into Chesapeake Bay	460
Illinois River, a branch of the Mississippi	430
Apalachicola River, empties into the Gulf of Mexico	425
St. John's River, New Brunswick, rises in Maine	415
Connecticut River, empties into Long Island Sound	410
Wabash River, a branch of the Ohio	360
Delaware River, empties into the Atlantic Ocean	355
James River, empties into Chesapeake Bay	350
Roanoke River, empties into Albemarle Sound	350
Great Pedee River, empties into the Atlantic Ocean	350
Santee River,.....Do.....Do.	340
Potomac River, empties into Chesapeake Bay	335
Hudson River, empties into the Atlantic Ocean	320
Altamaha River,....Do.....Do.	300
Savannah River,....Do.....Do.	290

XVIII.—HEIGHTS OF THE PRINCIPAL MOUNTAINS AND HILLS IN THE UNITED STATES.

		Feet.
1.	Long Peak, the highest of the Rocky Mountains, Missouri Territory	12,000
2.	James Peak.....Do.....Do.	11,500
3.	Inferior Peaks of the Rocky Mountains, varying from 10,700 to	7,200
4.	Mount Washington, the highest of the White Hills, New Hampshire,	6,234
5.	Inferior Peaks of the White Hills, varying from 5,328 to	4,356
6.	Moosehillock Mountain, Grafton county, New Hampshire	4,636
7.	Mansfield or Chin Mountain, Chittenden county, Vermont	4,279
8.	Camel's Rump.....Do.....Do.	4,188
9.	Shrewsbury Peak, Rutland county, Vermont	4,034
10.	Saddleback Mountain, Berkshire county, Massachusetts	4,000
11.	Table Mountain, Pendleton district, South Carolina	4,000
12.	Peaks of Otter, Bedford county, Virginia	3,955
13.	Killington Peak, Rutland county, Vermont	3,924
14.	Round-Top, the highest of the Catskill Mountains, New York	3,804
15.	High Peak, one of the.....Do.....Do.	3,718
16.	Grand Monadnock, Cheshire county, New Hampshire	3,718
17.	Manchester Mountain, Bennington county, Vermont	3,706
18.	Ascôtney Mountain, Windsor county, Vermont	3,320
19.	Ozark Mountains, Arkansas Territory, average height	3,200
20.	Wachusett Mountain, or Mount Adams, Worcester county, Massachusetts	2,990
21.	Whiteface Mountain, Essex county, New York	2,690
22.	Kearsarge Mountain, Hillsborough county, New Hampshire	2,461
23.	Alleghany Mountains, average height	2,400
24.	Porcupine Mountains, Chippeway country, south of Lake Superior	2,400
25.	Cumberland Mountains, average height	2,200
26.	Moose Mountain, New Hampshire	2,008
27.	New Beacon, the highest of the Highlands, New York	1,658
28.	Butter Hill, one of the.....Do.....Do.	1,529
29.	Grigg's Hill, Vermont	1,507
30.	Mars Hill, Washington county, Maine	1,504
31.	Bull Hill, one of the Highlands, New York	1,484
32.	Old Beacon.....Do.....Do.	1,471
33.	Mauch Chunk Mountain, Northampton county, Pennsylvania	1,460
34.	Crows Nest, one of the Highlands, New York	1,418
35.	Bare Mountain.....Do.....Do.	1,350
36.	Pocono Mountain, Northampton county, Pennsylvania	1,300
37.	Mount Tom, Hampshire county, Massachusetts	1,200
38.	Blue Ridge, Pennsylvania	1,200
39.	Breakneck Hill, one of the Highlands, New York	1,187
40.	Blue Hills, Hartford county, Connecticut	1,000
41.	Mount Holyoke, Hampshire county, Massachusetts	990
42.	Anthony's Nose, Putnam county, New York	935

XIX.—LENGTHS OF THE PRINCIPAL RAIL-ROADS, (FINISHED OR IN PROGRESS,) IN THE U. STATES.

	Miles.		Miles.
Baltimore and Ohio; from Baltimore to Pittsburg	250	From Hollidaysburg to Johnstown, Pennsylvania	37
Massachusetts; from Boston to Albany	200	Ithaca and Owego, New York	28
Catskill to Ithaca, head of Cayuga Lake, New York	167	Hudson and Berkshire, Massachusetts	25
Charleston to Hamburg, on the Savannah river	135	Elizabethtown and Somerville, New Jersey	25
Boston to Brattleborough, Vermont	114	Lackawaxen; from Honesdale to Carbondale, Pennsylvania	17
Columbia and Philadelphia; from Philadelphia to York, Pennsylvania	96	Frenchtown and Newcastle	16
Lexington and Ohio; from Lexington, Kentucky, to Cincinnati, Ohio	75	Albany and Schenectady	15
Camden and Amboy	60	Philadelphia and Norristown, Pennsylvania	15
Baltimore and Susquehannah	48	Richmond and Chesterfield, Virginia	12
Boston and Providence	43	Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania	9
Baltimore and Washington	38	Haerlem	8
		Quincy, Massachusetts	6
		New Orleans	5½

XX.—LENGTHS OF THE PRINCIPAL CANALS, (FINISHED OR IN PROGRESS,) IN THE U. STATES.

	Miles.
Erie Canal; from Albany to Lake Erie	363
Chesapeake and Ohio Canal; from Washington City to Pittsburg	341
Grand Pennsylvania Canal; from Columbia, on the Susquehannah river, to Hollidaysburg, 172 miles—thence to Johnstown by a Rail-road of 37 miles, over the Alleghany mountains—from thence by Canal to Pittsburg, 104 miles ... Total	313
Ohio State Canal; from Portsmouth, on the Ohio river, to Cleveland, on Lake Erie	306
Miami Canal; from Cincinnati to Maumee Bay, Lake Erie	265
Middle Division, Pennsylvania Canal; from the mouth of the Juniatta river, along the North Branch of the Susquehannah river, to the southern boundary of New York	204
Delaware and Hudson Canal; from the Hudson river to the Delaware river, 60 miles—joins the Lackawaxen Canal of 36 miles in length—at Honesdale connects with a Rail-road of 17 miles, to Carbondale ... Total	117
Schuylkill Canal and Navigation, from Philadelphia to Port Carbon	110
Morris Canal; from Jersey City, opposite New York, to Easton, Pennsylvania, on the Delaware river	101
New Orleans and Teche River Canal, from opposite New Orleans to Berwicks Bay, Attakapas	100
Union Canal, commences 4 miles below Reading, on the Schuylkill river—thence to Middletown on the Susquehannah river, connecting the Schuylkill Navigation with the Grand Pennsylvania Canal	82
Farmington Canal; from New Haven to Southwick, 58 miles—joins the Hampshire and Hampden Canal of 20 miles, to Northampton, Massachusetts	78
Champlain Canal; from Albany to Whitehall, Lake Champlain	72
West Branch Division of the Pennsylvania Canal; from Northumberland, along the W. Branch of the Susquehannah river, to Bald Eagle creek	68
Savannah and Ogeechee Canal; from Savannah to the Ogeechee river, 16 miles—to be connected with the Ogeechee and Altamaha Canal, from the Ogeechee to the Altamaha river, 50 miles ... Total	66
Eastern Division of the Pennsylvania Canal; from Bristol to Easton, on the Delaware river,	60
Delaware and Raritan Canal; from Lamberton, on the Delaware river, to New Brunswick, on the Raritan, 38 miles—to be supplied with water by a navigable Feeder of 20 miles, from Eagle Island, on the Delaware, to the main Canal, at Trenton ... Total	58
Cumberland and Oxford Canal; from Bridgeton to Portland, Maine—(partly natural and partly artificial)	50
Lehigh Canal; from Easton to Stoddartsville, Pennsylvania	47
Blackstone Canal; from Providence, Rhode Island, to Worcester, Massachusetts	45
Oswego Canal, a branch of the Erie Canal; from Syracuse to Oswego, on Lake Ontario,	38
James River Canal; from Richmond, Virginia, extending upwards along the north bank of James river	30½
Middlesex Canal; from Merrimack river to Boston harbor	27
Dismal Swamp Canal, connects Chesapeake Bay with Albemarle Sound	22½
Santee and Cooper River Canal; from Santee river to Charleston, South Carolina	22
Cayuga and Seneca Canal; from Geneva to Montezuma, on the Erie Canal	20
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal; from Delaware City to Chesapeake City—connects Delaware river with Chesapeake bay	14
Port Deposit Canal; from Port Deposit, on the Susquehannah river, to the south boundary of Pennsylvania	10
Louisville and Portland Canal, Kentucky	2

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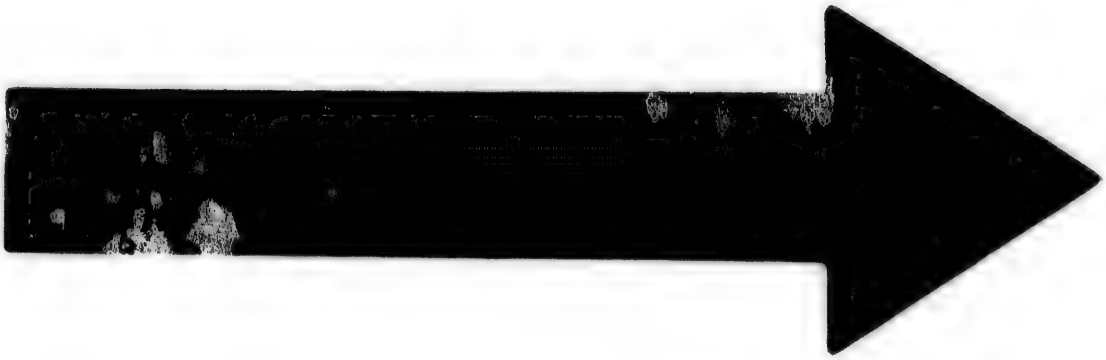

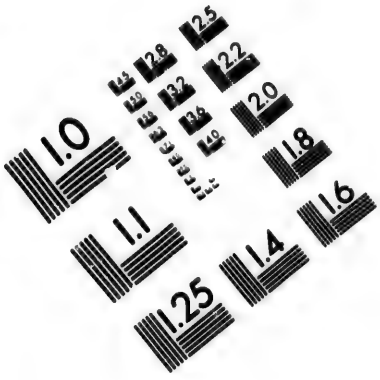

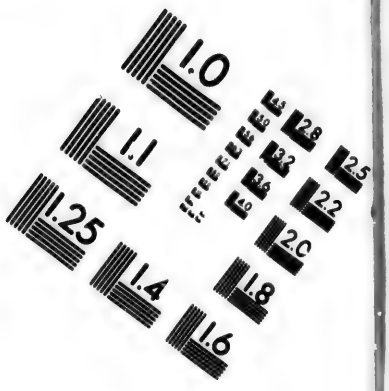

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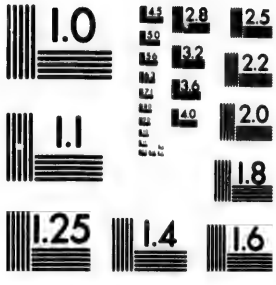

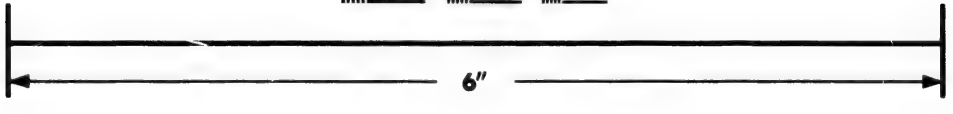

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PRACTICAL QUESTIONS ON THE TABLES.

1. Which state imports the greatest amount of goods?
2. Which next?
3. Mention the four next in order.
4. Which state exports the greatest quantity of domestic produce?
5. Which next?
6. Mention the four next in order.
7. Which state exports the most foreign produce?
8. Which two next in order?
9. Which state has the greatest amount of shipping?
10. Which next?
11. Can you mention the four next in order?
12. At what place is there the greatest quantity of flour inspected?
13. What city stands next?
14. Mention the four next in order.
15. What was the quantity of public land belonging to the United States in 1828?
16. At what period was the public debt of the United States the greatest?
17. To what was it reduced on the first of January, 1832?
18. What was the number of persons 100 years old and upwards, according to the census of 1830?
19. How many of these were people of color?
20. Which religious denomination is the most populous?
21. Which next?
22. Can you mention the six next in order?
23. Which state is entitled to the largest number of representatives in Congress, and how many?
24. Which next, and how many?
25. Mention the six next in order, and their number.
26. Mention those states that are entitled to but three representatives.
27. Mention those entitled to two.
28. Which state has but one?
29. Mention the six states in order that are entitled to the greatest number of electors for President, and their respective numbers.
30. Can you mention the six next, in the same order?
31. What is the total number of representatives in Congress?
32. What is the total number of electors for President?
33. In which states are the electors chosen by general ticket?
34. In which states by districts?
35. In which state are they chosen by the Legislature?
36. What tribes of Indians reside in Maine?—37. Massachusetts?—38. Rhode Island?—39. Connecticut?—40. New York?—41. Virginia?—42. South Carolina?—43. Ohio?—44. Michigan Territory, and so on?
45. From what country do the United States import the greatest amount of goods?
46. Which next?
47. Can you mention the six next in order?
48. To what country do the United States export the greatest amount of goods, including domestic and foreign produce?
49. Which next? Mention the six next in order.
50. What was the total amount of imports into the United States in 1830?
51. What was the total value of exports during the same year?

STEAM-BOAT AND CANAL ROUTES.

STEAM-BOAT ROUTES.

1. Boston to Eastport.

	State.	Distance.	
Cape Ann	Mass.	45	
Portsmouth	N. H.	36	81
Portland	Me.	64	145
Bath	"	45	190
Augusta	"	36	226
Hallowell	"	5	231
Gardiner	"	3	234
Boothbay	"	54	288
Owl's Head	"	48	336
Belfast	"	30	366
Castine	"	12	378
Eastport	"	140	518

2. New York to Boston,
Via Providence, R. I.

Hell, or Hurl-Gate	N. Y.	6	
Frog Point	"	9	15
Sands' Point	"	5	20
Norwalk Island	Ct.	20	45
Stratford Point	"	15	60
New Haven Light-House	"	13	73
Faulkner's Island	"	14	87
Saybrook Light-house, mouth of Connecticut river	"	16	103
Off New London	"	14	117
Fisher's Island, west end	"	1	118
Watch Hill Light-House	"	21	139
Point Judith	R. I.	9	148
Brenton's Point	"	10	158
Newport	"	2	160
Prudence Island, south end	"	6	166
Canonicut Point	"	9	175
Pawtucket river	"	5	180
Providence	"	6	186
By land. Pawtucket Falls	"	4	190
By land. Attleborough	Mass.	8	198
By land. Foxborough	"	6	204
By land. Walpole	"	2	206
By land. Dedham	"	11	217
By land. Boston	"	10	227

3. New York to Boston,
Via Norwich, Ct.

Connecticut river, as in No. 2.	Ct.	103	
Mouth of Thames river	"	14	117
New London	"	4	121
Gales's Ferry	"	5	126
Norwich Landing	"	9	135
By land. Jewitt's City	"	8	143
By land. Plainfield	"	7	150
By land. Sterling	"	4	154
By land. Scituate	R. I.	11	165
By land. Johnson's	"	7	172
By land. Providence	"	8	180
By land. Boston, as No. 2	Mass.	41	221

4. New York to Boston,
Via Hartford, Ct.

Mouth of Connecticut river, as before	Ct.	103	
Saybrook	"	2	105
Lyme	"	5	110
Haddam	"	10	120
Middletown	"	12	132
Wethersfield	"	11	143
Hartford	"	5	148
By land. Vernon	"	11	159
By land. Tolland	"	7	166
By land. Ashford	"	10	176
By land. Pomfret	"	12	188
By land. Thompson	"	8	196
By land. Douglas	Mass.	11	107
By land. Mendon	Mass.	12	219
By land. Medway	"	13	232
By land. Dedham	"	12	244
By land. Boston	"	10	254

5. New York to Boston,
Via New Haven and Hartford.

New Haven Light-house, as before	Ct.	73	
New Haven	"	4	77
By land. Wallingford	"	12	89
By land. Meriden	"	5	94
By land. Berlin	"	7	101
By land. Hartford	"	10	111
By land. Boston, as before	Mass.	106	217

6. New York to New Haven,
Via Norwalk, Fairfield, &c.

Hurl-Gate	N. Y.	6	
Sawpits	"	28	34
Horseneck	Ct.	4	38
Stamford	"	6	44
Norwalk	"	11	55
By land. Saganuck	"	3	58
By land. Fairfield	"	5	63
By land. Bridgeport	"	4	67
By land. Stratford	"	4	71
By land. Milford	"	4	75
By land. New Haven	"	10	85

7. New York to Albany.

Manhattanville	N. Y.	8	
Fort Lee	"	2	10
Fort Washington	"	1	11
Fort Independence	"	2	13
Phillipstown	"	4	17
Tarrytown	"	10	27
Singsing	"	6	33
Haverstraw	"	3	36
Stony Point	"	3½	39½
Fort Fayette	"	1	40½
St. Anthony's Nose	"	5	45½
West Point	"	7	52½
Cold Spring	"	3½	56
New Windsor	"	4	60
Fishkill	"	¾	60¾
Newburg	"	¾	61½
New Hamburg	"	6½	68
Milton	"	4½	72½
Poughkeepsie	"	3½	76
Hyde Park	"	5	81
Pelham	"	3½	84½
Esopus Landing	"	6	90½
Rhinebeck Landing	"	½	91
Redhook Lower Landing	"	7	98
Do. Upper do.	"	3	101
Clermont	"	2	103
Catskill	"	9	112
Hudson	"	5½	117½
Coxsackie	"	7½	125
Kinderhook Landing	"	1½	126½
New Baltimore	"	3½	130
Coeymans	"	2	132
Schodac Landing	"	3	135
Overslaugh	"	7	142
Albany	"	3	145

8. Philadelphia to New York,
Via Trenton, N. J.

Bridesburg	Pa.	6	
Burlington	N. J.	12	18
Bristol	Pa.	1	19
Bordentown	N. J	10	29
Trenton	"	7	36

	State	Distance.	
By canal { Princeton	N. J.	11	47
By canal { Kingston	"	3	50
By canal { New Brunswick	"	12	62
Amboy	"	13	75
Elizabethtown Point	"	13	88
The Kills	N. Y.	5	93
New York	"	5	98

9. Philadelphia to New York, *Via Bordentown, &c.*

Bordentown	N. J.	29	
By canal { Centreville	"	10	39
By canal { Hightstown	"	4	43
By canal { Cranberry	"	3	46
Washington	"	9	55
Amboy	"	11	66
New York	N. Y.	23	89

10. Philadelphia to Baltimore, *Via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.*

Fort Mifflin	Pa.	8	
Lazaretto	"	5	13
Chester	"	5	18
Marcus Hook	"	4	22
Christiana creek	Del.	8	30
Newcastle	"	5	35
Delaware City	"	10	45
By canal { St. George's	"	4	49
By canal { Summit Bridge	"	6	55
By canal { Chesapeake City	Md.	4	59
Mouth of Back creek	"	3	62
Turkey Point	"	8	70
Grove Point	"	6	76
Pool's Island	"	16	92
Miller's Island	"	8	100
North Point	"	8	108
Sparrow's Point	"	4	112
Fort M'Henry	"	6	118
Baltimore	"	3	121

11. Philadelphia to Baltimore. *Via Newcastle and Frenchtown Rail Road.*

Newcastle	Del.	35	
Frenchtown, by the Rail Road	Md.	16	51
Turkey Point	"	13	64
Baltimore	"	51	115

12. Baltimore to Norfolk.

Fort M'Henry	Md.	3	
Sparrow's Point	"	6	9
North Point	"	4	13
Bodkin Point	"	4	17
Stony Point	"	4	21
Sandy Point	"	6	27
Thomas Point	"	10	37
Three Sisters	"	6	43
Herring Bay	"	7	50
Sharp's Island	"	9	59
Cove Point	"	20	79
Drum Point, mouth of Patuxent river	"	6	85
Cedar Point	"	4	89
Point Lookout, mouth of the Potomac	Va.	17	106
Smith's Point	"	11	117
Windmill Point, mouth of the Rappahannock	"	21	138
Gwynn's Island	"	7	145
Point No-Point	"	6	151
New Point Comfort	"	9	160
Back River Point	"	12	172
Old Point Comfort	"	10	182
Fort Calhoun	"	1	183
Craney Island	"	8	191
Norfolk	"	6	197

13. Baltimore to Richmond.

To Norfolk, as before	Va.	197	
Craney Island	"	6	203
Newport News	"	9	212
Tindrel's Shoals	Va	8	220
Burrill's Bay	"	7	227
Jamestown Island	"	12	239
Dancing Point	"	9	248
Tree Point	"	6	254
Windmill Point	"	9	263
Harrison's Point	"	6	269
City Point	"	5	274
Shurley Ferry	"	2	276
Osborn	"	10	286
Warwick	"	20	306
Richmond	"	7	313

14. Washington to Norfolk.

Alexandria	D. C.	5	
Mount Vernon	Va.	9	14
Crane Island	"	12	26
Sandy Point	Md.	8	34
Boyd's Hole	Va.	18	52
Mathias Point	"	8	60
Cedar Point	Md.	7	67
Off Pope's creek, Washington's birth-place	Va.	4	71
Blackstone's Island	Md.	15	86
Piney Point	"	12	98
Roger Point	Va.	16	114
Smith's Point, mouth of the Potomac	"	5	119
Norfolk	"	87	206

15. Washington to Richmond.

To Norfolk, as before	Va.	206	
Richmond do.	"	116	322

16. Charleston to Savannah.

Sullivan's Island	S. C.	5	
Coffin Land Light-house	"	8	13
Stono river	"	9	22
N. Edisto river	"	14	36
St. Helena Sound	"	10	46
Port Royal Entrance	"	26	72
Calibogue Sound	"	15	87
Tybee Light-house	Geo.	6	93
Savannah	"	15	108

17. Savannah to Augusta.

Onslow Island	Geo.	7	
Purisburg	S. C.	11	18
Ebenezer	Geo.	10	28
Sisters' Ferry	"	12	40
Hudson's Ferry	"	13	53
Briar C.	"	12	65
Burton's Ferry	"	14	79
Dog Ferry	"	25	104
Gray's Landing	S. C.	14	118
Wallicon's Ferry	Geo.	18	136
Augusta	"	4	140

18. Mobile to Montgomery.

Florida	Al.	33	
Alabama river	"	4	37
Fort Mims	"	9	46
Little river	"	13	59
Claiborne	"	38	97
Black's Bluff	"	29	126
Blakeville	"	14	140
Prairie Bluff	"	30	170
Canton	"	12	182
Portland	"	20	202
Red Bluff	"	7	209
Cahawba	"	20	229
Selma	"	17	246
Vernon	"	46	292
Washington	"	15	307
Montgomery	"	13	320

19. Pittsburg to New Orleans.

Middletown	Pa.	11	
Economy	"	8	19
Beaver	"	10	29

	State.	Distance.	
Georgetown	Pa.	13	42
Wellsville	Ohio	7	49
Steubenville	"	20	69
Wellsburg	Va.	7	76
Warren	Ohio	6	82
Wheeling	Va.	10	92
Elizabethtown	"	11	103
Sistersville	"	34	137
Newport	Ohio	27	164
Marietta	"	14	178
Vienna	Va.	6	184
Parkersburg	"	5	189
Belpre and Blennerhasset's I.	Ohio	4	193
Troy	"	10	203
Belleville	Va.	7	210
Letart's Rapids	"	37	247
Point Pleasant	Va.	27	274
Gallipolis	Ohio	4	278
Guyandot	Va.	27	305
Burlington	Ohio	10	315
Greensburg	Ken.	19	334
Concord	Ohio	12	346
Portsmouth	"	7	353
Alexandria	"	2	355
Vanceburg	Ken.	18	373
Manchester	Ohio	16	389
Maysville, Ken. and Aberdeen	Ohio	11	400
Charleston	Ken.	4	404
Ripley	Ohio	6	410
Augusta	Ken.	8	418
Neville	Ohio	7	425
Moscow	"	7	432
Point Pleasant	"	4	436
New Richmond	"	7	443
Columbia	"	15	458
Cincinnati, Ohio, and Covington and Newport	Ken.	8	466
North Bend	Ohio	15	481
Lawrenceburg	In.	8	489
Aurora	"	2	491
Petersburg	Ken.	2	493
Bellevue	"	8	501
Rising Sun	In.	2	503
Fredericksburg	Ken.	18	521
Vevay, In. and Ghent	"	11	532
Port William	"	8	540
Madison	In.	15	555
New London	"	12	567
Bethlehem	"	8	575
Westport	Ken.	7	582
Transylvania	"	15	597
Louisville, Ken. and Jeffersonville	In.	12	609
Falls of Ohio, Shippingsport	Ken.	2	611
Clarksville	In.	1	612
Portland, Ken. and New Albany	In.	2	614
Salt river	Ken.	22	636
Northampton	In.	18	654
Leavenworth	"	17	671
Fredonia	"	2	673
Stephensport, Ken. and Rome	In.	32	705
Troy	"	25	730
Rockport	"	16	746
Owenborough	Ken.	12	758
Evansville	In.	36	794
Henderson	Ken.	12	806
Mount Vernon	In.	28	834
Carthage	Ken.	12	846
Wabash river	"	7	853
Raleigh	"	5	858
Shawneetown	Il.	6	864
Battery Rock	"	11	875
Cave-in-Rock	"	10	885
Kirksville	Ken.	5	890
Golconda	Il.	15	905
Smithland, mouth of the Cumberland river	Ken.	10	915
Paducah, mouth of the Tennessee river	Ken.	13	928
Belgrade	Il.	6	934
America	"	28	962
Trinity	"	6	968
Junction of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers	"	4	972
Beckwiths	Mo.	12	984
Columbia	Ken.	6	990
Mill's Point	"	16	1006
Hickmanton	"	10	1016
New Madrid	Mo.	22	1038
Riddle's Point	"	20	1058
Little Prairie	"	28	1086
Fulton	Ten.	51	1137
Randolph	"	21	1158
Greenock	A. T.	37	1195
Memphis	Ten.	10	1205
St. Francis river	A. T.	72	1277
Helena	"	12	1289
White river	"	60	1349
Arkansas river	"	10	1359
Villemont	"	50	1409
Princeton	Mi.	70	1479
Sparta	La.	82	1561
Mouth of the Yazoo river	Mi.	3	1564
Vicksburg	"	12	1576
Warrenton	"	11	1587
Palmyra	"	7	1594
Point Pleasant	La.	9	1603
Rockport	Mi.	13	1616
Bruinsburg	"	14	1630
Rodney	"	7	1637
Natchez	"	45	1682
Fort Adams	"	56	1738
Red river	La.	14	1752
Atchafalaya river	"	3	1755
Tunica Bend	"	27	1782
St. Francisville and Point Coupee	"	23	1805
Baton Rouge	"	34	1839
Bayou Plaquemines	"	20	1859
St. Gabriel's Church	"	7	1866
Donaldsonville	"	21	1887
Gen. Hampton	"	8	1895
Bringiers	"	6	1901
Cantrel's Churches	"	6	1907
Bonnet Quatre Church	"	31	1938
Red Church	"	18	1956
New Orleans	"	21	1977

20. New Orleans to St. Louis.

Mouth of the Ohio river			1005
Elk Island		8	1013
Dogtooth Island		8	1021
English Island		14	1035
Cape Girardeau	Mo.	11	1046
Bainbridge, Mo. and Hamburg	Il.	10	1056
Muddy Creek	"	15	1071
Lacouses Island	"	16	1087
Mary's Creek	Il.	9	1096
Kaskaskia river	"	6	1102
River au Vases	Mo.	10	1112
St. Genevieve	"	9	1121
Fort Chartres	Il.	10	1131
Rush Island	"	10	1141
Herculaneum	Mo.	10	1151
Harrison	Il.	1	1152
Marrameck river	Mo.	10	1162
Carondolet	"	12	1174
St. Louis	"	7	1181

21. New Orleans to Florence, Al.

Mouth of the Ohio river			1005
Trinity	Il.	4	1009
America	"	6	1015
Belgrade	"	28	1043

	State.	Distance.	
Paducah, mouth of the Tennessee river	Ken.	6	1049
Dunal's Ferry	"	37	1086
Ford's Ferry	Ten.	29	1115
Petersville	"	5	1120
Reynoldsburg	"	36	1156
Duck river	"	18	1174
Perryville	"	24	1198
Carrollville	"	27	1225
Coffee	"	26	1251
Savannah	"	9	1260
Waterloo	Al.	25	1285
Bear creek	"	12	1297
Colbert's Ferry	"	14	1311
Florence	"	24	1335

22. NEW ORLEANS TO NASHVILLE.

Mouth of the Ohio river			1005
America	Il.	10	1015
Belgrade	"	28	1043
Paducah	Ken.		
Smithland, mouth of the Cumberland river	"	6	1049
Eddyville	"	56	1105
Canton	"	20	1125
Dover	Ten.	30	1155
Palmyra	"	31	1186
Red river	"	6	1192
Harpeth river	"	20	1212
Nashville	"	40	1252

23. NEW ORLEANS TO NATCHITOCHES.

Donaldsville	La.	90	
Baton Rouge	"	48	138
Mouth of Red river	"	87	225
Black river	"	28	253
Bayou Saline	"	20	273
Alexandria	"	56	329
Regolet de Bondieu	"	18	347
Bayou Cane	"	36	383
Natchitoches	"	24	407

24. NEW ORLEANS TO MOBILE.

Lake Ponchartrain	La.	5	
Point Aux Herbes	"	20	25
Lake Borgne	"	19	44
Malhereux Islands	"	10	54
Isles Santa Marie	"	15	69
Cat Island	"	10	79
Ship Island	"	6	85
Round Island	"	7	92
Pascagoula Bay	Mi.	9	101
Mobile, by land	Al.	45	146

25. NEW ORLEANS TO THE MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Fort St. Leon and Woodville.	La.	19	
Gentility	"	13	32
Garrets	"	4	36
Plaquemines	"	6	42
Point La Hache	"	4	46
Fort Jackson	"	23	69
Fort St. Philip	"	4	73
Fork of South Pass	"	25	98
Fork of Pass à la Loutre	"	6	104
Balize	"	5	109
Frank's Island Light-house, and mouth of the Mississippi	"	5	114

26. ST. LOUIS TO FRANKLIN AND KANZAS RIVER.

Choteau Island	Mo.	10	
Missouri river	"	7	17
Belle Fontaine	"	4	21
Sioux Portage	"	7	28
St. Charles	"	12	40
Femme Osage river	"	17	57
Point Lookoff	"	9	66
Marthasville	"	14	80
Newport	"	6	86
Pinkney	"	7	93
Loutre Island	"	9	102
Gasconade river	"	12	114
Osage river	"	31	145
Jefferson City	"	9	154
Marion	"	17	171
Roche river	"	9	180
Boonville	"	23	203
Franklin	"	1	204
River à la Mine	"	7	211
Chariton	"	24	235
Jefferson	"	7	242
Grand river	"	19	261
Wyaconda river	"	13	274
Lexington	"	37	311
Bluffton	"	18	329
Fort Osage	"	12	342
Liberty Landing	"	18	360
Mouth of Kanzas river	"	15	375

27. ST. LOUIS TO GALENA.

Choteau Island		10	
Missouri river		7	17
Upper Alton	Il.	7	24
Illinois river	"	14	38
Gilead	"	49	87
Clarksville	Mo.	9	96
Louisiana	"	12	108
Saverton	"	17	125
Hannibal	"	7	132
River Fabius	"	14	146
Wyaconda	"	15	161
Fort Edwards	Il.	13	174
River des Moines	Mo.	9	183
Head of the Rapids		13	196
Henderson's river	Il.	38	234
Pope's river	"	17	251
Fort Armstrong on Rock Isl.	"	47	298
Fever river	"	42	340
Galena	"	8	348

28. GALENA TO PRAIRIE DU CHIEN.

Mississippi river		8	
Galena river	Mo. T.	15	23
Tete de Mort C.	"	9	32
Grant river	M. T.	9	41
Cassville	"	8	49
Ouisconsin river	"	30	79
Prairie du Chien	"	2	81

29. ST. LOUIS TO PEKIN, IL.

Choteau Island	Mo.	10	
Missouri river	"	7	17
Upper Alton	Il.	7	24
Illinois river	"	14	38
Monroe	"	7	45
Macaupin creek	"	10	55
Mauvaise Terre C.	"	47	102
Beard's Town	"	15	117
Sangamoin river	"	16	133
Spoon river	"	20	153
Pekin	"	27	180

30. BUFFALO TO CLEVELAND.

Sturgeon Point	N. Y.	16	
Cataraugus	"	10	26
Dunkirk	"	13	39
Portland	"	18	57
Burgett's Town	Pa.	18	75
Erie	"	17	92
Fairview	"	11	103
Ashtabula	Ohio	28	131
Fairport	"	32	163
Cleveland	"	30	193

31. CLEVELAND TO DETROIT.

Sandusky	Ohio	54	
Cunningham's Island	"	12	66
North Bass Island	"	10	76
Middle Sister Island	"	10	86
Amherstburg	U. C.	20	106
Fighting Island	"	6	112
Detroit	M. T.	12	124

CANAL ROUTES.

32. Erie Canal.

	State.	Distance.	
Albany	N. Y.		
West Troy	"	7	7
Junction	"	2	7
Schenectady	"	21	30
Amsterdam	"	16	46
Schoharie creek	"	7	53
Caughnewaga	"	4	57
Spraker's Basin	"	9	66
Canajoharie	"	3	69
Bowman's creek	"	3	72
Little Falls	"	16	88
Herkimer	"	7	95
German Flats	"	2	97
Frankfort	"	3	100
Utica	"	10	110
Whitesborough	"	4	114
Oriskany	"	3	117
Rome	"	8	125
New London	"	7	132
Loomis	"	6	138
Oneida creek	"	3	141
Lenox Basin	"	3	144
Canastota	"	2	146
New Boston	"	4	150
Chitteningo	"	4	154
Kirkville	"	4	158
Manlius	"	4	162
Orville	"	3	165
Syracuse	"	6	171
Geddesburg	"	2	173
Nine Mile creek	"	6	179
Camillus	"	1	180
Canton	"	5	185
Jordan	"	6	191
Weed's Port	"	6	197
Centre Port	"	1	198
Port Byron	"	2	200
Lakeport	"	6	206
Clyde	"	11	217
Lyons	"	9	226
Lockville	"	6	232
Newark	"	1	233
Port Gibson	"	3	236
Palmyra	"	5	241
Fair Port	"	11	252
Fullam's Basin	"	2	254
Pittsford	"	6	260
Rochester	"	10	270
Spencer's Basin	"	10	280
Ogden	"	2	282
Adams	"	3	285
Brockport	"	5	290
Holley	"	5	295
Murray	"	2	297
Albion	"	8	305
Portville	"	4	309
Oak Orchard	"	5	314
Medina	"	1	315
Middleport	"	6	321
Lockport	"	12	333
Pendleton	"	7	340
Tonnewanta	"	12	352
Black Rock	"	8	360
Buffalo	"	3	363

33. Champlain Canal.

Albany	N. Y.		
West Troy	"	7	
Junction	"	2	9
Waterford	"	2	11
Mechanicville	"	8	19
Stillwater	"	4	23
Bemus Heights	"	3	26
Schuylerville	"	9	35
Guard Gates	"	2	37
Fort Miller	"	3	40
Fort Edward	"	8	48
Kingsbury	"	5	53
Fort Anne	"	7	60
Narrows	"	6	66
Whitehall	"	6	72

34. Cleveland to Portsmouth, *via Ohio Canal.*

Cuyahoga Aqueduct	Ohio	22	
Old Portage	"	12	34
Akron	"	4	38
New Portage	"	5	43
Clinton	"	11	54
Masillon	"	11	65
Bethlehem	"	6	71
Bolivar	"	8	79
Zoar	"	3	82
Dover	"	7	89
New Philadelphia	"	4	93
New Comers' Town	"	22	115
Coshocton	"	17	132
Irville	"	26	158
Newark	"	13	171
Hebron	"	10	181
Licking Summit	"	5	186
Lancaster Canaan	"	11	197
Columbus, side-cut	"	18	215
Bloomfield	"	8	223
Circleville	"	9	232
Chillicothe	"	23	255
Piketon	"	25	280
Lucasville	"	14	294
Portsmouth	"	13	307

35. Schuylkill Navigation.

Manayunk	Pa.	8	
Norristown	"	9	17
Phenixville	"	13	30
Pottstown	"	14	44
Unionville	"	4	48
Birdsborough	"	6	54
Reading	"	10	64
Hamburg	"	23	87
Port Clinton	"	4	91
Schuylkill Haven	"	12	103
Pottsville	"	5	108
Port Carbon	"	2	110

36. Union Canal, Pa.

Reading	Pa.	4	
Bernville	"	15½	19½
Stouche's Town	"	11½	31
Myer's Town	"	4	35
Lebanon	"	9	44
Tunnel	"	3	47
Water-Works	"	3	50
Swatara Aqueduct	"	4½	54½
Beaver creek	"	18	72½
Middletown	"	9½	82

37. Pennsylvania Canal.

Marietta	Pa.	3	
Bainbridge	"	8	11
Middle Town	"	17	28
High Spire Town	"	3	31
Harrisburg	"	9	40
M'Allister's Town	"	7	47
Juniatta river	"	8	55
Millerstown	"	17	72
Mifflin	"	17	89
Lewistown	"	13	102
Waynesburg	"	14	116
Hamiltonville	"	11	127
Huntingdon	"	7	134
Petersburg	"	8	142
Alexandria	"	23	165
Frankstown	"	3	168
Hollidaysburg, by rail-road, to John's Town	"	37	205
Blairsville	"	34	239
Saltzburg	"	17	256
Warren	"	12	268
Alleghany river	"	15	283
Freeport	"	2	285
Pittsburg	"	28	313

LIST OF SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL ROADS.

Washington to Baltimore, Philadelphia, Trenton, New York, New Haven, Hartford, Providence, Newport, Boston, Portsmouth, Portland, Eastport, and Bangor.

To Bladensburg, Md.	Miles	6
Vansville	8	14
Baltimore	25	39
Joppa Cross Roads	18	57
Harford	6	63
Havre de Grace	11	74
North-East, P. O.	10	85
Elkton	6	91
Christiana, Del.	10	101
Newport	5	106
Wilmington	4	110
Naaman's Creek	7	117
Chester, Pa.	5	122
Darby	8	130
Philadelphia	7	137
Frankford	5	142
Holmesburg	5	147
Bristol	10	157
Morrisville	10	167
Trenton, N. J.	1	168
Princeton	10	178
New Brunswick	16	194
Bridgetown	12	206
Elizabethtown	5	211
Newark	6	217
New York, N. Y.	9	226
Harlem	8	234
West Farms	4	238
New Rochelle	7	245
Rye	8	253
Greenwich, Ct.	5	258
Stamford	5	263
Norwalk	9	272
Saugatuck	3	275
Fairfield	6	281
Bridgeport	4	285
Stratford	4	289
Milford	4	293
New Haven	10	303
Meriden	17	320
Berlin	7	327
Hartford	10	337
East Hartford	3	340
Tolland	14	354
Stafford Pool	7	361
Sturbridge, Mass.	15	376
Charlton	6	382
Worcester	13	395
Westborough	9	404
Framingham	11	415
Newton	11	426
Roxbury	6	433
Boston	2	434

By Springfield.

Hartford, Ct.		337
Windsor	7	344
Suffield, Mass.	10	354
Springfield	11	365
Palmer	16	371
Western	8	379
Brookfield	6	385
Spencer	7	392
Leicester	5	407
Worcester	6	413
Boston	39	452

By Providence.

New Haven		303
Branford	7	310
Guilford	9	319
Killingworth	9	328
Saybrook	9	337
Lyme	4	341
New London	16	357
Norwich	14	371
Jewett's City	8	379
Plainfield	7	386
Scituate, R. I.	15	401
Providence	15	416
Pawtucket Falls	4	420
Attleborough, Mass.	8	428
Walpole	8	436
Dedham	11	447
Boston	10	457

By Pomfret.

Hartford, Ct.		337
Coventry	15	352
Mansfield	6	358
Ashford	8	366
Pomfret	11	377
Thompson	6	383
Douglass, Mass.	8	391
Uxbridge	5	396
Mendon	6	402
Bellingham	6	408
Medway	6	414
Medfield	5	419
Dedham	6	425
Boston	10	435

Road by Hartford resumed.

Boston, Mass.		434
Charlestown	1	435
Lynn	8	443
Salem	5	448
Beverly	2	450
Wenham	4	454
Hamilton	2	456
Ipswich	4	460
Rowley	4	464
Newburyport	8	472

Newburyport to Eastport.

Newburyport		472
Merrimack Bridge	3	475
Hampton, N. H.	9	484
Greenland	7	491
Portsmouth	5	496
York, Me.	9	505
Kennebunk	18	523
Saco	10	533
Portland	15	548
North Yarmouth	12	560
Freeport	7	567
Brunswick	9	576
Bath	7	583
Woolwich	5	588
Wiscasset	8	576
Alna	5	581
Newcastle	6	587
Waldoborough	12	609
Warren	7	616
Thomaston	5	621
Camden	10	631
Canaan	7	638
Northport	5	643
Belfast	6	649
Prospect Landing	6	655
Bucksport	12	667
Bluehill	17	684
Surrey	8	692
Ellsworth	6	698
Trenton	6	704
Sullivan	6	710
Goldsborough	7	717
Steuben	9	726
Columbia	20	746
Jonesborough	9	755
Machias-bridge	9	764
Machias, E. Falls	6	770
Eastport	30	800

Washington to Dartmouth College.

Springfield, Mass.		365
Northampton	18	373
Hatfie l.	5	378
Deerfield	12	390
Greenfield	4	394
Hinsdale	11	405
Brattleborough, Vt.	9	414
Putney	9	423
Westminster	10	433
Walpole	1	434
Charlestown	12	446
Weathersfield	8	454
Windsor	9	463
Hartford	14	477
Hanover, Dartmouth College	4	481

Boston to Concord, Dartmouth College, N. H.; Montpelier, Burlington, Vt.; Montreal and Quebec.

Medford, Mass.		4
Stoneham	5	9
Reading	3	12
Andover	8	20
Salem, N. H.	10	31
Londonderry	6	37
Chester	11	48
Concord	15	63
Boscawen	9	72
Salisbury	6	78
Andover	8	86
Enfield	18	104
Hanover, Dartmouth College	12	116
Norwich, Vt.	1	117
Strafford	11	128
Chelsea	10	138
Orange	10	148
Barre	6	154
Montpelier	6	160
Middlesex	6	166
Waterbury	6	172
Bolton	8	180
Richmond	5	185
Williston	5	190
Burlington	8	198
Colchester	6	204
Milton	8	212
Georgia	8	220
St. Albans	4	224
Swanton	9	233
St. Johns	34	267
La Prairie	18	285
Montreal	9	294
St. Sulpice	35	329
Berthier	30	359
Trois Rivieres	41	400
St. Ann's	24	424
St. Augustine	40	464
Quebec	18	482

Boston to Albany.

Roxbury		2
Newton	7	9
Framingham	12	21
Westborough	9	30
Worcester	9	39
Leicester	6	45
Spencer	5	50
Brookfield	7	57
Western	6	63
Belchertown	14	77
Northampton	16	93
Chesterfield	14	107
Hinsdale	17	124
Pittsfield	9	133
New Lebanon Springs, N. Y.	7	140
Stephentown	9	149
Schoodic	11	160
Albany	9	169

Boston to Greenfield and Brattleborough.

Lexington		10
Concord	6	16
Stow	8	24
Bolton	7	31
Lancaster	4	35
Leominster	7	42
Westminster	10	52
Templeton	8	60
Athol	8	68
Montague	25	83
Greenfield	7	90

Boston to Brattleborough.

Athol		68

Warwick	9	77
Winchester	7	84
Hinsdale	5	89
Brattleborough	6	95

Washington to Richmond, Raleigh, Columbia, Milledgeville, Fort Stoddart, Mobile, and New Orleans.

Alexandria	7	
Occoquan, Va.	16	23
Dumfries	10	33
Aquia	9	42
Stafford	5	47
Fredericksburg	11	58
Vilcborough	14	72
Bowling Green	8	80
White Chimnies	13	93
Hanover C. H.	10	103
Richmond	20	123
Manchester	2	125
Petersburg	21	146
Billups	9	155
Harrisville	23	178
Gholson's	21	199
Warrenton, N. C.	31	230
Lewisburg	25	255
Raleigh	32	287
Averysborough	35	322
Fayetteville	25	347
Winfield, S. C.	64	411
Greenville	8	419
Camden	52	471
Columbia	35	506
Edgefield, C. H.	56	562
Augusta	24	586
Louisville	40	626
Saundersville	24	650
Milledgeville	24	674
Fort Hawkins	31	705
Coweta	45	780
Point Comfort	56	836
Alabama river	149	985
Fort Stoddart	20	1005
Mobile, *by water*	40	1045
Shieldsborough	107	1152
New Orleans	66	1218

Washington to Charleston, Savannah, and St. Mary's.

Fayetteville		347
Lumberton	23	380
Pedee river, S. C.	60	440
China Grove	20	460
Georgetown	22	482
Santee river	16	498
Charleston	45	543
Jacksonborough	33	576
Pocotaligo	31	607
Coosawhatchie	6	613
Savannah	44	657
Bryan C. H.	15	672
Midway	12	684
Riceborough	5	689
M'Intosh C. H.	17	706
Darien	12	718
Jefferson	48	766
St. Mary's	24	790
Point Petre	3	793

Washington to New Orleans, by Knoxville.

Fredericksburg, Va.		58
Gum Springs	32	90
Orange C. H.	20	110
Charlottesville	34	144
New York	20	164
Staunton	19	183
Brownsburg	22	205
Lexington	13	218
Natural Bridge	14	232
Fincastle	26	258
Christiansburg	50	308
Wythe C. H.	38	346
Abingdon	58	404
Blountsville, Ten.	24	428
Rossville	18	446
Rogersville	25	471
Rutledge	34	505
Knoxville	33	538
Kingston	43	581
Washington	30	611
Madison	30	641
M'Minnville	35	676
Jefferson	40	716
Nashville	25	741
Franklin	18	759
Duck river	34	793
Tennessee river	69	862
M'Intoshville, Mis.	77	939
Huntston	220	1160
Washington	14	1174
Natchez	6	1180
Homochitto river	20	1200
Amite river	39	1239
St. Helena C. H.	29	1268
Springfield	10	1278
Madisonville	29	1307
Fort St. John	23	1330
St. John's suburb	4	1334
New Orleans	2	1336

Pittsburg to New Orleans, by water.

Mouth of the Ohio		949
New Madrid	65	1014
First Bluff	70	1084
Fort Pickering	63	1143
St. Francis river	60	1203
White river	78	1281
Arkansaw river	14	1295
Louisiana boundary	102	1397
Yazoo river	85	1482
Walnut Hills	14	1496
Natchez	117	1613
Fort Adams	62	1675
Red river	18	1693
Point Coupee	71	1774
Baton Rouge	33	1797
Donaldsonville	57	1854
New Orleans	83	1937
English Turn	11	1948
Fort St. Leon	5	1953
Gentilly	10	1963
Fort St. Philip	44	2007
Balize	33	2040

Washington to Albany and Montreal.

New York city		226
Kingsbridge	5	231
Peekskill	31	262
Fishkill	20	282
Poughkeepsie	12	294
Staatsburg	11	305
Rhinebeck	6	311
Hudson	37	348
Kinderhook	10	358
Albany	30	388
Waterford	11	399
Stillwater	9	408
Saratoga	15	423
Fort Edward	12	435
Whitehall	25	460
Burlington, Vt. on the lake	70	530
Plattsburg	20	550
St. Johns	60	610
Montreal	21	631

Albany to Buffalo, Sandusky, and Detroit.

Schenectady		15
Amsterdam	12	27
Palatine	24	51
Manheim	6	57
Little Falls	11	68
Herkimer	8	76
Utica	16	92
New Hartford	4	96
Vernon	11	107
Sullivan	9	116
Manlius	11	127
Jamesville	7	134
Onondaga Hollow	10	144
Marcellus	10	154
Skeneateles	6	160
Auburn	8	168
Aurelius	4	172
Cayuga	5	177
Geneva	13	190
Canandaigua	16	206
Bloomfield	12	218
Lima	5	223
Avon	5	228
Genesee river	4	232
Caledonia	10	242
Batavia	10	252
Buffalo	40	292

On Lake Erie.

Erie	100	392
Grand river	70	462
Cleveland	30	492
Sandusky	57	549
Malden	90	639
Detroit	18	657

Albany to Buffalo by Cherry Valley.

Guilderland	9	
Duanesburg	11	20
Schoharie	10	30
Carlisle	6	36
Sharon	10	46
Cherry Valley	6	52
Springfield	6	58
Richfield	10	68
Litchfield	7	75
Bridewater	5	80
Sangerfield	7	87
Madison	7	94
Morris' Flats	7	101
Cazenovia	11	112
Manlius	8	120
Buffalo, as above	155	275

Buffalo to Pittsburg.

Eighteen Mile Creek		18
Canadaway	47	65
Erie	33	98
Waterford	15	113
Meadville	23	136
Martin's Ferry	15	151
Pittsburg	71	222

Washington to Harrisburg, and thence to Buffalo.

Georgetown		2
Montgomery, C. H. Md.	12	14
Clarkesburg	13	27
Fredericktown	15	42
Crugerstown	12	54
Emmitsburg	11	65
Gettysburg, Pa.	9	74
Carlisle	27	101
Harrisburg	18	119
Halifax	19	138
Sunbury	37	175
Northumberland	2	177
Milton	11	188
Muncey	16	204
Williamsport	11	215
Tioga	65	280
Lindleystown, N. Y.	10	290
Painted Post	12	302
Bath	18	320
Danville	27	347
Leicester	17	364
Batavia	25	389
Buffalo	40	429

Washington to Pittsburg and Erie.

Fredericktown, as above		42
Middletown	9	51
Boonsborough	6	57
Hagerstown	12	69
Messersburg, Pa.	16	85
M'Connelsburg	10	95
Crossing Juniatta	14	109
Bloody Run	6	115
Bedford	8	123
Alleghany Mt.	23	146
Somerset	16	162
Greensburg	36	198
Pittsburg	30	228
Franklin	70	298
Meadville	25	323
Waterford	25	348
Erie	15	363

Washington to Detroit.

Pittsburg		228
Beavertown	30	258
New Lisbon	30	288

Cuyahoga river	56	444	
Cleveland	36	380	
Sandusky	57	437	
Fort Meigs	30	467	
Frenchtown	38	505	
Brownstown	18	523	
Detroit	18	541	

Philadelphia to Pittsburg.

Buck Tavern		9	
Downingstown	21	30	
Gap Hill	9	39	
Lancaster	23	62	
Elizabethtown	18	80	
Middletown	8	88	
Harrisburg	9	97	
Carlisle	16	113	
Shippensburg	20	133	
Chambersburg	10	143	
Loudon	13	156	
M'Connelsburg	8	164	
Pittsburg	133	297	

Philadelphia to Baltimore, by Lancaster.

Lancaster		62	
Columbia	10	72	
York	12	84	
Baltimore	48	132	

Baltimore to Pittsburg.

Hookstown		8	
Reistertown	12	20	
Westminster	11	31	
Taneytown	14	45	
Messersburg	43	88	
Pittsburg, as above	142	330	

Washington to Chillicothe, Frankfort, Vincennes, Kaskaskia, St. Louis, and St. Charles, by Pittsburg.

Pittsburg		229	
Canonsburg	18	247	
Washington	8	255	
Wheeling, Va.	32	287	
St. Clairsville, O.	11	298	
Morris Town	10	308	
Washington	24	332	
Cambridge	10	342	
Zanesville	25	367	
New Lancaster	36	403	
Tarlton	18	421	
Chillicothe	16	437	

By Marietta.

Fairfax C. H., Va.		15	
Centreville	9	24	
Goshen	11	35	
Middleburg	9	44	
Paris	12	56	
Millwood	8	64	
Battletown	8	72	
Winchester	6	78	
Cacapon River	20	98	
Romney	25	123	
Western Port, Md.	26	149	
Greenclad Creek	15	164	
Youghiogeny river	9	173	
Cheat river	27	200	
Gandaysville, Va.	5	205	
Clarkesburg	31	236	
Marshville	23	259	
Ohio river	57	316	
Marietta, Ohio	1	317	
Athens	40	357	
Chillicothe	60	417	
Bainbridge	19	436	
West Union	38	474	
Ohio river	16	490	
Maysville, or Limestone, Ken.	1	491	

By Gallipolis.

Marietta		317	
Belpre	15	332	
Troy	11	343	
Lading Creek	24	367	
Fairhaven	11	378	
Gallipolis	4	382	
Portsmouth	44	426	
Alexandria	2	428	
Preston	21	449	
Maysville, Ken.	25	474	
Washington	4	478	
Blue Licks	20	498	
Paris	21	519	
Lexington	22	541	
Versailles	13	554	
Frankfort	12	566	
Shelbyville	19	585	
Middleton	20	605	
Louisville, falls of Ohio	12	617	
Jeffersonville, In.	1	618	
Clarkesville	1	619	
Vincennes	135	754	
Kaskaskia, Il.	146	900	
Fort Charles	35	935	
St. Louis, Mo.	22	957	
St. Charles	21	978	

Washington to St. Louis and St. Charles, by Shawneetown.

Lexington, Ken.		541	
Bairdstown	67	608	
Bealsburg	16	624	
Elizabethtown	10	634	
Hardensburg	37	671	
Yellow Bank	47	718	
Green river	14	732	
Henderson	21	753	
Morganfield	21	774	
Shawneetown, Il.	15	789	
Salt Springs	12	801	
Big Muddy river	47	848	
Little Muddy river	10	858	
Beaucoup	11	869	
Kaskaskia	49	917	
Prairie du Rocher	14	931	
Cahokia	47	978	
St. Louis, Mo. T.	3	981	
St. Charles	21	1002	

Washington to Nashville, Natchez, and New Orleans.

Lexington, Ken.		541	
Nicholasville	14	555	
Lancaster	15	570	
Stanford	19	589	
Greensburg	75	665	
Crossing Little Barren river	12	667	
Blue Spring	10	677	
Glasgow	12	689	
Cross Great Barren river	29	718	
Bowling Green	4	722	
Cross Gasper river	14	736	
Russellville	14	750	
Springfield, Ten.	25	775	
Nashville	30	805	

Philadelphia to Charleston, S. C., by the coast.

Darby, Pa.		7½	
Chester	7½	15	
Naaman's creek, Del.	5	20	
Wilmington	7	27	
Newcastle	5	32	
St. George's town	10	42	
Cantwell's	9	51	
Duck creek	11	62	
Dover	12	74	
Fredericka	12	86	
Milford	7	93	
Clowes	13	106	
Georgetown	8	114	
Dagsbury	19	133	
Trap, Md.	11	144	
Snowhill	20	164	
Horntown, Va.	16	180	
Accomac C. H.	15	195	
Northampton C. H.	25	220	
Norfolk	60	280	
Portsmouth	1	281	
Suffolk	28	309	
Constant, N. C.	20	329	
Mitchell	6	335	
Parker	5	340	
Edenton	17	357	
Cross Albemarle Sound to Plymouth	18	375	
Washington	32	407	
Newbern	35	442	
Trenton	20	462	
Humphreys	24	486	
Wilmington	56	542	
Varennes	80	622	
Georgetown, S. C.	48	670	
Charleston	62	732	

Augusta, Geo. to Lexington, Ken. through the Cherokee nation.

Columbia C. H. Geo.		22	
Ray's Mills	13	35	
Washington	15	50	
Lexington	23	73	
Athens	16	89	
Clarkesborough	20	109	
Appalache river	22	131	
Enter Cherokee nation....			
Chatahouchee river	10	141	
Chestato river	5	146	
Elawa river	18	164	
Long Swamp	14	178	
Tocking Rock river	11	180	
Oostanaulee river, E. Branch	12	201	
Vans	17	218	
Oostanaulee riv. W. branch	17	235	
Amoy river	10	245	
Hiwassee river	8	253	
Tellico	33	286	
Boundary of the Cherokee nation	13	299	
Knoxville, Ten.	27	326	
Rutledge	33	359	
Oresville	12	371	
Tazewell	13	384	
Powelsville	7	391	
Cumberland Gap	7	398	
Cumberland river, Ken.	13	411	
Barbersville	14	425	
Riceton	23	448	
Hazlepatch	8	456	
Mount Vernon	17	473	
Big Hill	5	478	
Richmond	14	492	
Kentucky river	10	502	
Lexington	14	516	

CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS.

AARONSBURG, for "village, Northumberland co. Pa." read, *town*, Centre co. Pa. which see.

ALAQUA, t. and cap. Walton co., West Florida, 161 m. W. from Tallahasse, and 1,011 from W.

ADAMS, t. Washington co. Ohio. Pop. 1830, 489. There is but one town named Adams in Washington co. Ohio.

ADDISON, co. in the NE. part of Indiana. Pop. 1,000. Chief town, Fort Wayne.

AMBOY, *Perth*. Pop. 879.

AMBOY, *South*. Pop. 3,782.

AMHERST, t. Hampshire co. Mass. Pop. 2,631. Commencement of the college is on the fourth Wednesday in August. There are three vacations in a year: the 1st, from commencement, 4 weeks; the 2d, from the 4th Wednesday in December, 6 weeks; the 3d, from the 3d Wednesday in May, 3 weeks. The number of volumes in the libraries is 7,000. Here are likewise an academy, and a seminary called the Mount Pleasant Institution for the education of boys: it has 9 instructors, and is justly celebrated.

ANDES, t. Delaware co. N. Y. Pop. 1,859.

ANCRAM, t. Columbia co. N. Y. Pop. 1,533.

ANN ARBOR, t. and cap. of Washtenaw co. Mich. 42 m. from Detroit, on Huron river.

ARKANSAS, co. in the E. part of Arkansas Territory. Pop. 1,423. Chief town, Arkansas.

ARKANSAS, t. and cap. of Arkansas co. is situated on the N. side of Arkansas river, 114 m. below Little Rock.

ATHENS, t. Athens co. Ohio. Pop. 729.

BEDFORD, v. and cap. of Bedford co. Pa. Pop. in 1830, 869.

BELLEFONTE, t. and cap. of Jackson co. Al. 172 m. NE. from Tuscaloosa, and 686 m. from W.

BELLE FONTAINE, t. and cap. of Logan co. Ohio, 62 m. W. from Columbus, and 458 from W. Pop. 266.

BERRIEN, co. of Michigan. Pop. 323. Chief town, Niles.

BINGHAMTON, cap. of Broome co. N. Y. stands at the junction of the Chenango and Susquehannah, instead of the Chenango and Unadilla, as stated in the body of the work.

BLACK ROCK, v. for "Niagara co. N.Y." read, *Erie* co. The following Black Rock is a duplicate of this.

BLOOMINGTON, t. and cap. of M'Lean co. Il.

BLOOMFIELD, t. Somerset co. Me. Pop. 1,072.

BLOOMING GROVE, t. Richland co. Ohio. Pop. in 1830, 573.

BLOUNTSVILLE, t. and cap. of Blount co. Al. 110 m. NE. from Tuscaloosa, and 748 from W.

BOLIVAR, t. and cap. of Hardiman co. W. Tennessee, 158 m. SW. from Nashville.

BOLIVAR, t. Jackson co. in the NE. corner of Alabama, near the boundary of Ten.

BLOOMFIELD, t. and cap. of Greene co. In. 76 m. SW. from Indianapolis, and 648 from W. It is situated on White river.

BRIDGEPORT, s-p. Fairfield co. Ct. instead of *bor.* in the township of Stratford, and after 3½ m. W. of, read Stratford. It contains extensive manufactures of wool and cotton.

BUCYRUS, t. Crawford co. Ohio, 60 m. N. from Columbus. Pop. 670.

BULLET, co. Ken. See *Bullitt*.

BOWLING GREEN, t. and cap. of Clay co. In. 69 m. SW. from Indianapolis, and 641 from W.

CALHOUN, co. Il. in the W. part of the state, on the Mississippi river. Chief town, Gilead. Pop. 1,090.

CAMBRIDGE, t. Middlesex co. Mass. Pop. in 1830, 6,071. For "three colleges," read *the*.

CARLINEVILLE, t. and cap. Macaupin co. Il. 95 m. NW. from Vandalia, 861 from W.

CARLYLE, for "v. Washington co. Il." read t. and cap. Clinton co. Il.

CARTHAGE, t. Oxford co. Me. Pop. 333.

CHARLESTOWN, t. and cap. of Clarke co. In. 105 m. SE. from Indianapolis, and 583 from W. It is situated on the Ohio river, 13 m. below Bethlehem, and is a flourishing village.

CHESTER, t. and cap. Meigs co. Ohio, 94 m. SE. from Columbus, 343 from W. Pop. 164.

COLUMBIA, t. and cap. of Boone co. Miso. 56 m. from Jefferson City, 24 E. from Franklin, and 991 from W.

COLUMBUS, t. and cap. of Bartholomew co. In. 41 m. S. from Indianapolis.

COVENTRY, t. Tolland co. Ct. Pop. 2,119, which see.

COVINGTON, t. and cap. of Fountain co. In. 81 m. NW. from Indianapolis, and 654 from W. It is on the E. side of the Wabash.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, t. and cap. of Montgomery co, In. 44 m. NW. from Indianapolis, and 617 from W. It is on the direct road from Indianapolis to Covington.

DAMASCUS, t. and cap. of Henry co. Ohio, 161 m. from Columbus, and 485 from W.

DANVILLE, t. and cap. of Vermillion co. Il. 150 m. NE. from Vandalia, 683 from W. on Vermillion river, near the boundary of Indiana.

DEFIANCE, t. and cap. of Williams co. Ohio, in the NW. corner of the state, 175 m. from Columbus, 511 from W. Pop. 52.

DELLS, t. and cap. of Alachua co. Florida, 178 m. SE. from Tallahasse.

DELPHI, t. and cap. of Carroll co. In. 88 m. from Indianapolis, and 661 from W.

EDWARDSBURG, t. and cap. of Cass co. Michigan, 169 m. from Detroit, and 643 from W. It is in the SW. part of the Territory, near the boundary of Indiana.

EQUALITY, t. and cap. Gallatin co. Il. 137 m. SE. from Vandalia.

FAYETTE, t. and cap. of Howard co. Miso. 65 m. N. from J. C. and 1,017 from W.

FARMINGTON, t. and cap. of St. Francois co. Miso. 152 m. SE. from J. C. and 912 from W.

FERNANDINA, t. and cap. of Nassau co. Florida, in the NE. corner of the territory, at the mouth of St. Mary's river, 313 m. from Tallahasse, and 841 from W.

FINDLAY, t. and cap. of Hancock co. Ohio, 114 m. from Columbus, and 502 from W. Pop. 52.

FULTON, t. and cap. of Callaway co. Miso. 32 m. N. from J. C. and 967 from W.

GALENA, t. and cap. of Joe Daviess co. Il. It is situated in the NW. corner of Illinois, on Fever river, a few miles from its mouth, and was first settled in 1826. It was originated by the extensive and rich lead-mines in its vicinity, and was an outpost of between 3 and 400 miles advance into the wilderness, NW. of St. Louis. The population now amounts to near 1,000 inhabitants. There are 42 stores and ware-houses, and about 250 dwelling-houses. There is a weekly journal published here, and it has a court-house and jail. Fifty steam-boat arrivals are the annual average for the two last years; and about ten million pounds of lead are annually exported from this place. The population in the vicinity is estimated at 10,000. It is 326 m. NNW. from Vandalia, about 350 from St. Louis, and 990 from W.

GASCONADE, t. and cap. of Gasconade co. Miso. 47 m. E. from J. C. and 939 from W.

GILEAD, t. and cap. Calhoun co. Il. situated between the Mississippi and Illinois rivers, a few miles above their confluence.

GREENE, t. Stark co. Ohio. Pop. 85.

GREENE, t. Chenango co. N. Y. 12 m. S. from Norwich, 120 WSW. from Albany. Pop. 2,962.

GREENFIELD, t. Saratoga co. N. Y. 12 m. N. from Ballston, 36 N. from Albany. Pop. 3,151.

GREENFIELD, v. of Highland co. Ohio, 22 m. W. from Chillicothe, and 74 NE. from Cincinnati. Pop. 390.

GREENFIELD, t. and cap. of Hancock co. In. 21 m. E. from Indianapolis, and 552 from W.

GREENFIELD, t. and cap. of Franklin co. Mass. on the W. bank of the Connecticut, 21 m. N. of Northampton, 95 WNW. of Boston, and 396 from W. The village is situated 1½ m. from the river, in a pleasant and fertile tract of country. It is handsomely built, and has considerable trade. Pop. 1,540.

GREENFIELD, t. of Hillsborough co. N. H. 14 m. NW. from Amherst, 35 SW. from Concord. Pop. 946.

GREENLAND, t. of Rockingham co. N. H. S. of Great Bay, 5 m. SW. from Portsmouth. Lon. 70° 51′ W.; lat. 43° 3′ N. Pop. 681.

GREEN MOUNTAINS, range of mountains, which commence in Canada, and extend S. through Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut. They divide the waters which flow into the Connecticut, from those which flow into Lake Champlain and the Hudson. Among the highest summits in Vermont, are Mansfield Mountain, Camel's Rump, and Killington Peak; and in Massachusetts, Saddle, Hoosac, and Washington Mountains. West Rock, near New Haven, Ct. is the southern termination of the chain.

GREENOCK, t. and cap. of Crittenden co. Arkansas, 168 m. from Little Rock. It is situated on the Mississippi river, a few miles above Memphis, in Tennessee.

GREEN RIVER, rises in Vermont, and joins Deerfield river, in Deerfield, Mass.

GREENSBURG, t. and cap. of Decatur co. In. 98 m. SE. from Indianapolis, and 523 from W. Pop. 1,540.

GREENVILLE, t. and cap. of Bond co. Il. 20 m. SW. from Vandalia, and 801 from W. It is on the great national road.

GREENVILLE, t. and cap. of Wayne co. Miso. 200 m. SE. from J. C. and 908 from W.

GREENVILLE, t. and cap. Darke co. Ohio, in the western part of the state, 103 m. from Columbus, and 501 from W. Pop. 160.

HARRISBURG, t. and cap. of Conway co. Arkansas, 40 m. NW. from Little Rock, and 1,108 from W.

HARDY, t. and cap. of Hardin co. Ohio, 66 m. from Columbus.

HENNEPIN, t. and cap. of Putnam co. Il. situated on the Illinois river.

HILLSBOROUGH, t. and cap. of Montgomery co. Il. 28 m. NW. from Vandalia, and 809 from W.

HOLMESVALLEY, t. and cap. Washington co. Florida, 121 m. W. from Tallahasse, and 971 from W.

INDEPENDENCE, t. and cap. of Jackson co. Miso. 177 m. W. from J. C. and 1,129 from W.

JACKSON, or Davidsonville, t. and cap. of Lawrence co Ark. See Davidsonville.

JACKSONAPOLIS, t. and cap. of Jackson co. Michigan, 88 m. W. from Detroit, and 563 from W.

JACKSONVILLE, t. and cap. of Duval co. Florida, 252 m. E. from Tallahasse, on the St. John's river, near its mouth.

JACKSONVILLE, t. and cap. of Morgan co. Il. It is 115 m. NW. from Vandalia, 837 from W. and about 12 E. of Naples, on the Illinois river, in a beautiful and healthy section of country. It is the seat of Illinois College, which was founded in 1829, and has a fund of 13,000 dollars, and has from 20 to 30 students.

JEFFERSONTON, t. and cap. of Camden co. Geo. in the SE. part of the state, 212 m. from Milledgeville, and 744 from W.

LAFAYETTE, t. and cap. of Tippecanoe co. In. 70 m. NW. from Indianapolis, and 643 from W. on the Wabash.

LEWISTOWN, t. and cap. of Montgomery co. Miso. 67 m. E. from J. C. and 932 from W.

LITCHFIELD, t. and cap. of Jackson co. Arkansas.

LOGANSPORT, t. and cap. of Cass co. In.

MACKINAC, t. and cap. of Michillimackinac co. Michigan, 320 m. NW. from Detroit, and 847 from W.

MACKINAW, t. and cap. of Tazewell co. Il. 149 m. N. from Vandalia, and 790 from W. on Mackinaw river, which flows into the Illinois river.

MARIANNA, t. and cap. of Jackson co. West Florida, 77 m. NW. from Tallahasse, 927 from W.

MAYSVILLE, t. and cap. of Clay co. Il. 46 m. SE. from Vandalia, and 740 from W.

M'CONNELSVILLE, t. and cap. of Morgan co. Ohio, 70 m. SE. from Columbus, and 340 from W. Pop. 267.

MENOMINIE, t. and cap. of Brown co. Michigan, on the W. side of Winnebago Lake.

MICCOTOWN, t. and cap. of Hamilton co. Florida.

MIDDLETOWN, t. and cap. of Henry co. Illinois.

MILLERSBURG, t. and cap. of Holmes co. Ohio, in the middle part of the state, 80 m. from Columbus, and 341 from W. Pop. 319.

MONTICELLO, t. and cap. of Jefferson co. Florida, 29 m. NE. from Tallahasse.

MORTONSVILLE, t. Woodford co. Ken. 20 m. S. from Frankfort.

MUNCYTOWN, t. and cap. of Delaware co. In. 59 m. NE. from Indianapolis, and 546 from W. It is situated on White river, in the E. part of the state.

NASHVILLE, t. and cap. of Washington co. Il. a few miles S. of Covington.

NEWARK, t. Essex co. N. J. Pop. 10,953. See this article in the body of the work.

NEW LISBON, t. and cap. Columbiana co. Ohio. Pop. 1,138.

NEWMARKET, t. Washington co. Ken. 65 m. S. from Frankfort, and 600 from W. Pop. 43.

NEWPORT, t. and cap. of Vermillion co. Indiana, 86 m. W. from Indianapolis, and 658 from W.

NILES, t. and cap. of Berrien co. Michigan, 179 m. from Detroit, and 651 from W. It is on St. Joseph's river, near the SW. corner of Michigan.

NORTH LIBERTY, t. Jessamine co. Ken. Pop. 62.

NORWICH, t. and cap. of Chenango co. N. Y. Pop. 3,774. See this article in the body of the book.

PADUCAH, t. M'Cracken co. Ken. 279 m. SW. from Frankfort, 817 from W. Pop. 105.

PATTERSON, t. Essex co. N. J. Pop. 7,731. See this article in the body of the book.

PENNSYLVANIA.—In the table of counties and county towns, page 79, the 3 following counties should read thus:

Warren, pop. in 1820, 1,976; in 1830, 4,706. Chief town Warren.

Washington, pop. in 1820, 40,038; in 1830, 42,860. Chief town, Washington.

Venango, pop. in 1820, 4,915; in 1830, 9,128. Chief town, Franklin.

PEORIA, co. and t. N. part of Illinois.

PITCHER, t. Chenango co. N. Y. Pop. 1,214.

SALVISA, t. Mercer co. Ken. 21 m. S. from Frankfort, and 572 from W. Pop. 78.

SPRINGFIELD, t. and cap. of Sangamoin co. Il. 79 m. NW. from Vandalia, and 867 from W.

ST. MARY'S, t. and cap. of Mercer co. Ohio, in the W. part of the state, 111 m. from Columbus, and 508 from W. Pop. 92.

SYDNEY, t. and cap. of Shelby co. Ohio, 86 m. NW. from Columbus, and 482 from W. Pop. 240.

TARECOOPY, t. and cap. of St. Joseph co. in the N. part of Indiana.

THORNTOWN, t. and cap. of Boon co. In. 62 m. NW. from Indianapolis, and 620 from Washington.

VERMILLIONVILLE, t. and cap. of Lafayette co. La. 192 m. W. from New Orleans, and 1,351 from W.

VILLEMONT, t. and cap. of Chicot co. Arkansas, in the SE. part of the territory, 184 m. from Little Rock, and 1,134 from W.

WAPAGHKONETTA, t. and cap. of Allen co. in the W. part of Ohio, 110 m. from Columbus, and 507 from W.

WEBBVILLE, t. Jackson co. Florida.

THE END.